MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA ACT OF 1982

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 2133

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AS A NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 12, 1982
KELSO, WASH., APRIL 7, 1982

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CONTENTS

Hearings: Page
- March 12, 1982 ... 1
- April 7, 1982 ... 243

S. 2133 ... 5

Friday, March 12, 1982

STATEMENTS

Adams, Dr. Virginia Dale, ecologist, University of Washington ... 113, 115
Boyle, Brian J., commissioner of public lands, State of Washington ... 57, 61
Colinvaux, Paul A., professor of zoology, Ohio State University ... 87
Gersten, Kenneth, codirector, Washington Wilderness Coalition, Seattle, Wash ... 196, 197
Gorton, Hon. Slade., a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington ... 9, 11
Halliday, Dr. William R., chairman, Mount St. Helens Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society ... 232, 234
Harris, Dr. Stephen L., professor of humanities, California State University, Sacramento, Calif ... 227, 230
Jackson, Hon. Henry M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington ... 1, 2
Kirkmire, Nicholas, vice president, Corporate Affairs, BN Timberlands, Inc., accompanied by, S. D. Humann, director of land management, Cascades District ... 134, 137
Leisz, Douglas R., Associate Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, accompanied by Duane Tucker, Deputy Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot National Forest ... 34, 38
Leopold, Dr. Estella B., director, Quaternary Research Center, University of Washington ... 78, 82
Malone, Dr. Stephen D., geophysicist, University of Washington ... 92, 94
Manning, Thomas J., executive director, Longview Chamber of Commerce, Longview, Wash ... 208, 211
Moore, Lu, Audubon Society, Longview, Wash ... 148
Morrison, Hon. Sid, a U.S. Representative from the State of Washington ... 27, 30
Natt, Ted, editor, Longview Daily News, Longview, Wash ... 71
Ortman, David E., conservation representative, Friends of the Earth ... 199
Peck, Dr. Dallas L., Director, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, accompanied by Dr. Roy Bailey, volcanologist, U.S. Geological Survey, and Paul Kapinos, hydrologist, U.S. Geological Survey ... 48, 50
Raines, Charles C., chairman, Mount St. Helens Task Force, Sierra Club, Seattle, Wash ... 150, 154
Saul, Susan, Mount St. Helens Protective Association, Longview, Wash ... 187, 190
Spellman, Hon. John, Governor, State of Washington ... 62
Weaver, Dr. Craig S., geophysicist, University of Washington ... 99, 103
Wilkinson, John, group vice president for Western Operations, Weyerhaeuser Co ... 123, 127

Wednesday, April 7, 1982

STATEMENTS

Arkell, Robert B., president, Longview Chamber of Commerce ... 418, 421
Berg, Ron G., Wasser & Winters Co ... 346, 348
Bjorklund, Norm, Industrial Forestry Association ... 484, 486
Bond, Theodora ... 497, 499

Page

Brunstad, Jane, Washington Women in Timber ... 472, 474
Caffall, Clark, Caffall Bros. Forest Products ... 324, 326
Carter, Jim, Pacific Northwest Four-Wheel Drive Association ... 479, 481
Cooper, Harold, Lewis County Commissioner ... 456, 459
Covert, Mary Ellen, Mount St. Helens Hiking Club ... 311, 313
Davis, Buck ... 415, 417
Davis, Judy ... 449, 451
Devere, Martin L., North West Timber Association ... 280, 282
Dick, Malcolm R., Jr., Washington State Society of American Foresters ... 475, 477
Dratch, Peter, University of Washington ... 353
Dunne, Dr. Thomas, Department of Geology, University of Washington ... 271
Durning, Jean C., Wilderness Society ... 375, 377
Frierson, Deborah E., Willapa Hills Audubon Society ... 308, 309
Garwood, Genevieve, Stevenson Co-Ply, Inc ... 329, 331
Gorton, Hon. Slade, a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington ... 245
Hayward, Al, Hayward, Larson & Hartfield, Inc ... 427, 430
Jackson, Hon. Henry M., a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington ... 243
Jolley, Russ ... 521, 523
Kirkmire, Nicholas, vice president, Corporate Affairs, BN Timberlands, Inc... 393, 395
Kirschling, Helen, Washington Women in Timber ... 471
Krolopp, Jacqueline ... 514, 517
Larson, William D., Champion International Corp ... 340, 342
Leaver, Donald S., geophysicist, University of Washington ... 261, 263
Malloy, Larry, Worker-Owner Plywood Association ... 398, 400
Martin, Bob ... 495
Martin, Douglas J., fisheries biologist, University of Washington ... 266, 268
McGuire, Rick ... 521
Moore, Lu Audubon Society, Longview, Wash ... 408, 410
Moore, Spencer ... 405, 406
Mote, David, International Paper Co ... 287, 288
Nelson, Howard E., Washington State Sportsmen's Council, Inc ... 510, 511
Noson, Linda, University of Washington ... 360, 362
Ortman, David E., Friends of the Earth ... 387, 389
Ottosen, Clara, owner, Museum of Mount St. Helens ... 426
Porter, Dr. Stephen, Department of Geology, University of Washington ... 270
Qamar, Dr. Anthony, Department of Geology, University of Montana ... 255, 258
Quigg, Hon. J. T., Washington State Senator ... 246
Reddick, Jock H ... 447, 448
Reed, Asa T., Woodland Chamber of Commerce ... 438, 440
Reistroffer, Bob ... 492, 494
Reistroffer, Pat ... 443, 445
Roberts, Jo, Washington Environmental Council ... 369, 371
Robison, Beryl, Cowlitz County Commissioner ... 467, 469
Saul, Susan, Mount St. Helens Protective Association ... 297, 300
Sieber, Otto V ... 315, 317
Skillman, Chuck, Washington Contract Loggers Association ... 401, 403
Spellman, Hon. John, Governor, State of Washington, as presented by David Stevens, Office of the Governor ... 248, 251
Spence, Robert, Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co ... 290
Stroller, Elsie ... 496
Veysey, Vern, Clark County Commissioner ... 452, 454
Walicki, Joe ... 506, 507
Walter, Stephen, University of Washington ... 355, 359
Werner, Ann, Sierra Club ... 293, 295
Wiggins, Chuck, vice president, Southwest Washington Region, Weyerhaeuser Co ... 274, 276
Winn, Norm, The Mountaineers ... 365, 367
Wollenberg, R. P., Longview Fibre Co ... 320, 322

APPENDIX

Additional material submitted for the record ... 525

MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA ACT OF 1982

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Henry M. Jackson, presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson, Warner, and Gorton.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member; and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator **JACKSON**. The committee will come to order. Let me begin by thanking Senator Wallop, the chairman of the subcommittee, for agreeing to schedule this hearing today. By doing so, we are able to hear from a number of Washington State citizens who are in town as a result of the House hearing held yesterday.

The bill Senator Gorton and I have introduced is designed to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Forest Service's Mount St. Helens land management plan. This plan is the product of more than a year's work by numerous Forest Service planners, representatives of many State, local, and Federal agencies, and comments from over a thousand people who responded to the draft environmental impact statement.

As I indicated when the bill was introduced last month, I think both Senator Gorton and I believe that the bill will serve as a good vehicle to begin the legislative process of deciding what to do about Mount St. Helens. There may be some changes before the measure is enacted. In fact, I am confident there will be changes made. I look forward to working with the witnesses who are appearing here today as well as other interested parties in arriving at a consensus on this matter.

Let me take this opportunity to urge each of you to summarize your statements as your complete written statement will be included in the official hearing record. By summarizing, we will have more time for questions and will be able to make a more meaningful record.

Let me also say that the hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks so that additional statements can be included.

[The prepared statement of Senator Jackson and the text of S. 2133 follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JACKSON

Good morning. Let me begin by thanking Senator Wallop, the Chairman of this Subcommittee, for agreeing to schedule this hearing today. By doing so, we are able to hear from a number of Washington State citizens who are in town as a result of the House hearing yesterday.

I would like to also thank all of you for coming early this morning. As you probably know, the schedule of the Senate has been very full these days with debate on the Williams matter and meeting early was the only way to ensure that you could all have an opportunity to testify.

The purpose of the hearing this morning is to receive testimony on S. 2133 - a bill Senator Gorton and I introduced to establish a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

By any measure, the events that took place on and around May 18, 1981, were of national and international significance. The erruption of Mount St. Helens had a profound and permanent effect on the environment and the people directly and indirectly involved. I believe, therefore, that it is important for the Congress to recognize this event in an appropriate manner.

The bill Senator Gorton and I have introduced is designed to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Forest Service's Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan. This plan is the product of more than a year's work by numerous Forest Service planners, representatives of many state, local, and Federal agencies, and comments from over a thousand people who responded to the draft environmental impact statement.

I believe the Forest Service's Preferred Alternative for the Mount St. Helens area contained in the Plan is fair and balanced. It provides for protection of important volcanic features for public education interpretation, recreation, and research. The plan also provides for timber salvage and rehabilitation of much of the area.

This measure legislatively designates the 84,700-acre Interpretative Area as outlined in the Land Management Plan as a National Volcanic Area. The area is to be managed in accordance with the final Land Management Plan and other authorities available to the Forest Service for the administration and management of National Forest System lands. The Secretary is directed to acquire the approximate 26,000 acres of non-federal lands within the Volcanic Area using his existing authority to acquire land by donation, exchange, or purchase with appropriated funds. One of the factors we want to carefully explore at the hearings on this measure is the best way to acquire these non-federal lands. The language for both the management of the area and land acquisition parallels the Forest Service's existing authority and the Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan. It may be that we will want to be more specific in our recommendations on both of these issues as a result of our hearings and public input on this bill.

The bill also extends the boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to include approximately 20,000 additional acres of land not currently in the forest. Most of this land is also included within the Volcanic Area. Finally, because much of the down timber in the area is deteriorating at a rapid rate, the measure ensures that the value of the timber will be fixed as of a date certain so that any delay in completing the acquisition of the non-federal lands will be less burdensome to the affected landowner.

As I indicated when the bill was introduced last month, I think that both Senator Gorton and I believe that the bill will serve as a good vehicle to begin the legislative process of deciding what to do about Mount St. Helens. There may be some changes before the measure is enacted--in fact, I am confident there will be changes made. I look forward to working with the witnesses who are appearing here today as well as other interested parties in arriving at a consensus on this matter.

Let me take this opportunity to urge you to summarize your statements, as your complete written statement will be included in the official hearing record. By summarizing, we will have more time for questions and will be able to make a more meaningful record. Let me also say that the hearing record will remain open for two weeks so that additional statements can be included.

Our first witness this morning is the Honorable Sid Morrison, Member of Congress from Washington State.

II

97TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2133

To designate certain lands in the State of Washington as a national volcanic area, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 22), 1982

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To designate certain lands in the State of Washington as a national volcanic area, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Area Act of 1982".

DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

SEC. 2. (a) That in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, certain lands within and adjacent to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, which comprise of approximately eighty-four thousand seven hundred acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount St. Helens National

Volcanic Area, October 15, 1981", are hereby designated as the Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Area (hereinafter referred to as the "volcanic area").

(b) As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall file a map and a legal description of the volcanic area designated under subsection (a) with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Such map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographic errors in such legal description may be made.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY

SEC. 3. (a) The exterior boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the State of Washington, is hereby modified to include approximately twenty thousand additional acres in Cowlitz County, as generally depicted on the map referenced in section 2 of this Act.

(b) For the purposes of section 7(a)(1) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 897), as amended, the boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, as modified by this section, shall be treated as if it were the boundary of that forest on January 1, 1965.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 4. (a) The volcanic area designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act, appropriate laws pertaining to administration of the national forest system, the Mount Saint Helens management plan prepared by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture or subsequent revisions of that plan, or other applicable forest plans prepared in accordance with existing law.

(b) In furtherance of the purposes for which the volcanic area is established, the Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire all non-Federal lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the volcanic area by exchange, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or donation: *Provided*, That any lands owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by exchange or donations.

(c) In recognition of the rapidly deteriorating nature of much of the timber in the volcanic area, any timber acquired pursuant to this section shall be valued at an amount not less than the fair market value of such timber on July 1, 1982.

(d) Lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this section shall become national forest system lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other laws applicable to the management of the national forest system.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

○

Senator Jackson. Senator Gorton.

STATEMENT OF HON. SLADE GORTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am delighted to have this opportunity to join with your committee in this hearing today on S. 2133 which is designed to designate Mount St. Helens a national volcanic area. I would also like to join you in extending my appreciation to Senator Wallop for his scheduling of this hearing. I look forward to working with all of the members of the subcommittee and members of the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee to see to the facilitation of this important legislation.

As you have said, Mount St. Helens is a unique phenomenon of literally worldwide significance. Special designation status should be given to the area in order to preserve and protect the scientific, historic, and natural resource values presented by the volcano. Special designation status will preserve this area for future generations and will allow us to study and learn as much as possible from this unique event.

In fact, it seems to me that a more specific designation perhaps as a national monument might well be better even than what we have in this bill, but in view of the kinds of problems which we face and the tight budget constraints, it may well be that the direction in which we are going is the most feasible direction at this time. It is my prime concern, and I'm sure yours as well, that we actually get legislation through the Congress on the subject this year.

As you explained in your opening statement, Senator Jackson, S. 2133 encompasses the Forest Service's management plan for the Mount St. Helens area. It was our intent to use the Forest Service's plan as a starting point in order to obtain the views of all interested parties on boundaries, land management plans, and other significant issues concerning Mount St. Helens. Today's hearing is the second step, including yesterday's House hearing in this process of striving to reach a consensus of all parties. There will be many important issues which need to be decided in designating Mount St. Helens National volcanic area. One of the most important is to decide who should handle the State and private lands which are located within the boundaries of the area. S. 2133 directs the Secretary to acquire by exchange, purchase, or donation, the approximately 24,000 acres of non-Federal lands located within the area's boundaries.

It is my strong belief that as we begin the deliberations on this legislation it will become evident that specific language will need to be included in the bill in order to expedite the acquisition of the non-Federal lands by the Secretary.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy which you and Senator Wallop extended to me today in allowing me to participate in this hearing, and I look forward to working with you on it.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Senator Gorton. You have been most cooperative. I am sure these hearings will give us additional information that will be helpful in the drafting of a final bill.

The Chair should state, too, that we plan hearings in the State of Washington in Longview on April 7. I believe that is a Wednesday. The time probably is around 9, and that will give the local people an opportunity to be heard.

Senator GORTON. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I have just been handed letters and statements by the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, the Vancouver Audubon Society, and the Woodland Chamber of Commerce. Each of them has asked that their positions be included in the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, the communications will be included in the record.

[The prepared statement of Senator Gorton and communications follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR SLADE GORTON
MOUNT ST. HELENS HEARING ON S. 2133

Mr. Chairman:

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to participate in the hearing today on S. 2133, legislation to designate a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. I would also like to extend my appreciation to Senator Wallop for agreeing to schedule this hearing. I look forward to working with all of the members on the Public Lands Subcommittee and the members of the full Energy and Natural Resources Committee on this important legislation.

Mount St. Helens is a unique phenomenon of worldwide significance. Special designation status should be given to the area in order to preserve and protect the scientific, historic, and natural resource values presented by the volcano. Special designation status will preserve this area for future generations and will allow us to study and learn as much as possible from this unique event.

Because Mount St. Helens is so unique, I would be remiss Mr. Chairman if I did not tell you that it would be my preference to be here today considering legislation which would designate the Mount St. Helens area as a National Monument under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. But in view of economic problems and the tight budget constraints with which we are faced, I do not believe that this designation is feasible at this time. Today we are taking the first step towards special designation status for the Mount St. Helens area which, hopefully, will not preclude the consideration of other management options at some point in the future. It is my hope Mr. Chairman, that the the Committee will examine closely all of the management options that are presented at the hearing today.

Senator Jackson, as you explained in your opening statement, S.2133 essentially encompasses the Forset Service land management plan for the Mount St. Helens area. It was our intent to offer the Forest Service plan as a starting point for obtaining the views of all interested parties on boundaries, land management plans, and other significant issues concerning the Mount St. Helens area. Today's hearing is just the first step in this process of striving to reach a consensus of all parties.

There are many important issues that need to be decided in designating a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. One of the most important issues to decide is how to handle the State and private lands that are located within the boundaries of the National Volcanic Area. S. 2133 directs the Secretary to acquire by exchange, purchase, or donation, the approximately 26,000 acres of non-federal lands located with the National Volcanic Area boundary. It is my strong belief that as we begin deliberations on this legislation, it will become evident that specific exchange language will need to be included in the bill in order to expedite the acquisition of the non-federal lands by the Secretary.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesty that you and Senator Wallop have extended to me today to participate in this hearing and I look forward to working with you on this important legislation.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON — WASHINGTON — IDAHO

82 MAR -9 AM 10: 10

4707 Carol Avenue
Yakima, WA 98908

March 5, 1982

The Honorable Slade Gorton
127 Russell Building
Washington, DC 20515

Attn: Creigh Agnew

Dear Ms. Agnew:

Enclosed is the written testimony of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association on the Mount Saint Helens Volcanic Area. We would appreciate it if this could be entered into the record of the Senate Energy and Natinal Resource Subcommittee on Public Lands and Water Resources hearing scheduled for March 12, 1982, chaired by the Honorable Malcom Wallop.

Thank you for your cooperation and help.

Very truly yours,

James D. Carter
Washington State Vice President

JDC/jc

Encl.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST 4-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION
OREGON — WASHINGTON — IDAHO

4707 Carol Avenue
Yakima, WA 98908

March 5, 1982

The Honorable Malcom Wallop
Chairman, Senate Energy and
Natural Resources Subcommittee
on Public Lands and Water Resources
Room 452 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Re: March 12 Hearing
S2133 Mount Saint Helens
Volcanic Area

Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association, I would like to enter the following written testimony into the record of the hearing on Senate Bill S2133 before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands and Water Resources.

The Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Drive Association was formed in 1960 within the shadows of Mount Saint Helens to accomplish through a united effort the following:

Promote a more responsible attitude toward vehicle use of public lands;

Prevent legislation which would impose undue restrictions on off-road vehicle use;

Institute programs of conservation, education, and safety;

Encourage state and federal land managing agencies to develop areas and trails for outdoor recreation;

Disseminate information of interest to PN4WDA member clubs;

Promote Association activities for the enjoyment of members.

Since 1960, the Association has gained the recognition and respect of state and federal agencies; promoted legislation beneficial to vehicle recreation; obtained more realistic and workable regulations regarding vehicle use; detoured many unwarranted and unjustified land closures; represented vehicle recreationists at public meetings and hearings regarding wilderness areas, county ordinances, vehicle control areas, and all matters concerning outdoor recreation.

Presently the Association represents 261 clubs consisting of 2500 families in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Of that number, 68% reside in the state of Washington.

Ours is a family oriented organization currently involved in many on-going public service projects. In addition, we have a good working relationship with the U.S. Forest Service and state and management agencies. Our members serve on a number of ORV and recreation committees.

On June 8, 1980, within days after the May 15, 1980, eruption, the members of the Association gave us the lead and direction to oppose any legislation that would designate the Mount Saint Helens Area as a wilderness, national monument, or any other designation other than real multiple use.

Therefore, in all good consciousness, we cannot support any legislation that would create a Mount Saint Helens National Volcanic Area, Mt. Saint Helens National Monument, and/or a wilderness designation in this area.

We can and will support a multiple use designation as administered by the United States Forest Service under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, Public Law 86-517; 74 STAT. 215, and the Resources Planning Act as amended by the National Forest Management Act.

We approve and encourage the salvage of timber, mineral exploration and removal, and the restoration of rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the Mount Saint Helens area.

In that we originally did not support a core interpretive area in excess of 50,000 acres, we have come to accept the decision of the USDA Forest Service as described in the preferred alternative - Alternative No. 7. Our decision to accept this multiple use plan is twofold.

1) It is within the scope of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

2) It provided for in its planning process the opportunity to express our opinions.

We ask you, the members of this fine and prestigious committee, to consider the following:

1) Is it not about time that you as members of the 97th Congress and we, the citizens of the United States, accept the fact that the United States Forest Service is the steward of our national forests and have acted responsibly over the years in providing adequate and responsible management of our national forests?

   Because of the responsible stewardship provided by the Forest Service in the Mount Saint Helens area, the public has been able to enjoy the many volcanic and geologic features that came from past eruptions, and has, at the same time, been able to enjoy the other resource uses of the area under the framework of multiple use. We see little reason, because of the May 18, 1980, eruption of Mount Saint Helens, to change this land use control process.

2) We ask that we, as vehicle users of the national forests, be included in the planning and legislative process concerning public land issues.

3) If this learned body so desires to continue with hearing and legislation, we strongly urge that public hearings be held in the state of Washington regarding the Mount Saint Helens management issue.

4) We earnestly hope that you, the members of this committee, will support the Forest Service and let the stewards of our public lands administer them without further legislation.

In closing, we would encourage a lesser acreage than the 84,700 acres as called for in Senate Bill 2133. Of all of the legislation introduced or considered to date, this bill addresses the concept of multple use the best and will solve the dilemma of acquisition of non-federally owned lands. However, we encourage legislation that only calls for direct purchase, lease, or donation of said lands. As of this time we believe it is essential that the Gifford Pinchot and other national forest lands maintain their integrity for a solid publicly owned land base.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to present to this honorable joint committee our viewpoint. We are in hopes that we can look forward to working with Congress in resolving this issue.

Very truly yours,

James D. Carter
Washington State Vice President

JDC/jc
M-29/12

MAR 3 [illegible] AM '82

VANCOUVER AUDUBON SOCIETY

4312 N.E. 40th Street
Vancouver, WA 98661
March 1, 1982

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson:

We of the Vancouver Audubon Society would like to add our approval to the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association's proposal to establish a Mt. St. Helens National Monument. This area has countless special features. Future generations should be allowed to examine this unique area through its various stages of restoration in a natural sequence.

Please read this letter into the record.

Respectfully,
Clarence L. Paul
Clarence L. Paul,
President

Clarence L. Paul
President
Vancouver Audubon Society
4312 N.E. 40th Street
Vancouver, WA 98661

CLP/aep

Woodland Chamber of Commerce

WOODLAND,
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1982

Senator Slade Gorton
127 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C., 20510

Attn: Ms. Creigh Agnew

Dear Senator Gorton:

Enclosed is a copy of the position taken by the Woodland Chamber of Commerce February 17, 1981, on plans for the volcanic area of Mt. St. Helens. These observations were presented to the Governor's Public Review Task Force and the U.S. Forest Service.

We would ask that you review these observations and take our needs into consideration in your deliberations on permanent plans for Mt. St. Helens.

Also enclosed is a letter dated January 8, 1982 to the Forest Service suggesting a site for location of their permanent Visitor Center. We have recommended a site four miles south of Woodland on Interstate 5.

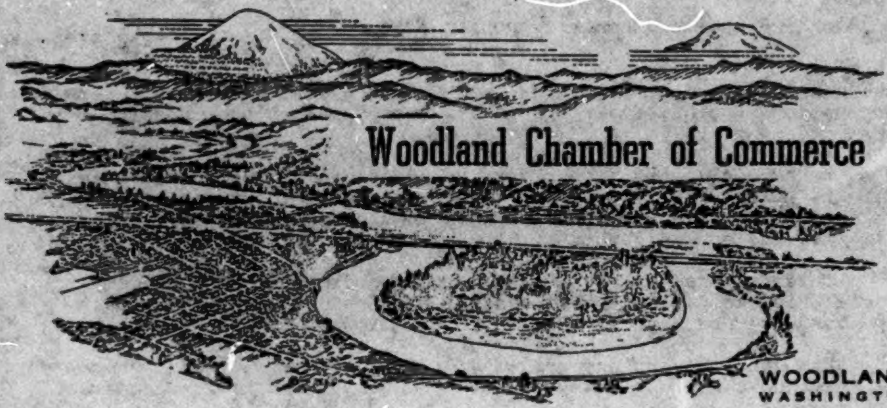
We are completely opposed to any site which would locate farther south in Clark County, specifically, the one being considered at the Clark County Fairgrounds. We believe any location farther south than Paradise Point would benefit the Portland area at the expense of the State of Washington. The site selected should bring the traveler close enough to the mountain to encourage further travel within the state.

Thank you for considering our request.

Yours truly,

James M Johnson

James M. Johnson
President



Woodland Chamber of Commerce

WOODLAND,
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1981

The Public Review Task Group
1563 Olympia Way
Longview, WA 98632

Dear Sirs:

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce has reviewed the Mt. St. Helens Land Use Planning Bulletin published by your public review task force and submits the following observations and suggestions for your consideration.

The town of Woodland and the whole of the Lewis River Valley country has always been an integral part of Mt. St. Helens. The very structure of these areas was dictated by the mountain and its foothills. Early settlers came because of logging, the abundance of fish and game and the unique beauty of the land. With the construction of the dams on the upper Lewis River and the establishment of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, recreation became another feature to draw and hold residents.

Our communities have long been dependent on these economic and recreational features. The community has lived comfortably and satisfactorily with the United States Forest Service and the way it has managed the lands under its jurisdiction. It appreciates private management of lands such as represented by Pacific Power & Light Company who provide many public parks. These lands have attracted thousands of tourists who return yearly to enjoy swimming, boating, fishing, camping, hiking, snowmobiling, cross country skiing and hunting. These are activities which our residents enjoy at any time with no restrictions other than safety and environmental rules already established. We wish to see this type of life preserved as much as is possible considering the uncertainty of an active volcano.

We feel strongly that the livelihoods and quality of life of the residents of the whole of south Cowlitz County can best be served by the continued management of Mt. St. Helens by the U.S. Forest Service. We oppose any other federal or state agency assuming or sharing this role.

We recognize and also desire to preserve the unique qualities of Mt. St. Helens for the world. However in making your decision on how to accomplish this task, please keep in mind the views of the long time friends and neighbors of Mt. St. Helens.

This proposal was submitted by the Woodland Chamber of Commerce's legislative committee to the general members. It was unanimously approved on February 17, 1981.

Attached are our answers to your main issues and sub issues. We also attach a map outlining our own proposal for a designated area.

Sincerely yours,

Woodland Chamber of Commerce

Answers to main issues:

1. If a protected area is established, who should administer such an area?
   The U.S. Forest Service as it currently operates.

2. What type of designation of the area should be made?
   Interpretive.

3. Is there any reason to plan land uses outside the established planning area?
   No.

Answers to sub issues:

1. Should the USFS land and resources within the Mount St. Helens Planning Unit be managed to protect the unique and significant geologic and other features created by the current and past eruptions of the mountain?

   Yes, as shown in the alternative proposal (map) attached.

2. Should the unique and significant geologic and other eruption features on state and private lands, within the impacted area, be considered in the planning process? How should restraints on land ownership be dealt with?

   Yes. Through purchase or exchange.

3. What land uses are appropriate to aid the rehabilitation of the watershed in and out of the planning area?

   Immediate salvage of damaged timber and long-range timber management plans which include reforestation.

4. A. Where, and at what level, is long-range timber management appropriate?

   Within designated area as decided by Forest Service.

   B. Where, and at what level, is timber salvage appropriate?

   As decided by Forest Service.

5. What facilities and locations are needed to provide adequate opportunities for the public to interpret and visit the Mount St. Helens event, in and out of the planning unit?

   Safe viewing spots should be established early. Adequate roads must be provided to accomodate both logging and tourism. In the beginning the viewing spots should be located on the south side of the mountain.

6. What land management designations would most benefit the rehabilitation of fish and wildlife?

   Immediate salvage of timber followed by reforestation.

7. A. What opportunities exist for the development of new energy sources?

   Geothermal sites and wood fiber sources.

   B. What opportunities exist for mineral development in the impacted area?

   Mines were in the process of development at the time of the devastation. Some of these sites and other areas suggest outstanding potential.

8. What action needs to be taken to prevent the spread of forest insects, diseases and fire?

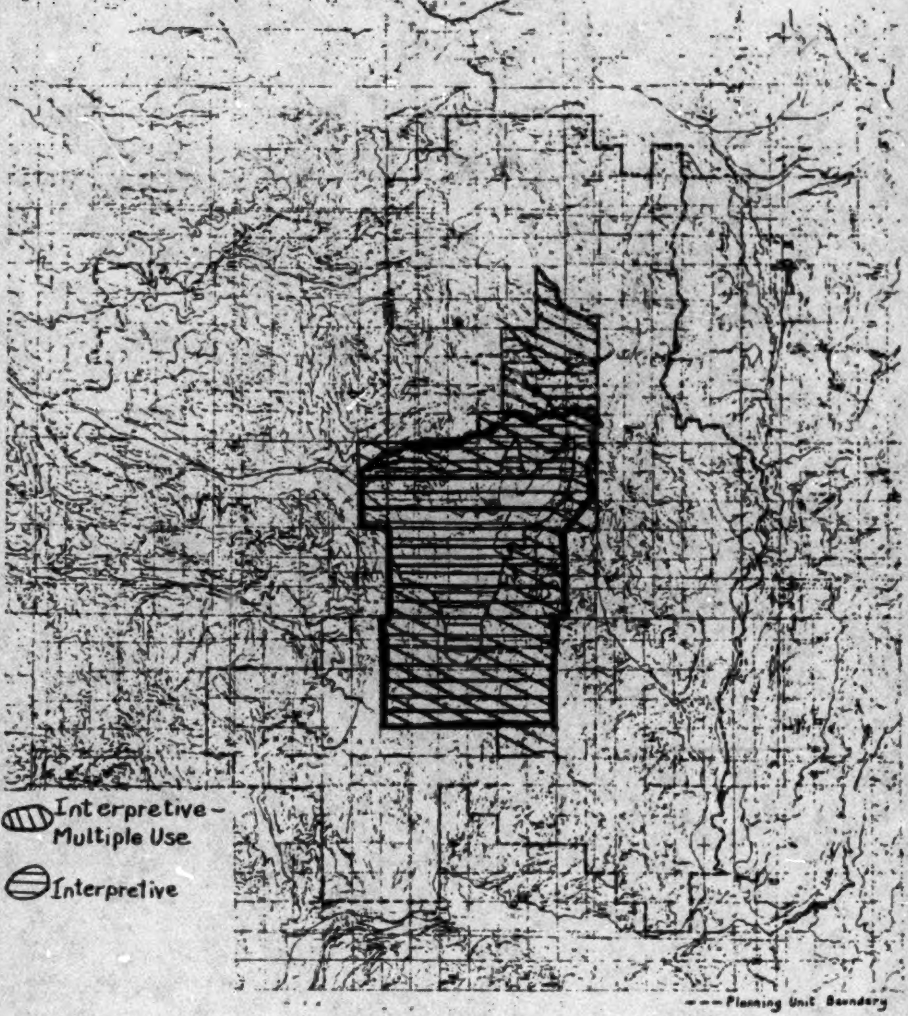
   Immediate salvage of timber and restrictions of access by the public during the fire season.

Woodland Chamber of Commerce
P.O. Box 1012
Woodland, WA 98674

Ad Hoc Legislative Committee

Darlene Johnson, Chairman	C.P.A., Pres., Woodland Truck Line
Jerry Heller	Attorney
Jim Bays	School Board Member, Owner, Woodland Honda
Ben Thomas, Jr.	Logging
Nancy Porter	Accountant, Lamiglas
Jim Campbell	Manager, Old National Bank
Don Anrys	Logging
Harold Knight	Owner, Woodland Real Estate
Jim Johnson	Owner, Woodland Truck Line
Dean Rainwater	Manager, Port of Woodland
Asa Reed	Public Relations Consultant

PROPOSAL #1


▨ Interpretive-Multiple Use
⊜ Interpretive
--- Planning Unit Boundary

1) Area in red is approx. 44,000 Ac.

2) Area in red should all be designated as "interpretive"

Woodland Chamber of Commerce

WOODLAND,
WASHINGTON

APRIL 1, 1981

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
500 WEST 12TH
VANCOUVER, WA 98660

GENTLEMEN:

THE WOODLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS STUDIED THE FOREST SERVICE'S SUGGESTED LAND-USE PLANS FOR THE AREA ON AND AROUND MOUNT ST. HELENS.

WITHOUT CHOOSING ONE OF THE SEVERAL PLANS PUT FORTH BY THE FOREST SERVICE WE SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING CONCEPTS:

1. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE SHALL CONTINUE TO MANAGE THE AREAS NOW UNDER ITS JURISDICTION AND ANY NEW AREAS WHICH MAY BE DEISGNATED FOR PRESERVATION WITHIN THE DISASTER AREA.

2. THERE WILL BE NO NEW DESIGNATION OF THE LANDS ON AND AROUND THE MOUNTAIN AS A NATIONAL PARK OR MONUMENT.

3. LOGGING, WHICH PROVIDES A LIVING FOR A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF WOODLAND AND SOUTHERN COWLITZ COUNTY, SHALL NOT BE RESTRICTED BEYOND THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE OR THE PROTECTION OF UNIQUE FEATURES.

4. RECREATION SHALL NOT BE RESTRICTED FOR THE SAME REASONS AS CITED IN ITEM THREE.

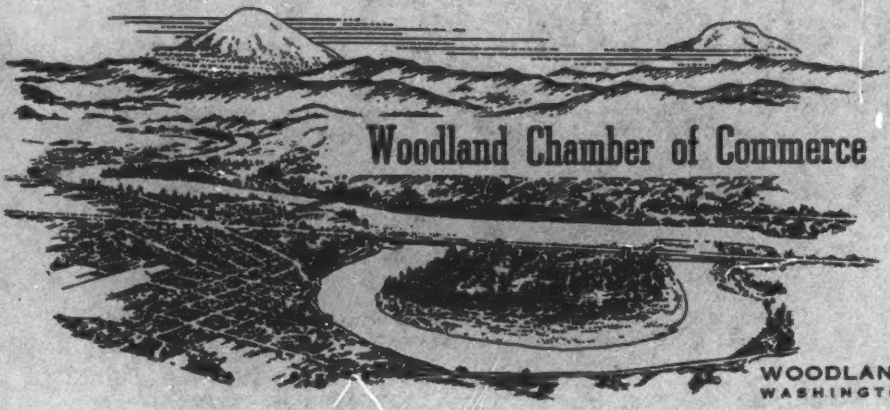
WE ARE ENCLOSING COPIES OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OUR ORGANIZATION SUBMITTED TO THE STATE PUBLIC REVIEW TASK FORCE.

WE BELIEVE THESE BEST EXPRESS OUR POSITION ON THE SUBJECT.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Jim Bays

JIM BAYS, PRESIDENT
WOODLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Woodland Chamber of Commerce

WOODLAND,
WASHINGTON

January 8, 1982

Mr. Robert D. Tokarczyk
Forest Supervisor
Gifford Pinchot National Forest
500 West 12th Street
Vancouver, WA. 98660

Dear Mr. Tokarczyk:

Your letter of December 17, 1981 to the City of Woodland requesting information regarding possible sites for a permanent Volcano Visitor Information Center has been referred to us.

Our own visitor information center committee met and considered your criteria and concluded that Woodland itself offers no sites within the immediate area which would qualify.

However, we were made aware of a site which is available at Paradise Point. Mr. Fred Griffith, an award-winning dairyman near the proposed site, provided some data for us. We are enclosing a map outlining the general property lines of the site.

The site has the following advantages:

1. The closest possible view of Mt. St. Helens from I-5.
2. A beautiful, pastoral foreground setting.
3. A location just north of a major I-5 interchange, well paved and able to accommodate the number of vehicles suggested.
4. Composed of nearly 55 acres.
5. Just four miles south of the southern gateway to Mt. St. Helens, Woodland.
6. Adjoins a Washington State public campground.
7. Accessible to restaurants and motels - at the Ridgefield exit, three miles south, Woodland, four miles north; as well as large motels and restaurants at 139th St. and Hazel Dell north of Vancouver.

8. Population is sparse and a public facility already exists so local non-support is minimal. Mr. Griffith's property is in close proximity and he foresees no problems.
9. A forest setting with a campground adjoining, a river below and rolling farmland nearby.
10. Conforms to certain traffic and local zoning requirements in that it already supports a public facility, with tourist traffic already established.
11. Paved access and utilities serving the park. Mr. Griffith advises that land in that area has had favorable perc test results.

In addition to responding to the criteria established by you we would like to point out the following advantages:

1. This location is close to the greater metropolitan area of Vancouver/Portland. In our experience, Most tourist traffic comes from this direction.
2. The weather tends to be more favorable for mountain viewing, notably, absence of fog which moves up the Columbia River from the Coast.
3. Absence of smog which cuts visibility from the Vancouver vantage points.
4. Good heliport location (a new airfield had been proposed for the area just south of this location.)

We support the plans for a permanent location of a Visitor Information Center. However, we would ask you to broaden your view in plans to accommodate the growing number of visitors expected in the area.

We beleive that small sattelite centers could be utilized at different access points to the mountain. Some of these access points could be Woodland, Toutle, Morton, Stevenson, etc.

Woodland has an already established visitor and volcano information center put together mainly by volunteer efforts. Other areas are attempting to do the same. Cooperation by the Forest Service in efforts such as this is in keeping with President Reagan's policy of self-help.

An additional consideration has been put to us by the Washington State Department of Transportation. It is their suggestion that the various communities and agencies coordinate a visitor information system which could be implemented by proper highway signing. Our experience with travelers indicates that proper highway signing is imperative. When an unobservant traveler misses one center he should be able to get similar guidance from the next center along the route. Your cooperation with these sattelites would help to coordinate this information.

We are hopeful that the Forest Service would consider the best qualities of all the possible sites and avoid the pressure for location in the larger, politically active communities.

Please put us on your mailing list. We would be happy to provide any further information needed from our area.

Your sincerely,

James M Johnson

James M. Johnson
President

Senator **Jackson**. We are very pleased to have as our leadoff witness Congressman Sid Morrison who is pretty close to Mount St. Helens in more ways than one.

Mr. **Morrison**. Too close at times, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF HON. SID MORRISON, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **Morrison**. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, I choose to open my comments this morning with an expression of appreciation to both of you for your leadership and cooperation in dealing with the problems and opportunities associated with Mount St. Helens.

Yesterday at the House hearing I admitted that the mountain was in the Fourth Congressional District and apologized to Congressman Bonker for so much damage in his area. Then I realized it happened before my election, and I am not sure what my real commitment is in that area.

During the past year I have had a number of meetings with the Forest Service regarding the best approach to Mount St. Helens, and feel that my viewpoints were considered in the proposal for a volcanic management area. I basically support the boundary decisions which are embodied in the Senate bill introduced by you two gentlemen and in the identical House version which Congressman Foley and I have introduced, and it is number H.R. 5778.

I support the statutory designation as a national volcanic area. After all, it is. There aren't many of them around. We should show it off to the world.

The major point that I will make in this testimony this morning is that there must be flexibility built into the management scheme for a number of reasons, and I have listed these reasons—flexibility because the volcanic area is unique and certainly doesn't fit into the pattern of management developed for other natural areas; flexibility because the volcanic activity is still occurring, although not explosively. A new dome is building, and safety will continue to be a concern; flexibility because tourism development needs to be a major consideration in management, including roads, vista points and public facilities as safety is assured; flexibility because research and evaluation of volcanic effects, plant growth, erosion, wildlife, and insects, we will hear about all these things today; are all vital uses of this area.

Also for us in the Northwest the relationship between seismographic indicators and volcanic eruptions is of great importance because of our chain of geologically young and potentially dangerous volcanic peaks. As you are both aware, we were lucky with Mount St. Helens. The explosion occurred on a Sunday morning. A limited number of lives were lost in comparison with just 24 hours later when there could have been as many as 1,000 loggers at work within that 235 square miles.

From yesterday's hearing, the point I want to inject into my testimony, I was very, very impressed with the scientific panels and those who would choose to do research in this area, and would suggest that whatever size of national volcanic area we choose, that we perhaps include some sort of a scientific group or groupings that make sure that those areas are made most effective for their long-term efforts. I believe this does not characterize other management schemes such as wilderness or monument, and this came to me very emphatically from yesterday's proposal. A team of folks who want to work together feel they have not had adequate input or recognition by the Forest Service, and some improvements could be made.

I also bring to you a very strong feeling about the rights of property owners within the interpretive area selected by the various bills that have been introduced. If these lands would be acquired as part of the national volcanic area, swift and adequate compensation must be part of the legislative mandate. There are a number of acres in the various proposals that belong to the State of Washington, and there are certainly private owners who we will be hearing from today, and I am sure that you have the numbers that relate to the private ownership ranging from 24,510 in the measure you two have introduced up to 76,500 acres of private lands, that that mix be purchased outright or exchanged in some way as in the proposal which Congressman Bonker has introduced at the request of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association.

I am sure that both of you are aware of the timing of this whole process, and I pointed this out to the House committee yesterday, that the billions of board feet of timber blown down on May 18 has limited life, and from my own personal observation, of the smaller logs 12 inches or so, some species are already useless for lumber, and the larger logs perhaps will last for another 2 or 3 years, depending on fire, insect infestation. I mentioned that the ambrosia beetle is perhaps the worst enemy at this time of downed timber because it does burrow directly down through this downed wood and destroys its commercial value, and I have characterized the downed trees are like a ticking time bomb demanding rapid action in this area in the public interest.

Something that is not news to either of you is that we have to be concerned about the size of land exchanges, and while exchanges seem the most obvious way to proceed with the public and State lands that exist within the confines of the national volcanic area, that many mills have sprung up around these national forest areas, and they hire thousands of workers, and we all know how down these industries are at this point, and they are probably not here to defend themselves, and if so, it is because of economic conditions, they can't even get here, but I think we have to be cautious on the number of acres that were actually exchanged because of the impact on the forest harvesting.

The measure which Tom Foley and I introduced as indicated is identical to the bill offered by the two of you gentlemen, and I believe it begins to address the concerns I have mentioned in my testimony. There is a need for even more specificity because of time pressures resulting from a decaying resource, and I have already looked at and prepared some additional suggestions for specific legislative language to be considered as the subcommittees proceed.

I have two other points to make. One is that the interpretive area boundary selected by the Forest Service and included in their environmental impact statement builds a box for the State of Washington and the private owners of land within those boundaries. Public perception is that there will be no timber harvest or salvage in the interpretive area even though that is not specifically stated in the environmental impact statement.

As a result, unless Congress acts rapidly to acquire these lands in the public interest, owners will be forced to salvage downed timber within the interpretive area and incur the wrath of the environmentally oriented public in the Northwest, and this is not fair, nor right, and I trust that we can act accordingly.

My last point is made with my farmer training experience, and my experience in working with nature. Marvelous powers of recuperation are at work on Mount St. Helens. Every time I go back I am amazed how new plant growth is rapidly changing the Moonlike surface. It is my contention that very quickly it will be impossible for visitors to tell whether blown down timber has been removed or is still under the mass of new growth in some areas. There is no question that certain unique characteristics must be preserved to illustrate the destructive force of nature, but I believe that salvage and replanting within some portions of the interpretive area can be done consistent with the management plan that demonstrates how modern procedures can bring back the beauty and productivity of the evergreen forest.

For the House committee, gentlemen, I showed a few slides illustrating now what I call the green of Mount St. Helens. This morning we have brought along with us a book which illustrates some of the same points, and that is that Mother Nature is indeed involved in that greening process, and my last visit there saw elderberry bushes as high as 6 or 8 feet as well as very basic vegetation coming back, the point being that I believe some salvage is in order in those areas where it fits within the management plan that is selected.

I appreciate the privilege of appearing in front of your panel this morning.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Morrison follows:]

STATEMENT OF
CONGRESSMAN SID MORRISON
FOURTH DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

Before the Subcommittee On
Public Lands and Reserved Water

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee. I choose to open my comments with an express of appreciation to Senators Jackson and Gorton for their leadership and cooperation in dealing with the problems and opportunities associated with Mount St. Helens.

During the past year I have had numerous meetings with the Forest Service regarding the best approach to Mount St. Helens, and feel that my viewpoints were considered in their proposal for a Volcanic Management Area. I support their boundary decisions, which are embodied in the Senate Bill authored by Senators Jackson and Gorton and in the identical House version, which Congressman Foley and I have introduced.

I support the designation as a National Volcanic Area. After all, it is one, there aren't many around, and we should show it off to the world. The major point I will make on this legislation is that there must be flexibility built into the management scheme for a variety of reasons:

(1) The volcanic area is unique and most certainly doesn't fit into the patterns of management developed for other natural areas.

(2) The volcanic activity is still occurring although not explosively. A new dome is gradually building within the crater, and safety will continue to be a concern.

(3) Tourism development needs to be a major consideration

in management, including roads, vista points, and public facilities as safety is assured.

(4) Research and evaluation of volcanic effects, plant growth, erosion, wildlife, and insects, are all vital uses of this area. The relationship between seismographic indicators and volcanic eruptions is of great importance to the Northwest with its chain of geologically young and potentially dangerous volcanic peaks. We were lucky with Mount St. Helens. The explosion occurred on a Sunday morning and only 34 lives were lost (28 others are missing and presumed dead.) Twenty four hours later, as many as 1,000 loggers could have been at work within the 235 square miles of devastated area.

I have a very strong feeling about the rights of property owners within the interpretive area selected by the various bills under consideration. If these lands are to be acquired as part of the National Volcanic Area, swift and adequate compensation must be part of the legislative mandate. 24,510 acres of the area proposed by the United States Forest Service belong to the State of Washington and an assortment of private owners. Congressman Bonker's original bill includes 35,660 acres of land owned by others than the Forest Service. One of his other bills, introduced at the request of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association, involves 76,500 acres that must be purchased outright or exchanged for other federal timber properties.

May I issue a word of caution about the timing of this whole process. The billions of board feet of timber blown down on May 18, 1980 has limited life. Smaller logs I saw last summer (12" wood of some species) were already useless for lumber. Larger logs, particularly heavy-barked Douglas Fir, will be good for two or three more years depending on fire and insect infestation. The Ambrosia Beetle burrows deep into solid wood tissue of downed trees and partially destroys the value on the commercial lumber market. The point I am trying to make is that, unlike the usual purchase or exchange of privately owned timber within a park or wilderness area, Mount St. Helens downed trees are like a ticking time bomb, demanding rapid action if this area is to be set aside in the public interest.

May I, at this point, express my concern about land exchanges. Many small mills, with thousands of workers, have sprung up through the years in the proximity of our publicly-owned timber resource. They have processed billions of board feet of lumber that have gone into America's houses all across this nation. Every acre of federally-owned timber that is exchanged out of the timber harvest base gradually strangles these small mills, their workers and the communities that they support. Perhaps no small mill spokesmen will testify here today. If not, it is because they couldn't afford to be here to protest the massive exchanges that must occur unless the Forest Service has cash in hand for direct purchase.

HR 5773, which Congressman Foley and I have introduced in the House, is identical to the bill originally authored by Senators Jackson and Gorton and begins to address the concerns I have mentioned in my testimony. There is a need for even more specificity because of the time pressures resulting from a decaying resource. I will submit additional suggestions for specific legislative language as the committees proceed.

I have two other points to make. One is that the interpretive area boundaries selected by the Forest Service and included in their Environmental Impact Statement build a box for the State of Washington and the private owners of lands within those boundaries. Public perception is that there will be no timber harvest in the interpretive area, even though that is not specifically stated in the E.I.S. As a result, unless Congress acts rapidly to acquire these lands in the public interest, owners will be forced to salvage downed timber within the interpretive area and incur the wrath of the environmentally-oriented public in the Northwest. This is not fair, nor right, and I trust we can act accordingly.

My last point is made as a farmer trained by experience in working with nature. Marvelous powers of recuperation are at work on Mount St. Helens, and every time I go back I am amazed how new plant growth is gradually changing the moon-like surface. It is my contention that very quickly it will be impossible for visitors to tell whether blown down timber has been removed or is still under the mass of new growth in some areas. There is no question that certain unique characteristics must be preserved to illustrate the destructive force of nature. It is my belief that salvage and replanting within some portions of the interpretive area can be consistent with a management plan that demonstrates how modern procedures can bring back the beauty and productivity of the evergreen forest.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Sid, for a very fine statement. Obviously there are a lot of areas here that we to have to resolve and to take a one-step-at-a-time approach makes a lot of sense.

I am just amazed going through the book here the way in which there has been a rebirth of vegetation of all kinds. The rapidity of growth is hard to comprehend when you think in terms of the enormous blast that took place in 1980.

I have no questions.

Senator GORTON. One question, Senator—do you have any insight or prognosis as to the acceptance and the speed of this bill's passage through the House when you talk to other members of the delegation committee?

Mr. MORRISON. I think the Forest Service in response to one of my questions yesterday sort of set the time parameters in which they said that they felt that they would have to, in order to be fair to the private landowners within the confines of any of the areas, including the smaller area which we collectively have introduced, that July first was an absolute deadline on notifying people of their willingness to exchange, so the committee kind of shook their heads a little bit, and I think everyone accepted the fact that this was legislatively beyond the norm, but I believe that Congressman Seiberling, Weaver and others in attendance did leave with a feeling that if we are going to do anything, and I think they had the feeling that something had to be done and done very quickly, that the time was of the essence.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thanks again for a very fine statement, Sid. I appreciate it.

We will go out of order here and call on the next panel composed of Mr. Douglas Leisz who is Associate Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and Mr. Dallas L. Peck, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Gentlemen, you can proceed in your own way; that is to say, you can put your statement in the record and summarize as you go through—whatever is comfortable. Mr. Leisz, are you leading off?

Mr. LEISZ. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS R. LEISZ, ASSOCIATE CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY DUANE TUCKER, DEPUTY SUPERVISOR, GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST

Mr. LEISZ. Mr. Chairman, and Senator Gorton, I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the administration's views on Senate bill 2133. I would like to summarize my statement in the interest of time and leave the maximum time available for questions. I have with me Mr. Duane Tucker, the deputy supervisor of the Gifford Pinchot Forest on my left.

The administration enthusiastically supports the bill. We have only minor modifications to suggest. As a matter of background, Mount St. Helens is a unique area of international scientific and public interest. Following the eruption in 1980, the Forest Service undertook development of a Mount St. Helens land management plan, in that process we examined 269,000 acres. In the charts that I have to my left and in front of you, Mr. Joy will trace out the area that we examined in that planning process. That plan is a product of more than a year's work by Forest Service planners, scientists from the Forest Service, the Geological Survey, and the scientific community at large. There was heavy involvement of scientists in that process; also local, State, and other Federal agencies. We received comments from more than 1,000 people who responded to the draft environmental impact statement. The land management plan and associated final environmental statement provided for two basic things. One was the establishment of an 84,710 acre national volcanic area to protect scenic geological features in the volcano impact area for public education purposes, for interpretation, for recreation, and research.

The second thing it did was to provide for the management of 87,450 acres of national forest lands that are adjacent to the national volcanic area. Those adjacent lands include, for example, and Mr. Joy will point that out, 5,700 acres of unroaded recreation in the Goat Mountain and Strawberry Mountain areas, a 60-acre botanical area to preserve a stand of very large trees, 16,810 acres of prime habitat for deer, elk, and wildlife species dependent upon old growth, and then 64,880 acres of general forest to be managed for a variety of uses, including timber growing and harvest and continued protection of two research natural areas totaling 1,950 acres. Mr. Joy is also pointing those out.

Within the 64,880 acres of general forest there are some significant areas of scientific interest which will receive attention in that process.

The land management plan was adopted on October 15, 1981. On October 16, 1981, an 84,710 acre Mount St. Helens volcanic area was established by the Chief of the Forest Service. We did this to provide for safe public use and for protecting the unique and special resources of the area.

Since completion of that plan, we have proceeded with planning and implementation of a number of activities, including transportation system planning, reconstruction of the system that was devastated in the volcanic eruption, evaluation of visitor center sites, watershed, wildlife and ecological research, and salvage timber sales outside the national volcanic area. I will summarize the timber salvage situation a little later in the statement.

The volcanic area proposed in Senate bill 2133 includes approximately 84,700 acres and adopts the boundaries proposed in the Mount St. Helens land management plan. The administration fully supports the 84,710 acre area. The bill would extend the boundaries of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to include approximately 21,000 acres of State and private lands. We agree with that boundary extension and feel it is necessary.

The Secretary would be authorized to and directed to acquire all State lands within the national volcanic area by exchange or donation and to acquire all private lands by purchase, exchange, or donation. The timber on State and private lands would be valued at fair market value as of July 1, 1982.

The 84,000 acre national volcanic area includes 24,510 acres of State and private lands. We have an overlay here, Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, to identify those lands in relationship to the volcanic area boundary. The principal owners are Weyerhaeuser

Co. with 15,270 acres—Mr. Joy is identifying those lands on the chart—and Burlington Northern with 5,020 acres, and the State of Washington with 4,060 acres. Approximately 11,370 acres of these State and private lands within the national volcanic area are outside of the present boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. We would require a boundary extension to be able to acquire those lands as your bill provides.

We do recognize the urgency for determining the ultimate management of the State and private lands within the national volcanic area and have determined that acquisition by a combination of purchase in fee or partial interest, donation or land exchange offers the best opportunity. We anticipate acquiring approximately 15,000 acres of the State and private lands mostly through exchange or donation.

I would point out here that in Senator Gorton's statement he indicated there were 26,000 acres of private lands, and I would simply indicate since those figures were compiled, we have through exchange with Weyerhaeuser already picked up 2,000 acres, so it is now 24,000 acres of private land there. We believe we only need to acquire 15,000 acres. Now the acres we think that we need to acquire in fee are shown in the red color on the map. The area in orange that is between the red area and the boundary of the volcanic area, we believe we would simply identify the special significant sites within the orange area to acquire in fee or partial interest. That is, only the unique features there would be required. The rest of the area in orange could remain in private ownership, and we would be able to fully meet the objectives of the national volcanic area plan.

Senate bill 2133 provides the additional authorities we need to fully implement the Mount St. Helens land management plan. We support the proposed extension of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary to include approximately 21,000 acres. The boundary change would enable the Secretary to use existing authorities to meet the objectives of the land management plan.

We are pleased that the provisions in section 4(b) include the opportunity to acquire State and private land by donation. Since the initial eruption of Mount St. Helens, there has been a close working relationship among the many Federal and State agencies and private owners. Many have participated in subsequent salvage, rehabilitiation, and planning activities. We recommend amending the provisions of section 4(b) that would require the Secretary to acquire all non-Federal land and interests in land within the volcanic area by exchange, purchase, or donation. We recommend that the Secretary have some discretion in determining which lands must be acquired either in fee or partial interest.

We do not believe it is necessary to acquire all lands. We believe that acquisition of the 15,000 acres are all that are necessary to protect the management plan objectives.

We intend to sell a total salvage volume of 934 million board feet outside the boundaries of the national volcanic area. To date, we have sold 27 sales with a volume of 427 million board feet. One sale with 11.5 million board feet is already completed. There are currently four sales under advertisement with a volume of 84 million board feet. In the remainder of fiscal year 1982, we will advertise 22 sales, with a volume of 423 million board feet.

In summary, our timber sale program would be complete during this fiscal year. We believe that is absolutely essential to avoid the deterioration that will take place in the timber to allow its removal and utilization.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my prepared statement. We will be pleased to try to respond to any questions.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Leisz follows:]

STATEMENT OF
DOUGLAS R. LEISZ, ASSOCIATE CHIEF
FOREST SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

On S. 2133, a bill to establish the Mount
St. Helens National Volcanic Area, Washington

MARCH 12, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am pleased to have this opportunity to present the Administration's views on S. 2133, a bill that would establish a 84,700-acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic area on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the State of Washington. The area would be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Mount St. Helens land management plan. The bill directs acquisition of all non-Federal lands within the volcanic area by acquisition, exchange, or donation. I will take this opportunity to briefly update the committee on implementation of the Mount St. Helens land management plan that was completed in October 1981.

BACKGROUND

Mount St. Helens is a unique area of international scientific and public interest. Following the eruption in 1980, the Forest Service undertook development of a Mount St. Helens land management plan. The plan is a product of more than a year's work by numerous Forest Service planners, scores of local, State, and other Federal agencies, and comments from more than 1,000 people who responded to the draft environmental impact statement.

The Mount St. Helens land management plan and associated Final Environmental Impact Statement provided: (1) for the establishment of an 84,710-acre National Volcanic area to protect scenic geological features in the volcano impact area for public education, interpretation, recreation, and research and (2) the management of 87,450 acres of National Forest System lands surrounding the volcanic area for a variety of uses. These adjacent lands include 5,700 acres for unroaded recreation in the Goat Mountain and Strawberry Mountain areas; a 60-acre botanical area to preserve a stand of large old-growth trees in Quartz Creek; 16,810 acres of prime habitat for deer, elk, and wildlife species dependent on old growth; 64,880 acres of general forest to be managed for a variety of uses including timber growing and harvest; and continued protection of two research natural areas totaling 1,950 acres.

We have adopted the land management plan and on October 16, 1981, an 84,710-acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area was established by the Chief of the Forest Service for purposes of providing for safe public use and protecting the unique and special resources of the area. We believe this National Volcanic Area designation and the management provisions set forth in the Mount St. Helens land management plan adequately provide for protection of this unique area.

Since completion of the plan, we have proceeded with planning and implementation of a number of activities including transportation system planning and reconstruction, evaluation of visitor center sites, research, and salvage timber sales outside the National Volcanic Area. I will summarize progress of our timber salvage, in detail later in my statement.

PROVISIONS OF S. 2133

The National Volcanic area proposed in S. 2133 includes approximately 84,700 acres and adopts the boundaries proposed in the Mount St. Helens land management plan. This is the same area that was administratively-designated as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area by the Chief of the Forest Service on October 16, 1981.

The bill would extend the boundaries of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to include approximately 21,000 acres of State and private lands. The Secretary would be authorized and directed to acquire all State lands within the National Volcanic Area by exchange or donation and to acquire all private lands by purchase, exchange, or donation. The timber on State and private lands would be valued at fair market value as of July 1, 1982.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS

The 84,700-acre National Volcanic Area includes 24,510 acres of State and private lands. The principal landowners are Weyerhaeuser Company with 15,270 acres, Burlington Northern with 5,020, acres and the State of Washington with 4,060 acres. Approximately 11,370 acres of these State and private lands within the National Volcanic Area are outside the present boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

We recognize the urgency for determining the ultimate management of the State and private lands within the National Volcanic Area and have determined that acquisition by a combination of purchasing in fee or partial interests, donations, and land exchange offers the best opportunity for acquiring the majority of the State and private lands within the 84,700-acre National Volcanic Area. We anticipate acquiring approximately 15,000 acres of State and private lands mostly through exchange or donation. We do not plan to exchange the State lands within the volcanic area and believe these lands either should be donated or managed in keeping with the objectives of the volcanic area. The exact acreage of National Forest System lands to be exchanged would depend on the value of land being offered. We believe that acquisition of approximately 15,000 acres of State and private lands will provide sufficient control to meet the objectives of the plan and acquisition of all State and private lands is not necessary.

S. 2133 PROVIDES ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES NEEDED

We have determined that additional legislative authority is required to implement certain provisions of the Mount St. Helens land management plan dealing with exchange and acquisition of lands and interest in lands outside the boundaries of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. We recognize the national interest in protecting this area and support a congressionally-designated National Volcanic Area to be managed in accordance with the existing land management plan. Therefore, we support the provisions of S. 2133 that would designate an 84,700-acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with a plan developed for the area. We also support the proposed extension of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundary to include approximately 21,000 acres. This boundary change would enable the Secretary to use existing authorities to meet the objectives of the land management plan.

We are pleased that the provisions in section 4(b) include the opportunity to acquire State and private lands by donation. Since the initial eruption of Mount St. Helens, there has been a close-working relationship among the many Federal and State agencies and private owners. Many have participated in the subsequent salvage, rehabilitation, and planning activities. We believe the option of donations by State and private land owners should be available.

We recommend amending the provisions of section 4(b) that would require the Secretary to acquire all non-Federal land and interests in land within the volcanic area by exchange, purchase, or donation. We recommend that the Secretary have some discretion to determine which lands should be acquired either in fee or partial interest. We do not believe it is necessary to acquire all lands in order to protect and manage the volcanic area.

STATUS OF TIMBER SALVAGE

We plan to sell a total salvage volume of 934 million board feet outside the boundaries of the National Volcanic Area. To date, we have sold 27 sales with a volume of 427 million board feet. One sale with 11.5 million board feet is completed. There are currently 4 sales under advertisement with a volume of 84 million board feet. In the remainder of FY 1982, we will advertise 22 sales with a volume of 423 million board feet.

This concludes my prepared statement. I am accompanied by Mr. Duane Tucker, Deputy Supervisor of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and together we will be happy to respond to any questions you may have.

Senator **Jackson**. Mr. Leisz, has there been any delays in connection with the timber removal that could have been avoided? I gather they are getting it out as fast as possible?

Mr. **Leisz**. I think things are progressing reasonably well. We do have appeals on some of the timber sales we have offered because some folks would like to see a larger area included, and we are proceeding with timber sales on the basis of the land management plan adopted last October, and so that I think currently we have some 10 appeals on timber sales.

Senator **Jackson**. Roughly how much acreage is involved in those sales?

Mr. **Leisz**. There are substantial volumes involved in those appeals.

Senator **Jackson**. What is the situation with reference to old growth, second growth of timber on the 24,510 acres that remain in private lands?

Mr. **Leisz**. I believe that those lands are largely, if not entirely, blown down timber or volcano impacted timber.

Senator **Jackson**. They are in the danger area?

Mr. **Leisz**. They are in the blast area.

Senator **Jackson**. So that virtually all of the timber from those lands would not be standing timber?

Mr. **Leisz**. That is correct.

Senator **Jackson**. And it is blown down and so on?

Mr. **Leisz**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Jackson**. Senator Gorton?

Senator **Gorton**. When you were preparing the position of the Government on this issue, did you or those who made the decisions realize and deal with the proposition that both the enabling act under which Washington became a State and the constitution of the State of Washington would prohibit the donation of the State lands to the Federal Government?

Mr. **Leisz**. Senator, we were aware of that situation. We were faced with the very difficult situation that it has been the practice of both the Congress and the administration where there is a public purpose to be attained through such an area as a volcanic area, to provide for the donation of the State-owned lands, and I think that is the issue that is before us, and in the other situations where there have been State lands involved, for example, with the extension of national parks and other areas, it has been provided that those may be brought in only if the lands are donated by the State.

Senator **Gorton**. Do you have examples of where the Forest Service has received donation of State lands, the donation of which was prohibited by the State constitution and the enabling act under which the State was constituted?

Mr. **Leisz**. None come to my mind right at this time. I believe that in the most current case that I am aware of, the Redwood Park establishment in the State of California, California's lands there——

Senator **Gorton**. Those were State parklands?

Mr. **Leisz**. Yes, they are.

Senator **Gorton**. I can't imagine there would be any difficulty with any State parklands that were located within these boundaries, but at this point at least you are asking for the State to do something which it can't constitutionally do, couldn't even constitutionally do if it amended, or couldn't even legally do if it amended its constitution without an amendment of the enabling act under which it became a State.

I really seriously suggest to you and your superiors that you review that legal proposition, that you have simply set up an impossible task.

Senator JACKSON. If you would yield, I might say that I was just checking with staff because I know we have had this problem before where some States cannot make donations. We have tried to avoid the problem in the past by providing for donation or exchange so you don't have donation as the only option. It seems to me Senator Gorton has raised a very important question here because we do have a lot of school lands. There will be testimony on this, but I would think that we could help solve the problem by agreeing on donation or exchange. There is certainly legislative precedent for that.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Senator. On another subject, back to the distinction between the lands shown in red on this map, on this overlay that you have on the map, and those shown in orange, what do you conceive to be the management regime which would take place on the orange colored lands, the lands which the Forest Service did not acquire?

Mr. LEISZ. The management opportunities there in some areas would be a full range. They could use them in any way we could visualize. They could salvage the timber. They would replant the areas. They could be fully utilized.

Senator GORTON. Let's stop right there. As far as that part of land is concerned, under those circumstances, what is the point in putting it inside the national volcanic area?

Mr. LEISZ. Let me add the next point to that. There are features within the orange zone that need to be protected, and while we have shown the red zone in solid color for free acquisition, we would also be acquiring those features within the orange zone that we want to protect, and we would be doing that through agreement of partial interest or full interest, depending upon the acceptability to the private landowners.

Senator GORTON. From a management point of view, the orange areas that are not included in those special features would be treated exactly as if they weren't in the volcanic area at all?

Mr. LEISZ. That's right. They could be, yes. The difficulty here is that we do have some features that are within the total area, volcanic area, that need attention, and we need to have the boundary include those, but we do not need all of the lands within that volcanic area boundary.

Senator GORTON. Can you tell me roughly both the amount in board feet and dollar value of the salvageable timber located within the Forest Service proposal, within the Governor's original proposal, and within the larger area which the various environmental groups have proposed? Do you have that?

Mr. LEISZ. If I may do that, I would like to be able to do that for the record, and the reason I ask for a little time to do that, I think I want to ask several questions of the State because I understand that the proposal, it was for 100,000-acre area. We also understand the large proposal by the protective association did allow for some salvage and so we would have to examine those in further detail. We will provide that for the record.

Senator GORTON. Does your EIS provide for the salvage of some or all of the timber within the volcanic area?

Mr. LEISZ. The national forest timber normally would not be salvaged within the volcanic area, but we did visualize that some salvage on private lands would not be inconsistent with the volcanic area management plan.

Senator GORTON. Did the Forest Service give any consideration to asking that the area be designated as a national monument under Forest Service management?

Mr. LEISZ. We had some discussions internally about that. We really felt that the volcanic area designation speaks right to the heart of the particular principal mission of the area. It is descriptive by name and seems to fit it, best of all. What we visualized here was an intensive amount of international interest in scientific research. The public interest that is there now on an international scale, suggests that the volcanic area designation best fits.

Senator GORTON. Do you have any timetable at all as to either entering into purchase or exchange contracts or cooperative agreements relating to the lands within these boundaries?

Mr. LEISZ. We would like to have the boundary issue settled immediately. As I pointed out, the area to the west, it is outside the boundary. We lack authority to acquire it by purchase or donation except for a very small area. We need that very quickly to be able to plan with the private owners for acquisition.

The areas inside the present boundaries of the Gifford Pinchot Forest, we could proceed on exchanges there, but once again, we need to know the final boundary there.

Senator GORTON. Have you identified any potential land for exchanges?

Mr. LEISZ. We have in a general way. We have not done so specifically because once again, we need to work with the individual private owners to make sure that the areas we identified are acceptable to them as well.

Senator GORTON. Are all of those areas that you have looked at within the same national forest, within the same general area, or are you looking expansively throughout the State, perhaps even west?

Mr. LEISZ. Well, we would keep the exchanges within the State of Washington, and we prefer to keep them within the forest, but I think our folks at the regional level have been examining some other opportunities as well. Let me ask Mr. Tucker if he wants to add to that.

Mr. TUCKER. I don't have anything really to add to what Mr. Leisz has said which is essentially what we have done.

We do have some areas in southwest Washington where we have a history of land exchange with the principal landowners, Weyerhaeuser and Burlington Northern, and most of these land exchanges that have taken place there have been fairly close to the existing milling opportunities for the company.

Senator GORTON. At least in theory these exchanges could be of lands anywhere in the State of Washington?

Mr. LEISZ. Yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. Assuming that most of them were in this immediate area, how would the timber base be affected especially for small operators who do not own their own forestland?

Mr. LEISZ. We won't know the potential impact for sure until we complete the valuation process, but at the outside if we went ahead with the 15,000 acres and did it all by exchange, it would be less than 1 percent impact on the forest timber base. The Gifford Pinchot offers some 490 million board feet a year for sale on the sustained yield basis, and we would see less than 1 percent impact on that, or less than 5 million feet a year, so there is some impact, but it is not very significant.

Senator GORTON. Will the Secretary of Agriculture request any funds to acquire easements or for any of the implied cooperative management arrangements about which you have spoken, at least in the EIS?

Mr. LEISZ. Our plans at this time are to try to take care of that under the present funding levels. We do have some purchase funds in the present program.

Senator GORTON. I don't notice in your own written, formal statement here the use of the word "cooperative agreements" which is some major feature of the EIS itself. Does that mean that you have changed your views on that in light of what you are talking about in connection with these orange areas, or is that less important than it was in the EIS in your view at the present time?

Mr. LEISZ. No, sir, it isn't. I should have included some reference to that. We would still like to work toward that. We have found, though, that in discussions with some of the principal private landowners, that they are somewhat reluctant to enter into cooperative agreements if it seriously impairs the utility of their land. They would much rather exchange, so we have yet to find a willing recipient on the side of working in a cooperative agreement.

I think it is entirely possible that we may find that person.

Senator GORTON. Does the cooperative agreement indicate a purchase on the part of the Forest Service of any interest? Is it something which is going to end up requiring money to implement?

Mr. LEISZ. Well, it could. I think in many situations, though, we find that the purposes for which they intend to use the land, if they would be consistent with the objectives of the plan, we could enter into a cooperative agreement for a period of years, and we would feel very good about that, being able to reach the objectives of the plan without further financial impact on the Government.

Senator GORTON. What kind of history do you have with cooperative management agreements in other parts of the country?

Mr. LEISZ. We have been very successful with cooperative road construction and use agreements with many private owners. We have been able to bring off some cooperative understanding with planning and private landowners in some developments, particularly recreational developments around the country, so I think there is some opportunity there. The recreation areas, specifically the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, we have taken a number of partial interests in those lands and let the owners continue an acceptable management of their land. That has worked quite well.

Senator GORTON. Generally speaking in that, the partial interest situation, what percentage of the full value have you had to pay?

Mr. LEISZ. There is quite a range there, but at times it has ranged up to 80 or 90 percent of the fee value of the land.

Senator GORTON. You might as well acquire the whole land.

Mr. LEISZ. Yes, although we have been urged by a number of parties to not take land.

Senator GORTON. Some parties want it that way.

Mr. LEISZ. Yes.

Senator GORTON. I see. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think that takes care of it.

Senator JACKSON. Are you satisfied, Mr. Leisz, that there will be an adequate timber base so that some of the smaller operators will be able to bid and to participate in those sales without too much of a disadvantage?

Mr. LEISZ. Well, yes, we do.

Senator JACKSON. You mentioned 1 percent of the base being affected. Does that change any if you spread it out over a wider area?

Mr. LEISZ. It certainly does, and that is the less than 1 percent figure deals with the 84,000-acre area and the acquisition of 15,000 acres of the 24,000 acres of private lands. Now if we were to expand that to include substantially more area, there would be a greater impact, and we do have concerns about that.

We ran into some heavy objections as we set about implementing the Alpine Lakes legislation in this very respect and we would have concerns that that would come again, yes.

Senator JACKSON. The other question relates to inholdings. I gather there are a number of people with cabins and so on. What policy do you recommend in that regard?

Traditionally, under what is called the Cape Cod formula, we have allowed these people to stay in the cabins or have access to them during the owners' lifetime. In fact, I guess we have extended it to one generation in some instances. I am not sure, but that question may arise when we have our hearings out in Washington State.

Have you come to any conclusion in that regard?

Mr. LEISZ. I would like to give that some more consideration and respond to you before the field hearing if I might.

Senator JACKSON. All right, if you would, because I am sure that we are going to have, as you know, the in-holders wanting to keep their cabin; and I assume that some of them have permits without any fee title to the property.

Mr. LEISZ. I don't believe there are any cabins left at this point, but let me check further.

Senator JACKSON. They were all around Spirit Lake.

Mr. LEISZ. We would not want to reissue those.

Senator JACKSON. They might file a claim for damages. The USGS can take care of that. Very good. Thank you, and now we will turn to Mr. Peck. We are delighted to have you here this morning to tell us what is going to happen. Maybe we should have started with you first to find out how big this land area should be.

STATEMENT OF DR. DALLAS L. PECK, DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY DR. ROY BAILEY, VOLCANOLOGIST, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY; AND PAUL KAPINOS, HYDROLOGIST, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dr. PECK. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the committee to present testimony concerning the establishment of Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Dr. Roy Bailey, a volcanologist, and Mr. Paul Kapinos, an hydrologist, accompany me. I will summarize my written statement.

The U.S. Geological Survey has been one of several agencies and organizations working with the Forest Service in preparation of the environmental impact statement for the area affected by Mount St. Helens eruption.

We believe that the Forest Service has done a remarkably thorough and conscientious job in this difficult task, and it has been a pleasure for us to work with them in this and other activities of Mount St. Helens over the last 2 years.

We think the establishment of a national volcanic area is important for several reasons. The 1980 activity of Mount St. Helens has resulted in the existence of volcanic and geomorphic features that constitute a monument to the forces of nature and has provided a unique opportunity for the study of the cause and effects of volcanism. The preservation of a substantial part of the area is most appropriate.

As the Government agency responsible for Earth sciences research and volcanic hazards assessment, we are interested in providing an educational opportunity for the public at large and for the scientific community. Also there is the opportunity for scientific research in two categories—those related to the deposition resulting from the 1980 and 1981 activity, and those related to the geomorphic and hydrologic changes that continue to occur in the area.

Also important is the ability to monitor possible future volcanic activity of the volcano. With these interests in mind, the most important features from our point of view include nearly the entire cone of Mount St. Helens, the apron of pyroclastic flow on its north flank of Spirit Lake, the upper two-thirds of the avalanche debris flow in the North Fork Toutle River, areas of blow-down extending about 10 miles to the north, and the entire watershed of the Coldwater in South Coldwater Creek. These are the most important areas from our perspective. They include important features worthy of preservation around the volcano. These features have been included in most of the alternatives we have reviewed.

We worked closely with the Forest Service in the preparation of the EIS and have come to appreciate the many conflicting factors and interests that must be accommodated. We realize that the final boundary of the area must be a compromise, balancing concerns of all interests.

There are some areas not included in the preferred alternative 7 which are important geologically, and we think deserve mention at this time. The first includes the uppermost section of the upper

Green River Valley above Grizzly Creek. This area contains ash deposits important for their interpretive value. We and researchers from several other organizations have long-term, ongoing studies. These are documenting natural erosion rates and processes, studies that are important in the management of other parts of the devastated area.

A second area is that of upper Smith Creek and the area between Smith Creek and upper Muddy River. Erosion enhanced by logging and timber salvage operations in these areas may seriously impact and possibly eventually destroy unusual blast and mud flow deposits in the valley which is included within the proposed boundaries. It is possible that we could accomplish a great deal in 2 or 3 years of research and data gathering, making permanent inclusion of this area unnecessary.

A third area is Sheep Canyon in the upper South Fork Toutle River. This area contains a unique and thick sequence of 1980 mud flows, as well as exposures of older, prehistoric ash deposits important for their interpretive value. Here, too, we should be able to accomplish the desired research without permanently setting the area aside.

Mount St. Helens is still an active volcano, and the future activity is not entirely predictable. We have been closely monitoring the volcano since before its first eruption nearly 2 years ago, and we are continuing to monitor the volcano. Nineteenth century activity suggests that the current activity could continue intermittently for several decades; although it is not likely to be as violently active as on May 18, 1980, that possibility cannot be entirely ruled out.

We wish to emphasize that the ultimate agreed-upon boundaries of the national volcanic area, whatever they may be, do not in any way imply a zone of safety. The evacuation of the area may be necessary at any time in the foreseeable future. Consideration of this possibility should be given in location of public facilities, particularly in the location of access roads and exit routes. We will need continued access both for monitoring and for research. We are prepared to assist this committee and the Forest Service in every possible way in its endeavors to establish a Mount St. Helens volcanic area.

Dr. **Bailey**. Mr. Kapinos and I will be happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Peck follows:]

STATEMENT OF DR. DALLAS L. PECK, DIRECTOR, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEPARMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

MARCH 12, 1982

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) appreciates this opportunity to present testimony concerning the establishment of a "Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area."

The 1980-81 activity of Mount St. Helens has resulted in an assemblage of volcanic and geomorphic features that constitute a monument to the awesome forces of nature, and, at the same time, has provided the scientific community with a unique opportunity for the study of the causes and effects of volcanism. The permanent preservation in a relatively unaltered and undeveloped condition of a substantial part of the area surrounding Mount St. Helens seems most appropriate--both for the edification and appreciation of the general public and for the furtherance of scientific knowledge.

As earth scientists and as members of the government agency charged with the responsibility of providing volcanic hazards assessments and warnings of eruptions, we have three particular interests in the establishment of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

First, we are eager to see that the unique volcanic features produced by the recent Mount St. Helens eruptions be preserved for the educational enrichment of the scientific community and the public at large.

Second, we are equally concerned that certain areas in the vicinity of the volcano continue to be made available and accessible for scientific research. Such research falls into two categories: (1) that related to the deposits of the 1980-81 activity, which are important for their interpretive value, and (2) that related to the geomorphic and hydrologic changes that continue to occur in the area, which are important for their hazards assessment value.

Study of the unusual deposits at the devastated area around the volcano have already yielded and undoubtedly will continue to yield knowledge useful in the assessment of volcanic hazards and the prediction of eruptions elsewhere in America and the world.

Perhaps even more important, however, are hydrologic and geomorphic studies of the changes that continue to occur in the aftermath of the catastrophic 1980 eruption. Although the eruptive activity at Mount St. Helens has momentarily abated somewhat, the deposits and slopes around the volcano will remain unstable and changing for decades to come. Recurring storms and certain seasonal changes are capable of generating hazardous floods and mudflows that can affect populated areas many tens of miles downstream from the volcano. Provisions must be made for continued research and monitoring in critical areas around the volcano, so that damage from these hazards can be minimized and the knowledge gained from such studies can be applied to other volcanoes that may become active in the future.

Third, we wish to ensure that our ability to monitor possible future activity at Mount St. Helens not be made more difficult as a result of the establishment of a National Volcanic Area. Mount St. Helens is still an active volcano and its future activity is not entirely predictable, in spite of the knowledge gained from recent intensive studies. Its 19th century activity suggests that its current activity could continue intermittently for as long as two decades; and, although it is not likely to be as violently active as it was on May 18, 1980 for perhaps another century, that possibility cannot be entirely ruled out. For this reason we recommend that no part of the area be made a Wilderness, as the restrictions imposed by such land classification would make continued monitoring, as well as research, extremely difficult if not impossible. Futhermore we wish to emphasize that the ultimate agreed upon boundaries of the National Volcanic Area, whatever they may be, do not in any way imply a zone of safety. Evacuation of the area may be necessary at any time in the foreseeable future, and ample consideration of this possibility should be given in the location of public facilities, and particularly in the location of access roads and exit routes.

The boundaries for the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area in the proposals we have reviewed are based more or less on the boundaries of the "Interpretive Area" as outlined in Alternative 7 of the U.S. Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on Mount St. Helens dated October 15, 1981. The boundaries as suggested in the several proposals differ in small, but in some instances, important ways.

All proposals reviewed include the most important features worthy of preservation around the volcano: i.e., nearly the entire cone of Mount St. Helens, its new crater and domes, the apron of pyroclastic flows on its north flank, Spirit Lake, and the upper two-thirds of the avalanche-debris flow in the North Fork Toutle River Valley. They include 80 square miles of the 150 square miles of the devastated area, as well as two complete transects of the devasted zone extending 10 miles to the north and northeast of the volcano. Also included are the entire watersheds of the Coldwater and South Coldwater Creeks which contain representative parts of the blast deposits. The Coldwater drainage contains some of the most unusual features of the 1980 eruptions from a hydrologic and geomorphic research standpoint. It is also the only complete watershed of significant size included within the proposed boundaries.

Other areas not within the proposed boundaries, that are of important geologic interest include:

(1) The uppermost section of the upper Green River Valley above Grizzly Creek. This area contains tephra deposits important for their interpretive value, and our Water Resources Division and a number of other researchers have long-term ongoing studies there, documenting natural erosion rates and processes that are important in the management of other parts of the devastated area.

(2) Upper Smith Creek and the area between Smith Creek and the Upper Muddy River. Erosion enhanced by logging and timber salvage operations in these areas may seriously impact and possibly eventually destroy unusual blast and mudflow deposits in the floor of Smith Creek Valley, which is included within the proposed boundaries. Inclusion of this section as a part of the interpretive area is not necessary; however, we would hope that it would be the last to be logged since our scientists need one to two years of data gathering under current conditions.

(3) Sheep Canyon in the Upper South Fork Toutle River. This area which is presently privately owned, contains a unique and thick sequence of 1980 mudflows as well as exposures of older prehistoric tephra deposits important for their interpretive value. As long as this area remains relatively undisturbed in a natural condition, we would not recommend it be included in the interpretive area.

The USGS was one of several agencies and organizations cooperating with the USFS in the preparation of the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the area affected by the recent Mount St. Helens eruptions. The USFS did a remarkably thorough and conscientious job in this difficult task.

In the course of our deliberations with the USFS, we have come to appreciate the many conflicting factors and interests that must be accomodated in the development of any such management plan, and realize that the final boundary of the "National Volcanic Area" must be a compromise that balances the concerns of the forest industry, private citizens, the general public, and scientists.

With this realization, we are prepared to assist this committee in every way possible in its endevor to establish a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We will do our best to answer any questions you may have.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Dr. Peck. First off, I am sure everyone is encouraged that your people have demonstrated a unique scientific ability to make predictions. Sometimes the news may not be encouraging, but this particular discipline has come a long way, has it not?

Dr. **Peck**. Indeed it has. I am a volcanologist myself and spent some years at the volcano observatory in Hawaii. I think we are very pleased and very proud of our volcanological staff and the progress we have made in the last several years at Mount St. Helens. Dr. Craig Weaver is here and will testify later as a private citizen. He is a very promising seismologist who is the lead seismologist in our studies at Mount St. Helens. He has contributed considerably to our progress in that area.

Senator **Jackson**. We are very proud of that record. I know the Forest Service must feel the same way because it has the overall management problem, and the two of you have worked together very well. We thank you very much.

How much is the acreage, and what is the nature of the acreage on those three areas that you have mentioned starting on page 4 of your statement? Do you have information numbers regarding the terrain?

Dr. **Peck**. The upper Green River, the first of the areas, is 3 square miles. That is the area where we and researchers——

Senator **Jackson**. Is that mostly along the valley area?

Dr. **Bailey**. It is in the headwaters of the Green River.

Dr. **Peck**. That is the area where the research could go on for 10 years or so, long term. That is all in National Forest.

Senator **Gorton**. It is all downed timber at the present time?

Dr. **Bailey**. Yes, that is correct.

Dr. **Peck**. The upper Smith Creek, the area where we said——

Senator **Jackson**. What was the reason for leaving it out?

Senator **Gorton**. Perhaps Mr. Leisz can answer that question for us.

Senator **Jackson**. Yes.

Mr. **Leisz**. As we worked with the Geological Survey, with the timber salvage opportunities that are in there, we believe that the objectives of the research as they defined them can be carried out, and there can be timber salvage in the area, so we see proceeding on that, on the basis of recognizing salvage opportunities without taking away the required research there, and we have assured the Geological Survey we will continue to work with them on that basis.

Senator **Gorton**. Isn't this the area in which you have already made sales and the sales have been challenged?

Mr. **Tucker**. There are some sales in the Upper Green, yes, that have been appealed by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association.

Senator **Gorton**. Do they include most of that 3 square miles?

Mr. **Tucker**. I don't have the exact figures, Senator, but I would think that they include a portion of it, but not all of it.

Senator **Jackson**. Is there any standing timber or is it all subject to salvage operations?

Mr. **Leisz**. There is in fact some standing timber in the Green River. In fact, the alternative 7 selection, in thumbing through my book here to get the reference, and let me quote from the statement in alternative 7, "* * * does protect a cross-section of the blast area, including the large, undamaged stand of old growth timber in the Green River."

Now that is the one area that we have substantial standing timber still there.

Senator **Jackson**. What percentage is standing and which is subject to salvage?

Mr. **Leisz**. May I provide that for the record because I don't have the prevailing figure at hand?

Senator **Jackson**. What about upper Smith Creek? How much land is involved?

Dr. **Peck**. The upper Smith Creek is 7½ square miles, and the other area I mentioned at the same time between Smith Creek and upper Muddy River, is 5 square miles and I think totals about half blowdown and half undamaged. That is the area where we said that if we could have a couple of years to complete our research, that would do the trick.

Senator **Gorton**. This is all Forest Service land now?

Dr. **Peck**. No, I don't think so.

Dr. **Bailey**. That is a mixture. There are privately owned sections; in the whole valley, perhaps half Forest, and half private.

Dr. **Peck**. Six square miles private, and six and a half square miles Forest Service.

Senator **Gorton**. It is all outside the boundary described?

Mr. **Leisz**. No. It is all inside the national volcanic area.

Senator **Gorton**. It is all inside the national volcanic area?

Dr. **Bailey**. I'm sorry. All of that is outside the national volcanic area.

Mr. **Leisz**. I'm sorry.

Senator **Gorton**. It is all outside?

Dr. **Bailey**. Right.

Senator **Gorton**. What kind of arrangements have you made in the arrangements either with the Forest Service or with the private landowners under which you can get this year that you want for further research?

Dr. **Peck**. Mr. Leisz has assured me that we will be able to work that out.

Senator **Gorton**. Have you talked to private landowners?

Dr. **Peck**. Not that I know of.

Senator **Jackson**. What about Sheep Canyon in the upper South Fork Toutle?

Dr. **Peck**. OK. That is about 2 square miles, mostly private.

Senator **Jackson**. Mostly private?

Dr. **Peck**. It is private, and it is mostly barren valley. We are fairly confident that nothing is going to happen there anyway.

Senator **Jackson**. Right. Everything is down in that area.

Mr. **Leisz**. We have decided not to salvage it.

Senator **Jackson**. You are not going to salvage it?

Senator **Gorton**. It is not your land.

Mr. **Tucker**. There is one little portion of the Sheep Canyon area that is National Forest land that had some salvageable volume, and we have decided that we will not salvage that area.

Senator **Jackson**. Who owns the private lands? Does Weyerhaeuser own them?

Mr. **Tucker**. I don't know.

Senator **Jackson**. If we could get that breakdown for the record, I think it would be helpful on all three—the acreage, the nature of the resource, and who owns it and so on for all three, if you could clarify that for the record.

Mr. **Leisz**. We will.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, gentlemen. Our next witness is Brian Boyle, Commissioner of Public Lands in Washington State. Mr. Boyle, we are delighted to welcome you to the committee; and as I informed previous witnesses, you may submit your entire statement for the record and summarize it.

Mr. **Boyle**. Thank you, Senator, Senator Gorton, Senator Jackson. Thank you. I do have copies of the statement, my own statement, and the statement of Gov. John Spellman, that I have submitted, and I would like to take this time then to go through a summary of that proposal that we are making.

STATEMENT OF BRIAN J. BOYLE, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, STATE OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **Boyle**. Mr. Chairman, I am Brian Boyle, Commissioner of Public Lands in the State of Washington, and as the land commissioner in Washington, I am the separately elected administrator of the State-owned natural resources. Those resources include about 3,800 acres of State school lands which are within the proposed volcanic area, most of which was devastated by the eruption.

My testimony today is intended to represent the interests of those school trusts that depend on the revenue from that land, and even more importantly, the interests of the State of Washington as a whole. In that capacity, I have been asked by Gov. John Spellman to represent the position of the State of Washington.

The State's position has been developed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Governor's office after review of the local, the State, and the U.S. Forest Service planning processes and public testimony and comments, and I don't think there is anything that I can add to Congressman Morrison's earlier observations about the importance of this national volcanic area. It is the most significant eruption in this country since Mount Lassen in 1912, and it represents a tremendous opportunity for scientific research and recreation and observation of those events in the future.

The State of Washington's position then is that we support the creation of a national volcanic area with the consolidated Federal ownership, and I would like to leave this message at least, that any legislation should accomplish seven important goals.

The first one is that Congress should establish a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area for the preservation and protection of the significant examples of geologic, volcanic, and ecological features of the May 18, 1980, eruption, and its impact on surrounding areas for the purposes of public education, interpretation, scientific research, and recreation.

The second is that legislation should adopt the U.S. Forest Service land management goals and objectives for the interpretive area which are defined in the final environmental impact statement entitled, "Mount St. Helen's Land Management Plan," as the management objectives for the national volcanic area designation.

The third goal is that the boundaries we recommend for the national volcanic area are somewhat larger than those in the Forest Service final environmental impact statement, and I will explain our specific boundary modifications in a moment.

Fourth is that we endorse the designation of the Secretary of Agriculture through the U.S. Forest Service as the administrator of the designated national volcanic area.

We would further endorse extensions of and modifications to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundaries to include significant geologic, volcanic, or ecological features on State and private lands which have been identified by both the U.S. Forest Service and the Governor's proposal for inclusion in the national volcanic area.

Fifth is that we encourage the Congress to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to administer those specialized land management areas adjoining the volcanic area in a manner that is consistent with the goals and objectives of each area as identified in the U.S. Forest Service final environmental impact statement.

The sixth is that non-Federal lands, both State and private, should be acquired. The State recommends that the primary methods of acquisition should be land trades and donations. Direct purchases should occur only when agreements cannot be worked out. One of the most important elements of this proposal must be consolidation of ownership. The U.S. Forest Service should avoid inholder problems by acquiring all of the holdings in the area. Integrity of the national site depends on complete Federal ownership.

It is important to establish a data value for those State and private lands. Some lands within the proposed national volcanic area boundaries contain downed timber which is deteriorating in value because of weather and disease. We recommend that the Congress establish a value for the lands and timber as of July 1, 1982, so that the private and State interests can be compensated adequately. The non-Federal landowners are faced with the increasingly painful dilemma of how to deal with downed timber on land that is clearly destined for inclusion in the Mount St. Helens land classification that may result from these deliberations. State and private owners so far have stayed out of that interpretive area, proposed interpretive area, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to do that because of the condition of that wood.

You have been presented with the argument today that the State lands should be donated to the volcanic area. The 3,800 acres of State lands are all common school grant lands that were reserved to the State of Washington by act of Congress in 1889; by the Washington State constitution, and by that 1889 congressional act itself, those lands if sold or exchanged, must receive fair market value in return. In no case can they be donated to the U.S. Forest Service. We recommend exchange rather than purchase, however.

The seventh major point is that sufficient funds should be appropriated to fully implement the establishment of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. The appropriation should be sufficient to acquire necessary non-Federal lands and to establish the proposed visitor center, viewpoint and transportation network to assure necessary visitor and research safety, and implement the various management goals and objectives for proposed restoration of watershed and habitat areas.

We are less concerned about the kind of compensation. We urge Congress to take an action insuring compensation based on today's values, but at some later time if that is necessary.

I would like to recommend three specific additions to the U.S. Forest Service boundaries, and we have a large map that Gerry Gillman can point to on your behalf as I go through this, and I will be very brief.

The major area of contention is the inclusion of the Miners Creek area within the national volcanic area boundary. We believe it is important to retain certain areas of the old growth timber particularly as they contribute to essential habitat for wildlife.

In the case of Miners Creek, it is also important to deep a section which indicates the nature of other adjacent lands that were severely impacted by the blast. This would add about 2,360 acres to the Forest Service proposal, half of which would be Forest Service land and half private land.

The second issue is the Green River Polar Star area. We agree with many of the arguments advanced by the Forest Service for its differing boundaries in the Green River Polar Star area. We believe that the northeast boundary could have been drawn to more fully buffer the high mountain lakes that are included in the area. We suggest a better alternative than the one that has been presented by the Forest Service would be to draw that boundary at the 1,000 foot contour to provide additional buffer. This would add about 900 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to the national volcanic area and would exclude the fire-prone heavy fuels that are adjacent to the old growth stands in the Green River. We agree this downed timber is a fire threat and should be removed, but the small acreage that would be needed to buffer those lake areas is inconsequential in any fire damage.

Retention of this land in the national volcanic area would provide a shield for recreation users of the lakes.

We also recommend, No. 3, adoption of our original proposal to include a portion of the south fork of the Toutle River in the national volcanic area. The Forest Service rated this area high in interpretive value. It is a spectacular display of a mudflow totaling 1,790 acres, all of which are State of Washington or private lands.

Those are three specific conclusions that we would like to recommend. There are in addition two changes that the State of Washington made last summer that are not included in the present U.S. Forest Service area or in the legislation. We support those changes that were made by the U.S. Forest Service, and I would like to call your attention to some reservations that we have.

The State of Washington proposal last year included a 16,660 acre recreation area classification for the area east and south of the mountain. The Forest Service proposal includes much of this area in the national volcanic area with the rest of the general forest classification. We strongly believe that adequate recreational access and facilities should be provided once danger from volcanic activity ceases. We support the Forest Service boundaries and classifications on the basis that they will include such provisions at the appropriate time.

The second item is that regarding the proposed 9,700 acre general forest scientific area classification in the upper Clearwater Creek area, we are told in the U.S. Forest Service final EIS, the needs of research specialists can be better met by a small expansion of the national volcanic area to exclude logging and use of their plot system of research activity being applied elsewhere in the general forest area.

We recommend that Congress should better define this need before excluding this area. Although we do not show it here in the Governor's proposal, it is interesting to note that these three areas in the Green River, Polar Star, and Miners Creek area, in the second area, the south fork of the Toutle area, and the third area which is not included in the proposal, which is the general forest scientific area, the teffer area on the east side of the mountain, those three areas were pointed out in earlier testimony this morning that are important scientific areas for the U.S. Geological Survey.

Now particularly the area east of the mountain is not presently included in the national volcanic area designation, and we recommend that be looked at again for the scientific research proposals. We have not included that 9,700 acre proposal in the Governor's recommendation here today, but we do think the Forest Service should look at that again.

Mr. Chairman, I don't have any other specific recommendations, but I would like to thank you for the opportunity to comment on behalf of the State and the Governor of the State. We would like to offer to the Congress, the Senate, any assistance we can give through the Governor's office or the Department of Natural Resources, technical assistance that you might need during your deliberations or further proceedings, and we will certainly provide technical information and technical assistance for any field hearings you might hold in the State of Washington.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Boyle and Governor Spellman follow:]

Testimony of Brian J. Boyle,
Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands
March 11-12, 1982

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members: I am Brian Boyle, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of Washington. As Land Commissioner, I am the separately-elected administrator of State-owned natural resources. Those resources include 3,800 acres of state school grant lands within the proposed volcanic area most of which was devastated by the eruption.

My testimony today is intended to represent the interests of the schools· trusts that depend on the revenue from that land and, even more importantly, the interests of the State of Washington as a whole. In this capacity, I have been asked by Governor John Spellman to present the position of the State of Washington.

The State's position has been developed by the Department of Natural Resources and the Governor's office after review of the local, state, and U.S. Forest Service planning processes, and public testimony and comments.

Testimony of John Spellman
Governor of Washington

March 12, 1982

The state of Washington is happy that Congress is taking an active interest in recognizing Mt. St. Helens as an area of national significance. Immediate and definite steps must be taken to preserve the significant geologic, volcanic, and ecological features created by the May 18, 1980, eruption of the nation's most recent active volcano. The state supports appropriate Federal legislation to establish a Mt. St. Helens Volcanic Area.

Probably no other geologic event of modern times has stirred so much public or scientific interest in this country. The cataclysmic explosion of Mt. St. Helens was a much more dramatic event than the eruption of Mt. Lassen in 1912, yet Mt. Lassen was quickly established as an area of national significance. Mt. St. Helens poses a similar opportunity. It is clearly an area of international interest, and surely worthy of national recognition.

Brief History - Planning Land Management Options

Washington State has been involved in two major planning processes related to the land management options available for the area around Mt. St. Helens.

The first of those was the effort of the Mt. St. Helens Planning Committee chaired by the Commissioner of Public Lands, Brian Boyle. The efforts of the Long-Range Planning Committee began in mid-1980, and led to the development of a composite view of the many issues and concerns related to the adequate protection and preservation of the area around Mt. St. Helens, including appropriate timber management and salvage activities.

Second, the state has closely followed the planning efforts of the U.S. Forest Service in the development of its environmental impact statement, "The Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan." The Forest Service should be commended for the substantial work involved in the preparation of its impact statement, which shows proper concern for the myriad aspects of the need to protect the unique features of the mountain, and which recognizes the requirements of multiple-use management in the surrounding area.

The state of Washington feels that both of those planning processes incorporated public and private concerns in their final products. Through public hearings and the public review process, many interests and viewpoints were well represented.

The state of Washington's position was forged from those planning processes and from an analysis of all available information. The viewpoints and concerns of state agencies, private groups, and individuals were carefully considered as the state developed and recommended a supportable and achievable course of action.

The State of Washington's Position

Legislation adopted by Congress should include the following:

1. Establishment of a Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area for the preservation and protection of significant examples of geologic, volcanic, and ecological features of the May 18, 1980, eruption and its impact on surrounding areas, for the purposes of public education, interpretation, scientific research, and recreation.

2. Adoption of the U.S. Forest Service's land management goals and objectives for the interpretive area, which are defined in the final environmental impact statement (FEIS) "The Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan," as the management objectives for the National Volcanic Area designation.

3. Establishment of boundaries for the National Volcanic Area that are somewhat larger than those in the Forest Service's final environmental impact statement.

The state of Washington submitted comments to the Forest Service last summer recommending such boundaries.

We have studied the Forest Service's proposed boundaries carefully and have met with Forest Service officials several times to discuss the differences between the two proposals. In some cases, we can agree with the rationale advanced for the Forest Service boundaries. In other cases, we would recommend alterations of the proposal. Those changes are as follows:

(a) A major area of contention is the inclusion of the Miners Creek area within the National Volcanic Area boundary.

We believe it is important to retain certain areas of old growth timber, particularly as they contribute to essential habitat for wildlife. In the case of Miners Creek, it is also important to keep a section which indicates the nature of other adjacent lands that were severely impacted by the blast. This would add about 2,360 acres to the Forest Service proposal, half of it Forest Service land and half private lands.

(b) A second issue is the Green River/Polar Star areas. We agree with many of the arguments advanced by the Forest Service for its differing boundaries in the Green River/Polar Star areas. But, we believe the northeast boundary could have been drawn to more fully buffer the high mountain lakes included in the National Volcanic area. We suggest a better alternative would be to draw the boundary at the 1,000-foot contour.

This would add about 900 acres of U.S. Forest Service land to the National Volcanic Area and still exclude the fire-prone heavy fuels adjacent to the old growth stands in the Green River. We agree this downed timber is a fire threat and should be removed, but the small acreage needed to buffer the lake areas is inconsequential to any fire danger.

Retention of this land in the National Volcanic Area would provide a shield for recreation users of the lakes from the expected mining operations on the Green River north of the lakes.

(c) We also would recommend adoption of our original proposal to include a portion of the South Fork of the Toutle River in the National Volcanic Area. The Forest Service has rated this area as high in interpretive value. It is a spectacular display of a mudflow totaling 1,790 acres, all state of Washington and private lands.

(d) The state of Washington's proposal includes a 16,660-acre recreation area classification for the area east and south of the mountain. The Forest Service proposal includes much of this land in the National Volcanic Area, with the rest in a General-Forest classification.

We strongly believe that adequate recreational access and facilities muct be provided once danger from volcanic activity ceases. We will support the Forest Service boundaries and classifications on the basis that they will include such provisions at the appropriate times.

(e) Regarding the proposed 9,700-acre General Forest - Scientific Area classification in the Upper Clearwater Creek area, we are told in the U.S. Forest Service FEIS that the needs of research specialists can better be met by a small expansion of the National Volcanic Area to exclude logging and use of the "plot system" of research activities being applied elsewhere in the General Forest area. The Congress should better define this need before excluding this area. Including these additions, this creates a National Volcanic Area totalling in excess of 100,000 acres.

4. Endorsement of the designation of the Secretary of Agriculture, through the U.S. Forest Service, as the administrator of the designated National Volcanic Area. We would further endorse extensions of and modifications to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundaries to include significant geologic, volcanic, or ecological features on state and private lands which have been identified by both the U.S. Forest Service and the Governor's proposal for inclusion in the national volcanic area.

5. Recognition that the designation of a National Volcanic Area will exclude certain specialized land management areas that can be considered an essential and integral part of the overall management strategy for the area around Mount St. Helens. Legislation should direct the Secretary of Agriculture to administer those specialized land-management areas in a manner consistent with the goals and objectives of each area as identified in the U.S. Forest Service's final environmental impact statement.

6. Acquisition of some non-Federal lands, both state and private. The state recommends that the primary methods of acquisition should be land trades, donations, or other less-than-fee means. Direct purchases should occur only when agreements cannot be worked out.

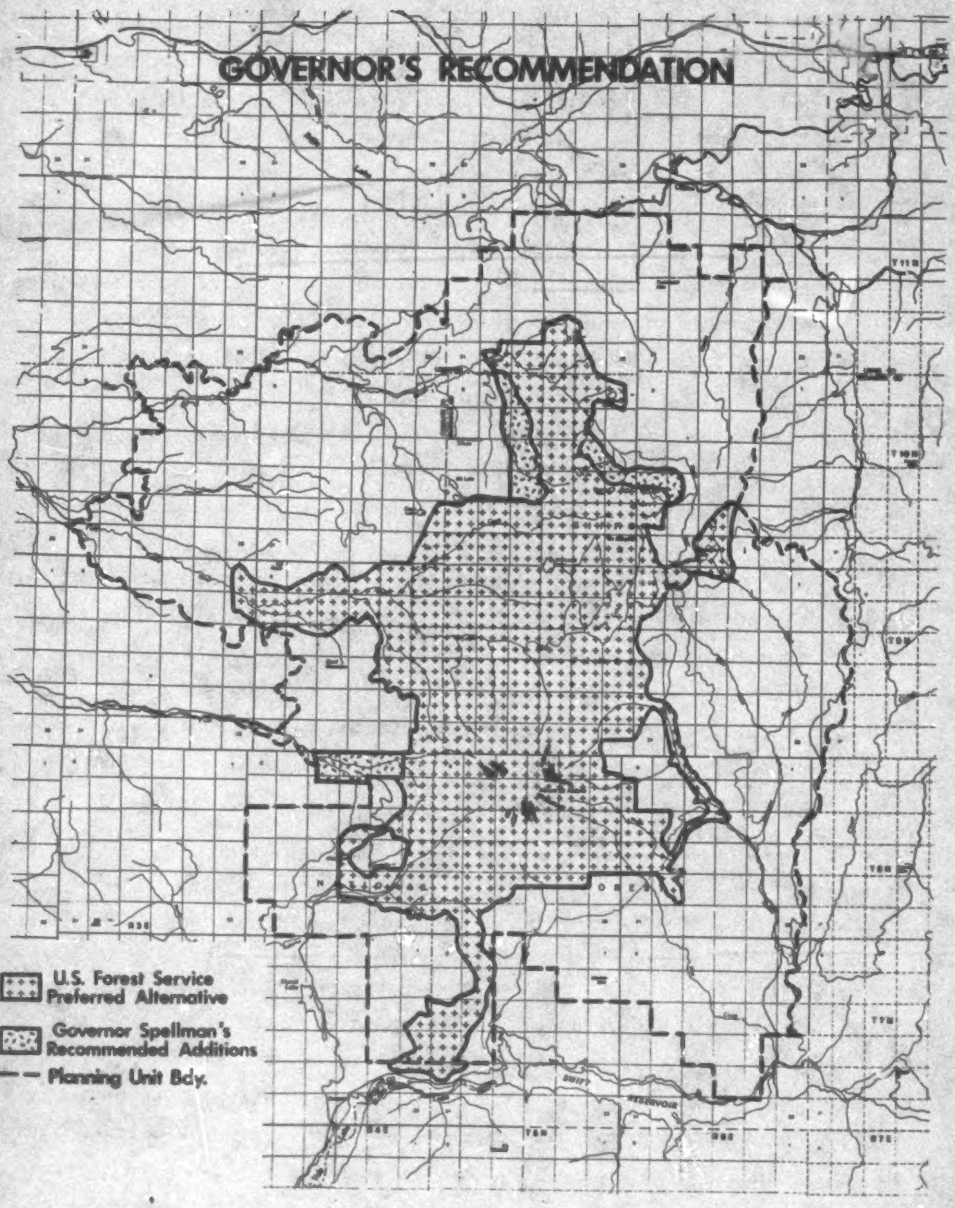
It is important to establish a date of value for those state and private lands. Some lands within the proposed National Volcanic Area boundaries contain downed timber which is deteriorating in value because of weather and disease. We recommend that the Congress establish a value for the land and timber as of July 1, 1982, so that the private and state interests can be compensated adequately. The nonfederal landowners are faced with the increasingly painful dilemma of how to deal with downed timber on lands clearly destined for inclusion in whatever Mt. St. Helens land classification that may result from these deliberations.

We urge swift action on this legislation to resolve those difficulties.

7. Appropriation of sufficient funds in order to fully implement the establishment of the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area. The appropriations should be sufficient to: acquire necessary non-Federal lands; establish the proposed visitor centers, viewpoints, and transportation network; assure necessary visitor and researcher safety; and, implement the various management goals and objectives for proposed restoration of watersheds and habitat areas.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposal to establish a Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Washington State would like to offer Congress any assistance it can. The services of the Governor's office and of the Commissioner of Public Lands are available for any technical assistance you may need during these proceedings. Additionally, your committee is invited to hold field hearings in Washington in order to view the area and to hear the viewpoints of those interested in the area and in the need for recognition of this nationally significant site.


GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION
U.S. Forest Service Preferred Alternative
Governor Spellman's Recommended Additions
Planning Unit Bdy.
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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Boyle, for a very helpful statement.

What do you estimate the losses to be with regard to Washington school lands and State lands as a result of the eruption at Mount St. Helens? Have you any dollar sign on that? I was looking at the number of acres involved. You have a total of 12,260 acres, and of that total, 3,750 are merchantable; 8,500 are nonmerchantable, and 2,560 contain downed timber.

Do you have any rough estimate of your losses and what you have left now in terms of merchantable timber?

Mr. BOYLE. Senator, in the present proposal of the Forest Service, we have about 3,800 acres. Of that, only about 770 acres have merchantable timber. We estimate that there is about $3 million worth of merchantable timber.

Senator JACKSON. Remaining?

Mr. BOYLE. Remaining in the interpretive area as it is proposed by the Forest Service. I would have to dig the value out of the remaining area. Most of it has been devastated to the point that it would be capable of restorative value in the future, but it does not have timber value right now.

The $3 million is the basic value of the merchantable timber that is remaining on State lands in the interpretive area, and I would have to provide for the record some information on the value of the land. It is less than it was before May 18, 1980.

Senator JACKSON. That's an understatement.

Senator GORTON. The third of your areas on the upper Toutle, the areas which you would like to see added, is quite similar to that research area three which the Geological Survey testified previously to.

When you speak of the first of your additions—let's ask about all three—are all three of those areas in red Forest Service lands or what is the differentiation between the Forest Service and the private?

Mr. BOYLE. The Miners Creek area would be half Forest Service land and half private land, primarily Weyerhaeuser's I believe. The area on the east, the green Polar Star area, is all Forest Service land. The area in the South Toutle that we have shown is either State of Washington or private lands entirely—1,700 acres.

Senator GORTON. How much of it is DNR?

Mr. BOYLE. A little less than half is DNR. The only DNR lands is that area in the South Toutle.

Senator GORTON. Now that upper Green River area to which USGS, about which USGS testified which seemed to get to be the most important for permanent designation, I am not sure that I understood completely what your statement about that was.

Would it be the recommendation of the State of Washington that we include that roughly 1,800 acres within the volcanic area?

Mr. BOYLE. Our point on the upper Green River area, this goes back to the original State recommendation to the Forest Service which was that that is a heavily used recreation area. There is a number of small lakes in that area, and they should be more adequately buffered, and our recommendation then was to increase that Forest Service boundary by about 900 acres by moving the line of the interpretive area to the 1,000 foot contour line. I am not sure that that handles the USGS question, but our interest was more to preserve that for recreational values in that area. That would not include any private lands in that area.

Senator GORTON. I am a little confused by what I understood some of the discussion in the House yesterday to have included. There were I understand references to an entire area of 100,000 acres. Now these relatively small additions which you have recommended here wouldn't bring the entire area to anything like 100,000 acres. What is the difference?

Mr. BOYLE. If you include these three areas, you find that the Forest Service proposal would be increased to 89,760 acres. The State of Washington's recommendation is that we look again at that teffer zone that was designated general forest scientific in the Forest Service preliminary environmental impact statement which has been excluded in the final environmental impact statement, and we look again at that for possible inclusion. If that whole area of 9,700 acres were included, that would bring it up to about 100,000.

Senator GORTON. That was what USGS has for the research area?

Mr. BOYLE. Yes. That is my understanding of their proposal.

Senator GORTON. Now, Mr. Boyle, could you explain for the record the nature of the constitutional provision which would obviously collide with the Forest Service recommendation that the State donate its land to this volcanic area?

Mr. BOYLE. Certainly, Senator. In 1889 when the States of South Dakota, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, became States, the Congress passed an enabling act, as it did for most of the other Western States, and in that it assigned every section 16 and 36 in every township in those States to the purpose of support of common schools. It also designated other land for the support of higher education and many other purposes in those States.

Senator GORTON. Is that the primary source of land which you manage?

Mr. BOYLE. That is the primary source of land which we manage. All of the State land that is in this proposed interpretive area is that grant land that was given to the State of Washington by the Congress in 1889, and it was specifically assigned. I think if one looks at section 11 of the enabling act, you will find it specifically required that if the land is ever sold or used for some other purpose or if the valuable materials are taken off the land, that those common school trusts have to be reimbursed for the fair market value of the land or the materials.

In addition, the 1889 constitution that was written by the State of Washington adds additional language in article 3—no; yes—article 9, excuse me, that requires that those same fair market value considerations be given for the removal of valuable materials or for the sale of that constitutional land.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Boyle. One last point—the original State proposal I think was 110,000 acres. I was trying to figure out what happened to the 10. We are at the 100.

Mr. BOYLE. The original proposal included that 9,700 acres east of the mountain that I have just referred to. It also included 16,600 acres of the recreation area on the south and east side of the mountain. A part of that 16,600 acres has been included in the Forest Service interpretive area and part of it has been designated in their general forest classification and would be outside of the interpretive area.

We think they handled that pretty well in that area.

Senator JACKSON. That solved your original problem?

Mr. BOYLE. Yes, and actually the recommendation now, the original Governor's recommendation called for an 84,000 acre interpretive area within that 110,000 acres, so this is actually a larger interpretive area than what was in the original Governor's recommendation.

Senator JACKSON. That's very helpful. I was referring to the original letter to Mr. Worthington. It was 110,000 as of June 8 of last year. That solves it.

Thank you very much for all your help. The next witness will be Mr. Ted Natt, editor of the Longview Daily News, Longview, Wash.; Mr. Natt, we are well aware of your long interest in this matter, and we are glad to welcome you to the committee.

Mr. NATT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF TED NATT, EDITOR, LONGVIEW DAILY NEWS, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mr. NATT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton. For the record, my name is Ted Natt, and I am the editor and publisher of The Daily News in Longview, Wash. I will try and quickly cover a number of points that we think are important in the creation of a volcanic area or national monument.

First, we don't believe it is important, the name isn't as important as the permitted uses within the area, and I am particularly concerned that whatever comes out of Congress permit a wide range of recreational uses up there—snowmobiling and cross-country skiers and the horse packers and all those sorts of folks when the mountain becomes safe. We think they ought to be able to have unrestricted access and would hope that the legislation would permit all sorts of recreation opportunities.

Insofar as the land size, we believe that the set-aside proposed by the Forest Service is inadequate on three points, two of which have been raised earlier today. On the northwest side along Miners Creek there is some very fine transition area between old growth timber and the blowdown from the mountain. We would like to see that boundary moved outward, and I don't have a specific line in mind.

Senator GORTON. Approximately the area that the State asked for?

Mr. NATT. At least that far, yes, Senator, and over on the northeast corner in the upper Green, Goat Mountain area——

Senator JACKSON. The area referred to by the USGS?

Mr. NATT. That ought to be enlarged as well again for the scientific and recreational properties that you find over there. I think the Forest Service was wrong. I don't believe there is any standing timber in the upper Green at all. It is all further to the west. I think they got confused.

Senator GORTON. That is my understanding.

Mr. NATT. The third area we would suggest be enlarged would be down along the mudflow of the North Toutle. That is a unique geological feature. I would like to see you bring the line down a little further toward Camp Baker.

Senator GORTON. Is that what was area three of the USGS?

Mr. NATT. No. That is on the south fork, Senator. I am speaking of the north fork, so those are the three areas we have some particular concern with.

A major point in my view is the need to separate the land management responsibility from the visitor responsibility and I think the Forest Service is certainly well qualified to handle the land management end of it, but I would urge the Congress to separate out the visitor responsibility and give that to the National Park Service which has infinitely more experience in handling large numbers of tourists than the Forest Service does, and I think does a much better job.

Last summer I had two of my reporters visit Mount Lassen which is the other volcanic park or area in the Continental United States, and in that area we found that the Forest Service and Park Service had worked together cooperatively on a rather close basis ever since 1916 or 1918, whenever that land was set aside down there, and that I would suggest is a model to build on for the St. Helens area. If the two branches of Government can get along all that time in Lassens, they ought to be able to get along well around Mount St. Helens, and we believe there will be substantial tourist interest in the mountain and would like to see those facilities operated by the National Park Service.

I have for the committee some copies of the stories we did last summer. I will be happy to provide them.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, they will be included in the record.

[The articles follow:]

MAR 3 1981

Lassen

St. Helens' sister peak has been through it all

Daily News reporters Suzanne and Bob Martinson spent three days talking to people and touring the area around Lassen Volcanic National Park in Northern California. Today they look at controversies that surrounded the formation of Lassen Park and talk to people who remember its eruption. Stories Wednesday will look at the park's economic impact.

By Bob and Suzanne Martinson
The Daily News

LASSEN PEAK, Calif. — A southward glance to Lassen Volcanic National Park shows this isn't the first time there has been a fight over what to do with a volcano.

The park, 300 miles south of Mount St. Helens, was carved out of the existing Lassen National Forest, despite protests from the U.S. Forest Service which supervised the land.

Today much of the Mount St. Helens area is controlled by the Forest Service, and conservationists are fighting to have the U.S. Park Service put in charge.

They feel that agency, established to preserve natural settings, will look more kindly at their efforts than the Forest Service, which is charged with making money off of much of its land.

Special interest groups will flock to Forest Service hearings on Mount St. Helens this week, pushing their points of view.

Forest Service officials 60 years ago argued that two departments in the area would be wasteful. Today officials in both agencies say they share a fine relationship in managing the area's resources. Because Lassen Park is surrounded by National Forest, they must work closely.

"Back in the old days, the two agencies hated each other," one parks official said.

"I don't think that's true anymore."

When told of that remark, a 35-year veteran of the forest industry in Washington state laughed. He said smiling faces between the agencies in public sometimes hide growling ones in private.

Friction between the two agencies arises because they were created for different purposes. The Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, manages its woodlands for multiple use, earning money with timber sales, practicing forest management and developing recreation on forest lands.

Photo by Suzanne Martinson

Lassen Peak, shown here from the northeast, erupted in 1914, stayed active until 1921, and was made into a park by Congress in 1916

Local residents like park: Page 8

The Park Service, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, is charged with preservation, allowing nature to take its course. It doesn't make money from the land. Park visitors are encouraged to enjoy nature without imposing on it.

At park headquarters in Mineral, Calif., chief naturalist Richard Vance said there has been some discussion within the Park Service over who should oversee Mount St. Helens. Park officials, naturally, think they could do an excellent job, he said.

"But it's such a sensitive issue that any decision would be made at a very high level, the secretarial (cabinet) or presidential level."

His assistant, Ronald Warfield, visited Mount St. Helens a few weeks after its May 18 blast. When told the Forest Service's preferred alternative for Mount St. Helens would set aside 85,000 acres as a largely undisturbed interpretive area, the naturalist said he didn't think that was enough.

He also questioned the decision soon after the eruption to plant seeds not native to the area on the slopes around the mountain.

In the face of a natural catastrophe, he said, the first reaction of humans seems to be "fix it and make it like it was," rather than to let nature take its course. There are treasures in nature that should be preserved, he said.

Thirty miles north of Lassen Peak in Fall River Mills is the office of Phil Carlson, head forest ranger of the Hat Creek District of Lassen National Forest. His district supervises much of the forest around the park, and also several lava caves.

The Forest Service must modify some of its forestry practices near the park boundary to help meet park needs, he said, and there are many projects on which the two agencies work jointly. New interpretive centers proposed for the park, for example, would be put on Forest Service land and staffed by both agencies.

Carlson said he saw the Park Service as "good, friendly neighbors."

Mary Smelcer, assistant resources officer for the Hat Creek district, said the best alternative at Mount St. Helens might have both agencies involved. She thought the Park Service could do a better job preserving areas left to nature while the Forest Service could better manage and interpret the lands around it.

Following Lassen Peak's first eruption on Memorial Day in 1914, local residents began lining up for and against the parks issue, but they were mostly for.

Miners didn't want mineral resources in the park locked up. Stockmen protested that a park would eliminate summer range land for their herds.

There wasn't a peep from timber firms: Most of Lassen Park is high and steep, so trees were stunted and hard to get at.

In 1916 Lassen Volcanic National Park was created by an Act of Congress.

Forest Service sets meetings on peak plan

The Forest Service is inviting the public to comment on Mount St. Helens plans at three evening meetings this week.

The sessions, all scheduled for 7, will be in Olympia tonight at the General Administration Building at 11th and Columbia, in Longview Wednesday at the Lower Columbia College Student Center and in Vancouver Thursday at the Public Utility District Building, 1200 Fort Vancouver Way.

Lassen

MAR 4 1981

Small businesses depend on summer tourist surge

Daily News' reporters Bob and Suzanne [illegible] spent three days touring the area around Lassen Volcanic National Park in Northern California. Today they look at the park's economic impact. Tomorrow they'll report on its attractions.

SHINGLETOWN, Calif. — Ask the redheaded young man behind the counter at Auntie Bo's Bake Shop about tourist dollars and he'll tell you about doughnuts.

Mark Abbott and his family make everything from maple bars to peanut clusters in the small shop.

In the winter, when snows are deep and visitors to Lassen Volcanic National Park are scarce, Mark Abbott rises at 4:30 a.m. to make two dozen doughnuts.

"In the summer, though, we get up at 2:30 a.m. and make six or seven dozen," said the T-shirted Abbott.

Tourism similarly affects the rest of the country around Lassen Park. It drew 394,000 visitors last year, and 70 percent of them visited in the three summer months. Activities other than skiing are few at the park in the winter and early spring when snow closes the main park road.

Drive east from Shingletown on Highway 44 and you'll eventually hit Old Station, about 13 miles past the entrance to Lassen Park. At the Hat Creek Store and Old Station Cafe, summertime tourists are the difference between sitting or scurrying for Sandi VanRiper.

"In the winter, we mostly sit around with our feet on the wood stove," said Mrs. VanRiper, nodding toward the short, dumpy woodburner nestled between the frozen food counter and a shelf full of Cream 'O Wheat.

"In the summer, we don't sit down at all."

Mrs. VanRiper estimated that she and her husband, Sam, made 80 percent of their gross between the end of April when the fishing season started and October when the hunting season ended.

She credited their livelihood to the campers drawn to the 106,000-acre volcanic park by its 150 miles of trails and to Hat Creek, which she said is rated one of the top 10 fishing streams in the country.

Although low-budget campers are known to travel long distances with only a Coleman cooler and a leaky tent, merchants as far away as 30 miles profit from the park's tourism.

One of them is Sue Foster, whose Sue's Jewel Box sits in a corner of Sierra Market in Fall River Mills. Mrs. Foster, who has lived in the area for 11 years, said travelers may stop to buy ice or milk but end up buying things from her, too.

When Mount St. Helens erupted, they felt the economic vibrations there, she said. Long interested in the volcanic "Ring of Fire," she has an ashtray glazed in St. Helens ash. "Not pretty, but interesting," she said of the gift from a Portland friend.

South of Fall River Mills on the other side of the park is the town of Chester, where Herb Graffweg runs the Knotbumper delicatessen-style restaurant. Graffweg, who moved to the area four years ago from New Jersey, said the town misses most of the park's tourist traffic. He said Chester's main draw is man-made Lake Almanor.

The 1930s lodges between Chester and Mineral, which is near the park's southern entrance, are having a rough go, and many show signs of running down, he said.

He said the campers who use the park are frugal people who bring food and cook out.

"They generate business, but not a bonanza," the businessman said. "They visit the geyser, look at the mountain, then say, 'Let's get out of here.'"

"You gotta have more than a smoking mountain."

Timber workers find going tough in country around park

SHINGLETOWN, Calif. — The woman at the breakfast bar of the Big Wheels Resort talks of lean and troubled times in the country that encircles Lassen Volcanic National Park.

The weathered wood cafe-bar 17 miles west of the park has a hitching post out front and a clutch of locals inside. One of them is Eunice Howell, who has lived on this side of the mountain for 16 years and, before that, in Mineral, just southwest of the park.

She tends bar part time and is critical of the government management of lands.

"This is logging country," said Mrs. Howell, whose husband was a logger until a year ago January when he went bankrupt. "Jobs were taken from people."

The Howells and other Northern California loggers are bitter about the federal government buy-out of the redwoods in northwestern California to expand Redwood National Park. That meant an influx of loggers into the Lassen area.

"We're polluted with loggers. It irritates me."

She had a word of advice for scientists planning what should be done with Mount St. Helens: "Better hurry before the ecologists get ahold of it."

Mrs. Howell's sentiments were echoed by Donna Caldwell, who runs a bookstore in Burney, Calif., about 35 miles north of the park.

She is against the government owning any land. Although Caldwells' Corner Bookshop is a tourist information center, she said she can't count on the vacationers' trade.

"This is a timber and agriculture based area," she said.

She said there is too much emphasis on setting aside land for big city tourists while ignoring the impact of those actions on small town economies.

One of those big city tourists disagreed. Ray Tremayne of Fremont, Calif., lingered at a vista point north of the park while on vacation from his jobs as a high school English teacher and part-time employee at Bay Meadows Race Track.

The middle-age Tremayne aimed his Pentax camera at Lassen Peak and said Mount St. Helens should be made into a park.

The land shouldn't be left to private individuals who will financially exploit "what nature intended for us to have for little or nothing," he said.

While cutting or preserving timberland is controversial in Northern California, it's never been much of an issue for Lassen Park, even when the park was formed.

Most of the park is high and steep which makes for small trees that are difficult to get at, said Ronald Warfield, assistant naturalist at the park.

"We're kind of above that conflict."

Loggers in the area seem more concerned about the government setting aside additional land for parks or wilderness.

Bill Hannan, a partner in Hannan Brothers Logging in Burney, employs 18 men when business is good.

"But right now it's stopped. The mills aren't looking to do anything."

As for Mount St. Helens, "I'd say go ahead and make it a park, but leave the lower lands open to logging."

St. Helens advice offered

In Northern California they call him Mr. Recreation.

From his Redding, Calif., office, John Reginato directs the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association, a tourism promotion group made up of local governments and private businesses in six northern California counties.

Lassen Volcanic National Park is one of his biggest draws.

In tourism parlance, it's a "primary destination area," he explained. That means a lot of tourists travel to Northern California especially to see the park.

"But while they're here, they might visit two or three other recreation spots, too."

He predicts tourism will be the saving grace of the Northern California economy, which has always been heavily dependent on the timber industry.

"The second growth stands aren't as productive. The stability we've had is gone."

Reginato is a big, bearded man who might be mistaken for Ernest Hemingway in a dark bar with animal trophies on the wall. He has directed the tourist association for 28 years.

He predicted that Mount St. Helens will create a tourist boom in Cowlitz County, and he has some advice for businesses and governments there.

"Provincialism has no place in tourist promotion," he warned.

"If an area has something of such national significance as Mount St. Helens, everyone is going to profit by it. People must work together to get the maximum benefits from tourism.

"A dollar might come to me today, but you'll get one tomorrow."

Many San Francisco Bay tourists go to Mount Lassen through Red Bluff, Calif., about 30 miles south of Redding on Interstate 5. After the Red Bluff-Tehama County Chamber of Commerce ran a tiny ad in Sunset magazine touting the park, it received an average of six inquiries a day, said Vicki Cook of the Chamber.

The Chamber does 17,000 mailouts a year, and Ms. Cook estimated that 2,000 to 3,000 inquiries ask about Lassen Volcanic National Park.

"Right after the St. Helens eruption, people started calling us, 'Is Lassen going to blow up? Are we safe up there?'" she said.

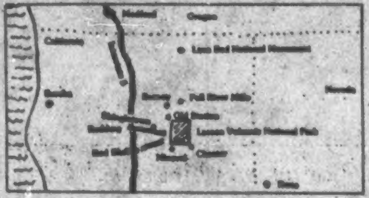
She said Lassen area businesses are past pushing tacky T-shirts and volcanic ash, but they do make some promotional hay out of a "Go Ski a Volcano" campaign. And she said the interest in Cascade Range volcanoes will help, not hurt, business in Tehama County, which has less than 10 percent of the park within its boundaries.

George Hard, the mustachioed executive vice president of the Greater Redding Chamber of Commerce, said Lassen Peak is just behind Lake Shasta as the top drawing card for tourists to the Redding area.

"Tourism," he recited, "is our number one export business."

While Lassen is important to the Redding economy, Hard said no one knows how much tourist money the park brings to the area.

"Anybody that tells you is winging it."



St. Helens' connection

MAR 5 1981

Eruptions drew visitors to Lassen Park

'Daily News' reporters Bob and Suzanne Martinson spent three days touring Lassen Volcanic National Park, 500 miles south of Longview in Northern California. The last of their three reports discusses park attractions, and how the Mount St. Helens eruptions have affected them.

MINERAL, Calif. — When Mount St. Helens stirred to life March 27, phones began to ring at Lassen Volcanic National Park headquarters here.

After the May 18 blast, the trickle became a surge. Most callers had the same question: What can Lassen Park tell us about what happened at Mount St. Helens?

At year's end, more than 394,000 visitors had traveled to the park, a 4 percent increase over the previous year. Due to surging gasoline prices, park officials had expected a decline.

"People called and said they'd heard the Mount St. Helens blast area was inaccessible," said Ronald C. Warfield, assistant naturalist at Lassen Park.

"We were the next best thing."

Warfield said Lassen was the only park in the region to experience an increase in visitors over the previous year.

For 66 years Lassen Peak had been the prima donna of volcanoes in the 48 contiguous states. It was the only peak to have erupted there in recent history. It made news with a series of blasts between 1914 and 1921.

Photographers captured Lassen's eruptions for all the country to see. Though the eruptions killed no one, survivors told of escaping the eruption and mudflows. Big headlines and dramatic pictures spread word.

Lassen's explosion showed the keen interest people had in this extraordinary act of nature. Mount St. Helens has renewed that interest.

Summer programs and tours at Lassen Park used to focus heavily on plants and wildlife. Since St. Helens came to life, volcanoes get the emphasis.

The park's devasted area, the legacy of a lava-caused mudflow and a lateral blast eruption in May 1915, now draws visitors interested in parallels to Mount St. Helens.

Parallels abound. The St. Helens blast was 50 times more powerful than Lassen's lateral "Great Hot Blast" that blew down trees up to 3½ miles away, Warfield said.

But a person can still get an idea of what an area devastated by mudflows and a pyroclastic flow will look like 65 years later. Blown-down trees were not salvaged. The area was not replanted. Much of the evidence of the devastation remains today, though 20- to 25-foot pine and fir trees are growing from the rubble.

The Lassen mudflow extended about 18 miles down the valleys of Lost Creek and Hat Creek and at its deepest measured about 40 feet. The mudflows forced the creeks into new channels for a good part of those 18 miles, in effect creating a new stream geologically, said Phil Carlson, U.S. Forest Service ranger.

The new stream bed, barely 65 years old, changes frequently during high water, making it difficult to locate and maintain campgrounds, Carlson said.

Many fish were killed in both creeks. They most likely died from heavy silt pushed into the water from the mudflow, not heat, according to Richard Vance, Lassen Park's chief naturalist.

Waters in both streams today are crystal clear. Hat Creek is one of the most popular trout streams in the West.

Dennis Smith, a rancher and real estate salesman, runs the Old Station Brangus Ranch with his wife, Gale, on the old Hat Creek mudflow, about 13 miles from the peak. The mountain stream that churns through their place is called Old Channel — the channel Hat Creek followed before the mudflow. The main stream bed is now a mile or so east.

"The old guy I bought the ranch from used it as a summer range," Smith said. The year the mudflow hit, the ranch wasn't used, but the following year the grass had grown back fine. Most other ranchers along the creek also reported the silt improved their soil.

Smith said Lassen makes the area they live in distinctive. "People here are proud of Lassen Park."

Big blast final nail in Manzanita closure

Two main drawing cards once lured summer tourists to Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mount St. Helens helped close one of them down.

The main attraction probably is the loop road that meanders through the park by fumeroles, mudpots, steaming lakes and picture book settings of wildflowers, streams and forests.

Miles of hiking trails branch off the road, which is closed until Memorial Day each year by snow. There are four campgrounds and five picnic spots along the road's 30 miles. A road guide lists 67 stops for park visitors and explains the geology and wildlife at each point.

The second big attraction used to be Manzanita Lake, with its rustic lodge, cabins, dining room, gift shop and museum. It has been described as a pre-1980 Spirit Lake in miniature.

In 1974 the Manzanita facilities were closed by the U.S. Park Service after "two idiots from Washington" warned of the danger of a rock avalanche in the area, said one disgruntled local. The howls of protest were heard throughout Northern California.

The "idiots" were Donal Mullineaux and Dwight Crandall, the U.S. Geological Survey geologists who are the hazards experts for the Cascade Range. They predicted the Mount St. Helens' eruption.

After the initial Manzanita closure, the Park Service vacillated for six years about reopening the closed facilities.

The vacillation ended after the May 18 blast of Mount St. Helens. The risk to life in reopening the facilities was too great, the Park Service decided. Buildings at Manzanita will be moved or torn down.

Many local merchants and residents are furious, including Marion Allen, owner of Bear Creek Trading Post in Shingletown, about 17 miles from the Manzanita entrance to the park.

When the lake complex was closed, Allen said he lost 50 percent to 75 percent of his business. People who frequented the Manzanita facilities were more likely to stop and spend money along the way than campers and backpackers, he said.

"It's a bungled mess," said Allen, who has tried to get it reopened. "Try to figure out how any slide could hurt this area. A slide on Lassen is like a drop of water on the ocean."

Allen spews animosity toward the Park Service. "They believe that the Park Service and God created everything — in the order named," he said. "They make it sound like private businessmen don't have any brains."

Archie Groves, who was in charge of maintenance until the Manzanita Lake concession was made off-limits, said the closure means that a lot of older people won't get to see the beauty of the park. "They ought to get it out of government hands," he said.

Dennis Smith, an Old Station, Calif., rancher, said the lodge's dining room used to be popular with local people, but now facilities at the park are "just putrid."

"Unless you camp out, there isn't any way to stay inside the park all night," he said. "It's kind of a shame, there were a lot of people who used to really enjoy the park who didn't want to use a sleeping bag."

The lodge will never be unboarded, but two new interpretive centers at the park are planned by the Park Service. They will replace the Loomis Museum and will include the photographs taken by the late Benjamin F. Loomis, the Viola, Calif., man who chronicled the mountain's history in *Eruptions of Lassen Peak*. It is Loomis' eruption photographs which grace the postcards found in most Lassen Peak curio shops.

In its new management plan, Park Service officials recommend that any new overnight facilities be built by private enterprise outside park boundaries.

In the meantime, there will be one less stopping place for the elderly and handicapped. "Now me, I'm kind of crippled up," said Pat Hymer, retired Hat Creek postmaster. "Now that Manzanita Lake's closed, there aren't many places in the park for elderly people."

Mr. NATT. Let me skip along to a couple of more points. First, on the salvage of timber, timber sales, I think the Forest Service is engaged in a little game playing up there. They have scheduled some sales on the east side which are within the boundaries of two of the alternative proposals to theirs, but just outside their own boundaries, and this point I think was made at the House hearings yesterday, that the Forest Service ought to be asked to hold up on those sales pending a decision by the Congress on just where those boundaries are going to be. These are proposed sales on the east side of Spirit Lake, and I think that kind of thing is not acting in good faith and that it would be appropriate for the Senate to join the House and ask for the Forest Service to hold off on those proposed sales of in-close timber until a decision is made on the boundaries.

Insofar as the acquisition of private land within the proposed area, we believe that it ought to be accomplished by trade, that the Congress ought to set a deadline. We would like the establishment of a valuation formula that you two gentlemen included in your legislation so that there is a swift action in getting the forest, the private and State lands, exchanged on a prompt basis, and we don't have another Alpine Lakes situation where it drags on for years and years and years.

Further, we think the Congress should in the legislation require that the principal visitor centers for folks getting to Mount St. Helens be located in a spot where the access is convenient and close to the public. That we believe is along the old Spirit Lake Highway corridor somewhere between Passalock Rock and roughly the Kid Valley area. That is the closest point off Interstate 5 for visitors to quickly get to the devastated area to see the throat of the volcano which is where all the interesting geologic features are, and while we don't think the Congress ought to get in the business of picking a site, it can I think encourage the responsible agency to pick a location that is best suited.

Senator GORTON. If I can interrupt, does the Forest Service seem disposed to do something different?

Mr. NATT. The Forest Service is holding up a decision on sites. It has a number in this area that I speak of as well as a couple down in Clark County. There is some pressure from the Clark County commission to locate the principal visitors center at either their existing fairgrounds or the site of the new fairgrounds and perhaps make that the core of a new fairgrounds facility. I am not sure what their particular plans are.

As far as funding is concerned, I would suggest that Congress has already appropriated large sums of money for other agencies in 1980 for the disaster, and that no new money need be appropriated for this—just retrieve some of it from the Small Business Administration or the Department of Education where there are significant amounts of unexpended funds. I understand from staff that those agencies are quite good at saying it has all disappeared into thin air somewhere, but I think that the Congress could be persuasive in locating some of that money if it so decided.

Let me quickly look through this. We would hope you would move the legislation through rather quickly and let these private landowners know where they stand. They don't want to get cross-ways with public policy. I think they have acted in good faith thus far and want to do so in the future, and so the faster the Congress can move, the better off as far as equity for all parties is concerned.

I think that covers the principal points I want to make, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for your time and attention, Senator Gorton.

Senator JACKSON. Have you looked at the recreation development concept of the Forest Service? Do you have any comments on that? That appears on page 88 of their final EIS.

Mr. NATT. The only thing I brought to the table with me, Senator, was their preferred alternative, and if you have got a specific question regarding it?

Senator JACKSON. Are you in accord generally with the Forest Service layout of the campgrounds, picnic areas, proposed viewpoints, and the proposed environmental education center? You did mention using as an orientation center the facility on I-5, which is the closest point to the heavily impacted area.

Mr. NATT. They propose a number of visitor viewpoints on the east side, and I don't have any objection to establishing those, but those are so far away from people. It is an hour and a half's drive off I-5 at Woodland to get up to the head of navigation as it were, the entrance to the devastated area, on Forest Service roads from the south, and coming off, coming in from Crandall and through the Cispuss country from the north, that is another good 1½ or 2 hours just to get to the general point.

Senator JACKSON. People are coming in across the White Pass.

Mr. NATT. Those facilities I think ought to be established, but the ones that will be most heavily used in my view will be the ones that come right up the north fork, and the big visitors center should be located somewhere downstream from that devastated area, and I would suggest buses be used to haul people up to a viewpoint on the ridge where you can see the throat of the mountain, the point where the blast came up over the South Coldwater Ridge and into that next drainage, the mudflow. There are two or three good points up on the ridges that could be selected for a facility, and I suggest buses as a means of getting people in and out of there principally because you probably will have a two-lane road. There is extensive logging activity. During the summer, Weyerhaeuser is running 400 to 600 truckloads a day of logs out of there and tourists and log trucks don't mix too well up our way, as you gentlemen well know. Using buses would cut down on the number of folks from out of the Northwest who are unfamiliar with the practices. I think it would enhance the public safety somewhat.

Senator JACKSON. It is the only real area of activity these days.

Mr. NATT. These other points are fine. This is the page we are speaking of, Senator?

Senator JACKSON. Yes, page 88. It was just a general question. We will have an opportunity when we are out for the hearings on April 7 to get into more of that.

Your comments about Mount Lassen and the novel arrangement that was worked out between the Forest Service and the Park

Service is rather interesting. It is something we want to look into and see how it goes.

Senator GORTON. On the question of access, how far can you get in a private automobile now?

Mr. NATT. You can get up to milepost 1920 right now, but just at the Maple Flat area past–John, what is that little area–Kid Valley. It slipped my mind. The State is planning this summer to open that road up. It keeps washing out. There is a curve in the river right there. The State is planning to revive that bank and repair it for about the third time and open that road up in to about milepost 2 and eventually get to Camp Baker. Our problem is selecting a route to Camp Baker. If there had been any road on the flats, it would have been washed out. Everything else up there got washed out.

Senator GORTON. Even when they got as far as Camp Baker, have you reached any point in which there are panoramic views?

Mr. NATT. Not down below; when you have reached Camp Baker, you have reached the tongue of the north fork mud flow and that is something to behold, but you need to get up if you are going to see anything more than that; and selection of a route from basically where the existing highway ends on up to a future visitors center is not yet completed.

Senator GORTON. We are some time before we are going to have those opportunities?

Mr. NATT. Yes; although you could very quickly put a temporary facility up on a ridge and run a short-range road up there without an awful lot of trouble. It would require, I think, some close work with Weyerhaeuser Co. because they happen to own most of the real estate in that vicinity.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Mr. NATT. I think Weyerhaeuser would like to have a focal point for tourists going up the north fork right now because if not, those folks are going to be tempted to take off up the side logging roads and that is just asking for all kinds of trouble which neither Weyerhaeuser nor the county sheriff or anybody else wants.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Natt, for a very helpful statement, and we appreciate your long-time interest.

Next we have a distinguished group of professors from the University of Washington—Dr. Stella Leopold, Dr. Steve Malone, Dr. Craig Weaver, Dr. Virginia Adams. If it is agreeable, I think the best way to proceed would be for each of you to make your presentation, and then we will ask questions after the conclusion of your remarks.

In the interest of time, you can as previously indicated put your entire statement in the record and do a little précis for us.

STATEMENT OF DR. ESTELLA B. LEOPOLD, DIRECTOR, QUATERNARY RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. LEOPOLD. Mr. Chairman, Senator, I am Estella Leopold, director of the institute entitled the Quaternary Research Center at the University of Washington, and it is a place where we as an interdisciplinary group study modern surface processes, past and present.

Senator JACKSON. Can you please pull the mike a little closer so that everyone can hear.

Dr. LEOPOLD. Thank you. A leading scientific witness who was with us yesterday was unfortunately not able to stay to talk to you today. He is Paul Colinvaux, a professor at the University of Ohio State University, and I would like to submit a copy of his statement, sir, for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included in the record. I had a nice visit with him at the reception. He appears to be a very able man.

Dr. LEOPOLD. I will mention a couple of points which he made that I think will be of interest to you. He started with the idea that what happened on Mount St. Helens was not a disaster. It was something like a wish come true. It was in fact a thing that we have needed for a long time at Mount St. Helens, an eruption, and he went on to point out that St. Helens is an important place to observe what happens when you have really bare land being colonized by plants, and he points out that only in the last decade has there been rigorous development of theory on how the plant succession and animal succession works, and that these theories need to be tested. Such a proving ground can be a large area such as Mount St. Helens.

He pointed out, too, that a vital thing about using Mount St. Helens for research is that we cannot know now all the things that it may be needed for in terms of research in the future. He made one important point which I will conclude with in paraphrasing his testimony, that Mount St. Helens as expressed by the Forest Service was destroyed in part, that the forests were impacted by the explosion, but Paul Colinvaux points out that what was really an ugly and common green is now an elegant and beautiful brown. The slopes now suddenly are gloriously free of vegetation, and moving. He concludes by saying a scientist must beg that Mount St. Helens be given the status of a national monument for really staunch protection of its scientific values, and he charges you with the point do not manage it. Let the physical and biological processes proceed in a natural fashion and he supports the large proposal for a national monument, some 210,000 acres in size.

I would like to add to his statements by saying that in my view, Mount St. Helens is a resource of national and international importance, and therefore, the preservation of Mount St. Helens is a scientific matter. One of the reasons that my testimony will direct itself to mentioning is the important flora research that is going on and can go on as the cascade volcano is something that we today, living today, have never seen on this scale. An active eruption of this size is a wonder scientifically. It demonstrates volcanic processes that we need to study here as a very small scale of basically what were the processes that shaped all of the Western States west of the 100th meridian. The whole landscape of the Rocky Mountain northwest and southwest is basically carved by a series of processes in which volcanism was an extremely important process. Mount St. Helens is the largest scale event of this type that we have, but it is of minor size compared to what went on when we had 30,000 feet of volcanic debris accumulating in basins in Wyoming, for example.

Senator JACKSON. When was that?

Dr. **Leopold**. About 45 million years ago; it was about the time that horses began, OK?

Senator **Jackson**. I wanted to make sure I hadn't overlooked something when I went through there.

Dr. **Leopold**. I would like to point out the United States has spent millions studying those deposits in the western United States, trying to look for mineral deposits, trying to figure out where the minerals are and how these deposits formed. Now why can't we spend some millions now to preserve a small scale analog to some of those important Earth-forming processes that were so dominant in the past in the age of mammals? For example, something like 210,000 acres for a national monument is equivalent in cost to the worth of 2 years of logs exported from the State of Washington today. That is the scale of the value and the predicted cost of a national monument of that size.

Let's not muff this opportunity. We may not have another opportunity like this for a hundred years until another Mount St. Helens occurs in the Cascade Range. As a scientific reserve, this region has unparalleled educational, aesthetic, as well as recreational and other values. I feel in the area we should reserve the whole 212 or I have forgotten the exact number, 212,000 acres, and let's avoid this partitioning business which you hear about in the alternative chosen by the Park Service where there is a large exclusion on the southeast side of the proposed volcanic area. There are isolated ecological islands which are to be protected, but the wildlife doesn't know political boundaries, and the plants which are migrating plants don't know where these political boundaries are, and for scientific purposes, we need to have a contiguous protected area. I think a national monument status would provide that.

Speed is of the essence. The handling of the salvaging operations is proceeding at such a rate that the boundaries proposed for the national monument need to be protected fast. I would like to conclude with a few remarks about research that is being done that will be of interest to you, and very briefly, you will see it outlined in my testimony starting at pages 3, 4 and 5.

The area abounds in lakes. There are green lakes, black lakes, red lakes, and clear lakes, and these are being studied by scientists from Oregon and Washington State, and some of the major questions involved in these studies are what is the ontogeny or relevant sequence of a volcanic lake? Where do the oils which we see like appearing on surfaces of Spirit Lake and Mount St. Helens Lake, come from? What is the relationship of these deposits to the period of deposits? The oil shale of the Green River formation in Wyoming; Colorado is enormous; Spirit Lake, O'Ryan Lake and Mount St. Helens Lake—those analogs here help us interpret deposits and give us a baseline point for their interpretation.

An important area for science is the study of the microbiota growing in the hot springs. It is just incredible that a few weeks after the eruption of Mount St. Helens that there appeared these endemic, very special crater sulfur bacteria which didn't occur, are not known to occur near Mount St. Helens but were at other hot spots such as Mount Baker, but there they were. Where did they come from? Was this a case of small creepy-crawlies occurring in a magmatic water which is common through the Cascade Range, or were they transported by air, or could it be that they evolved in place de novo? I mean this is a serious question treated in current scientific literature.

Plant succession is an important area, and Dr. Adams will lend some comments to this with her first-hand experience on the volcano.

Rare endangered species research is extremely important in the area. For one thing, the Forest Service has noted that there is a great deal of spotted owl habitat. Those species are rare and is indeed a creature of old habitat that needs to be protected.

Old growth areas of which there are a number outside of the Forest Service proposed area but are inside, many of them, the proposed national monument, need to be protected for science as points of reference to provide baseline data. Otherwise, to what will we compare the altered timber, the singed timber, and we need it at different elevations, not just local and small areas as is proposed by the Forest Service.

The question of why old growth timber in the immediate vicinity of Mount St. Helens shows a record of growing faster and better than in other areas in the Cascades is a real scientific question. Why? A number of scientists at the University of Washington studied the characteristics of the soil and other features and perhaps we will soon understand why this is such a fantastic timber growth area, and lastly, I would like to mention erosion study carried out by many scientists in the northwest, trying to determine and calibrate the rate of erosion on the mountain, on the mud flows, on singed areas, in impacted areas, compared with older areas which are pristine, and the conclusions of these studies I think are extremely important, but one thing I think we can question based on the Army Corps of Engineers' record of predicting what was going to happen in the Toutle River, and realize that some of our hydrologists at the University were more accurate in predicting the scale and the timing of some of the events that have been of economic importance.

For many reasons then, these research studies are important to us as society and to us in the State and in the Nation economically as well as for pure science.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the Congress to set aside a national monument and to preserve it into perpetuity. I would like after my testimony to introduce to you Steven Malone, a geologist at the University of Washington.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Leopold. It is like going back to school again. I enjoyed the scholarly dissertation, and we will ask questions when we have heard from all of your colleagues.

Dr. LEOPOLD. Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statements of Dr. Leopold and Dr. Colinvaux follow:]

Testimony re Mt St. Helens HR 5281,S2133 and House Bill on a National Monument.
House Interior and Insular Affairs, subcommittee on Public Lands and Nat. Parks
Joint Hearing House Committee, sub committee on Forest, Family Farms and Energy

Statement of Estella B. Leopold

March 11-12
1982

My name is Estella Leopold. I am the Director of an institute entitled the Quaternary Research Center where scientists from about 8 disciplines, physical and biological, study surface processes, past and present. The Quaternary is the most recent geological period, the last 2 million years. I am also Professor of Forestry and Botany at the University of Washington and I am a member of the National Academy of Science.

Mount St. Helens is a scientific resource of national and international importance. The reason this is so is that no one living has ever seen an active Cascade volcano. After Mt. St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, scientists came from nearly every state and from many different countries to study the mountain and its products. This stream still continues-- I know because many of them come to visit our lab. At the time we called meetings of scientists on our campus in an effort to discover if all the bases were covered-- to find out what kinds of work was being planned.

Mt St. Helens is a geological and biological miracle that has demonstrated the great volcanic processes responsible for shaping the present geology and topography of our western states.

West of the 100th meridian, deep in the heart of the Southwest, Rocky Mountains and Northwest, the surfaces, landforms, lakes and rivers have been largely shaped by cataclysmic volcanic explosions over the last 50 million years. The consequent debris flows, ash piles, and volcaniclastic sediments represent the surfaces where we live, mine minerals, seek oil and gas, grow agricultural crops, and make our living. The United States has spent countless millions since the 1800's on scientific studies to understand how these surfaces and deposits formed, where the minerals are, how the special plants that love volcanic deposits evolved, and why some forests thrive on volcanic soils and why some do not.

Now we have this geological miracle-- a violent, ashy eruption in our own time, showing us in nauseous detail the processes and system characteristics we should learn from. Let's not muff this opportunity-- we may not have another chance for hundreds of years. The features surrounding Mt. St. Helens must be preserved in as large an area as possible. For this reason I am here to support the plan for protection of 216,000 acres.

Furthermore, we must preserve it as it is, not all doctored up with bull dozers and chain saws that have already ruined many unique botanical and physical features surrounding the proposed 216,000 acre unit. For purposes of science, only National Monument status will provide adequate protection for the area. Historically, National Monuments are defined as protecting "arechological, scientific and natural values of cultural interest". Surely Mt. St Helens fits that description.

A designation as " National Volcanic Area" as defined in the bills HR 5281 and S 2134 definitely do not provide and ensure real protection. The US Forest Service could decide down the line to change the ground rules. The Final EIS makes it clear that management could significantly alter the National Volcanic Area once it is established.

Speed is of the essence. By waiting two years , Washington State Land Commissioner Brian Boyle has pointed out , the Forest Service has permitted " wholesale dismemberment of the most environmentally sensitive area" of the mountain simply by inaction.

Let me tell you about some of the research that is already underway in the 216,000 acre area proposed as a National Munument, and focus on why this scientific work has relevance for our society-- why it's important.

LAKES.-- The area abounds in lakes-- new ones formed by mud flows that have dammed side valleys, in pockets where ice has melted, gas vents,-- and old lakes modified by the eruption,Scientists from Oregon State and the University of Washington have classified these and are working on their characteristics, the sequence of life that is recolonizing them, and lake products. There are black lakes, red lakes, green lakes and clear lakes.

The major questions are: How and where do oils and gases form? Where do we go to look for these products? These questions bear on the formation of oil shale and natural gases. How are fossils entombed and what do they signify? The answers help us interpret ancient deposits and help us understand oil shale and coals, lignites. and mineral formations in the western states. Many key examples are protected only by a Nat. Monument proposal.

HOT SPRINGS AND THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.-- Hot springs, as in the Muddy Creek drainage east of Mt St Helens are new and only weeks after the eruption were already squirming with sulfur bacteria and other primitive life forms that are characteristic of h[illegible]ing areas in far flung regions.

Question: How did they get there so fast? Where did they come from,-- or is it possible that they evolved in place during the summer of 1980? Was this a modern example of the origin of life? This is a serious question worthy of considerable study.

PLANT SUCCESSION.-- Dr. Paul Colinvaux has written the definitive work on the principles of plant succession or regeneration of plant life on denuded areas. Dr Virginia Adams will tell you about the importance of fully understanding how it works.

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES.-- The importance here is to understand in evolutionary terms the meaning of plants that only inhabit Cascade volcanos and that have restricted distributions. Will they proliferate on the slopes of Mt. St. Helens?

MIGRATION RATES.-- How long does it take for plants and animals to recolonize and move into a large bare volcanic area? What are the constraints? From this work we can develop predictive tools in science.

OLD GROWTH FOR BASELINE DATA.-- The structure and composition of unaltered old growth forests, as in the Miners Creek area north of the volcano is an important reference point for comparison with singed growth and altered stands. Without it how do we compare the modified stands? It is important for such purposes to include stands that are unaltered at various elevations (including low elevations) in the National Monument. The samples that would be embraced by a National Volcanic area (2 bills) are not adequate, nor are they guaranteed protection in the future-- for management and logging will be permitted in the National Volcanic Area as proposed.

WHY DOES THE TIMBER CLOSE TO THE VOLCANO GROW BETTER THAN THE SAME SPECIES ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE STATE? Dr Thomas Hinckley, University of Washington, is studying this important question. The matter has great economic consequences. He is looking at soil characteristics, branching characteristics, and effects of ash. Others are studying effects of ash on leaf temperature. Still others are studying crop yields in the ash zone down wind.

Mt. St. Helens is an agricultural plus. The apple crop on the east slope of Washington State was tastier and more prolific than any time before the 1980 eruption. We had a bumper wheat crop after May 18. Why?

EROSION STUDIES.-- Many scientists, including Dr Thomas Dunne of the University of Seattle, have been studying the rates of erosion following the blast, both on the slopes of the volcano and in the river channels, i.e. the Toutle River. Dr Dunne and his collegues have published two definitive papers describing the scale of erosion and river transport of sediments. We do not really know if the

Army Corps of Engineers has the correct predictive model or if our own hydrologists have it. So far our University hydrologists have been right and the Army Corps predictions have been wrong regarding the scale of erosion events.

OTHER GEOMORPHOLOGY STUDIES:-- The mud flows on the Toutle River are the largest the US scientists have witnessed . For purposes of understanding how volcanic mud flows work and what phenomena are significant, this is an unparalleled opportunity. The features of the lower Toutle River have been largely destroyed below the Army Corps of Engineers dams-- destroyed at the hand of man. We should certainly preserve that part of the Toutle River that would be protected by the National Monument proposal .

CONCLUDING REMARKS.-- To science, the Mt. St. Helens area, its biota, deposits, and the natural processes at work there are an extremely important national resource. The volcano and surrounding area is not only important scientifically, but also as of great value to the American people. It has immense value as an educational, recreational and aesthetic area as well.

I urge the Congress to set aside 216,000 acreas at Mt. St Helens as a National Monument to be preserved in perpetuity.

TESTIMONY TO

Joint Hearing of Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy of the House Committee on Agriculture and Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

March 11, 1982

by

Paul A. Colinvaux
Professor of Zoology
The Ohio State University

This is a scientist's view. What happened at Mount St. Helens was not a disaster. It was something very fine, a wish come true. This attitude in a volcano specialist probably seems obvious enough. But it is to the scientists who have scarcely had a chance of looking at the mountain yet (although there are many who worked there as soon as the irruption occurred) that Mount St. Helens is the most glorious opportunity.

We have needed Mount St. Helens for a long time. In desperation many of us; ecologists, geneticists, soil scientists: have scratched the meager records of the explosion at Krakatau for data to test crucial biological theories. But Krakatau was at the turn of the century and it is a remote place. We know little. But at least it was not managed out of existence shortly after the happy event as seems all too likely for Mount St. Helens.

We have long needed Mount St. Helens as a place to study what happens when really bare land is colonized by plants.

This is the process loosely, and perhaps dangerously, called "ecological succession". Only in the last decade have there been rigorous scientific theories of succession put forward. It is a prime necessity for our understanding of the stability of vegetation that these modern theories be tested. But we need large tracts of land, cleared and sterilized. For this purpose Mount St. Helens is the realization of an almost impossible dream. We have spent large sums of research money trying to look at succession where Alaskan glaciers retreat, because this was the only clear and sterile land we could find. But land relinquished by an arctic glacier is scarcely representative of prime lands of the earth. Mount St. Helens is.

Mount St. Helens is a voucher for what happened in other great volcanic events of the past, like the series of explosions from volcanos in the same ranges that left their traces in ash layers that we use as time-markers in the sediments of Washington State. We can test our interpretations of these traces of the past with the evidence of the explosion that occurred before our eyes.

Mount St. Helens also gives us a voucher for many crucial events that took place at the end of the ice age and left behind the world we know. Bare earth in temperate latitudes is left to be colonized by life in a Holocene climate (the climate of the present day). It is as if we have been given a time machine with which to fly the best research minds in ecology, geology, and paleoclimatology back ten thousand years to watch the transformation of the Pacific North West. The body of theory that lucky expedition could test would give us tools to explain the present condition of the whole temperate belt of America and beyond.

There are natural processes we will want to study and restudy using Mount St. Helens in that endless process of hypothesis and test which is the way of science. The fate of young lakes in nearly sterile land and left utterly alone; the geomorphology of mud flows and the slow natural stability of land forms; the formation of soil in utterly virgin terrain like that tumbled out of the flanks of a retreating ice sheet ten thousand years later, as well as the special process of forming soils on volcanic deposits themselves.

Mount St. Helens is particularly attractive to those of us paleoclimatologists and paleoecologists trying to work out what happened at the end of the ice age so that we can master the causes of climatic change. We struggle to read the record of sediments, of mud flows, of the bottoms of lakes at the time the landscape was young. Very large sums of research money are spent for this purpose. That we are still groping is perhaps shown by the fact that there is still no generally accepted theory of the causes of ice ages. The mode of preservation in Mount St. Helens mud of fossils (taphonomy), the shapes of raw soils, the first mud laid down in virgin lakes, can give us ways of testing our ideas of what we find in similar places ten thousand years ago.

But the vital thing about our use of Mount St. Helens is that we cannot know all the details of what we want it for yet.

We need it to test hypotheses as these come along. In a university somewhere a brilliant young graduate student is probably even now putting together ideas that will seem to our successors to be the foundations of the final theory of natural succession, or natural soil formation, or the natural stability of lakes or landscapes. Mount St. Helens should still be there, undestroyed by human interference, the vital national laboratory that she can use as her first groping hypothesis is put to the test.

What a scientist must fear about the fate of Mount St. Helens is shown in the FEIS report "Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan" of the U.S. Forest Service. This is a very able document, soundly conceived, and executed with high technical competence. But it is the work of those predisposed to manage or conserve. It describes the irruption as a disaster. It is replete with statements that are the very opposite of the values of science. In the opening pages it talks of beautiful green slopes and a pretty green lake and then says, "Now, all is unrelieved brown and the water does not seem thick... it is." This is calculated to show that something dreadful has happened and it is written by a service that wants to do something about it. This is the task of foresters, and they do it admirably. But science does not want anything done about it: science wants it left alone.

Throughout the FEIS and other published documents the Mount St. Helens event is portrayed by the words of disaster; of destruction, of killing. Reports even talk of failure of the mountain to contain magma, never of the success of the magma in breaking down the mountain. These value judgements have conditioned nearly all the responses so far. When lakes form, the Corps of Engineers set out to drain them. When fish are removed from a river, fisheries people hasten with plans to put them back. When mud slopes begin the long trail of eroding away (a process about which we know too little) helicopters are called up to cover them with grass seed (at one hardly dares guess what cost to the taxpayer). Some of these tales, perhaps particularly the helicopters, tie knots in a scientist's guts rather like hearing that Russian tanks are pounding into Czechoslavakia; a sort of helpless fury.

Mount St. Helens is a treasure. What was an ugly and common green is now an elegant and beautiful brown. Slopes depressingly stabilized by centuries of settling are suddenly gloriously free and moving. The proceedings of plants as they go about colonizing this new place are visible before our eyes as they have not before been visible to scientific humans anywhere on earth. The have been recorded from almost day one by the first research teams. We have been given a great laboratory such that the wealthiest government could not create.

A scientist must beg that Mount St. Helens be given the status of a national monument. Do not manage it. Let scientists have access to it on their own two feet without elaborate restrictions, for they are not going to make impacts in any way comparable to the slightest exercise of management. At the same time the mountain and its natural processes can be left as a public spectacle that can do much for public understanding of the processes that shape our surroundings, even as it offers the thrills of an extra wild wilderness. The best hope to secure this future is the National Monument Bill with its plan for minimal interference of a 210,000 acre reserve.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Malone?

STATEMENT OF DR. STEPHEN D. MALONE, GEOPHYSICIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. MALONE. Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the committee, my name is Steve Malone. I am a geophysicist at the University of Washington, their program at Seattle. I have worked around and at Mount St. Helens from time to time over the last 10 years doing research, and I am currently one of those responsible for the seismic monitoring at the mountain for hazard evaluation, and also basic research.

As an individual, though, and a scientist, and perhaps particularly as an educator, I would like to express some concerns about the Forest Service protection of this area. It seems to me that it perhaps is a bit inadequate even within the area that they have included.

We normally think of geologic processes as taking thousands or millions of years to form the landscapes, and it is hard for us to identify, really study the process in action. Of course, on the other end of the scale, we see obviously that the landscapes can be changed almost overnight, instantly, and again the processes are so rapid that studying them is not all that easy.

Occasionally the geologic process develops at a timescale that you can almost see it right before your very eyes. That is, if you go to Mount St. Helens now, you will be able to visually see changes that have occurred over just a few weeks' period of time. We envision this process will continue at least into the near future, if not for years, for decades, erosional, depositional processes, but we envision probably continuing volcanic activity. We are concerned that the Forest Service management plan is such that there will be a temptation in fact, if not a tendency, to try to help out the changes that are going on there—a little seeding here, some erosional control measures there—and this is really quite incompatible with the scientific types of investigations that require that you can't really study a process at the same time you are trying to change it.

In addition to this overall management policy, there are several areas outside of the Forest Service's area that I feel really do have considerable scientific value. I think Dr. Peck earlier summarized many of those quite well. What I would like to do a little bit now is perhaps indicate at least an example of how there may be some specific benefit from it.

Often you really can't say what the benefits of scientific research will be, certainly not until you do it. One example I think that is really quite timely, and you may have a copy here, is the result of mostly the work of the U.S. Geologic Survey in Vancouver for the last few weeks and the seismographic lab at the university, anticipating another eruption of the mountain. We are starting to develop a model of what is going on, and what causes these, and now we are sticking our necks out and saying that we think and we can anticipate the future a little bit, and of course, in a period of 2 or 3 weeks, we will see if we have been correct.

Another example of that, let's go to the northeast of the mountain in the Ryan Lake, Bismark Mountain, Strawberry Ridge area.

This is the Upper Green River, plus some of the surrounding terrain that is the fringe zone of the land. This is a strong blowdown zone, and it goes through a transition phase and into the old growth. There is geologic deposits in this area caused or that occurred on May 18 within the blast zone. Of course, there is the blast deposits themselves. On top of that are air fall deposits. Outside the zone are their own air fall deposits. This area then is really diagnostic of these types of eruptions, and they are not found very often in the record elsewhere.

Why is that? Perhaps it is because these types of eruptions are not very common, or perhaps it is simply because they are very fragile sort of deposits that are easily modified and hard to recognize. I think just in the last couple of years they are starting to reevaluate their records in light of those at St. Helens, and I think the conclusion is coming that perhaps these types of eruptions are not as rare as, this destructive lateral blast, are not as rare as previously thought. Had this type of idea been available say before May 18, it might have had some impact on the hazard evaluation at that time. This is a hypothetical case, but an example where you can't really tell how research is going to go.

There are other areas that are of some interest, particularly down in the Pine Creek muddy flow or Muddy River area that Dr. Peck has alluded to, and I am also pretty much in agreement with the importance there.

One thing that I would like to just make a brief comment about is to say that the scientific input to the Forest Service planning process thus far, because of the hazardous nature of the area, there hasn't been all that many scientists that have had an opportunity to go in and study it. The U.S. Geological Survey has the major responsibility for monitoring and does an excellent job of that and has done a lot of scientific research. I think there are many individuals from other organizations that would like to get involved with research there and could perhaps have input in the Forest Service planning process, but simply haven't been able to get in for one reason or another and don't know what is available, so I think perhaps in the weeks to come we might hear from some of these other people likewise.

Just in conclusion, I would like to summarize or reemphasize the scientific importance of the diversity of the geologic features around Mount St. Helens. National parks and monuments all over the country protect and preserve, and in fact display some of the wonders of the world. Many of these are considered to be fixed and they are not going to change and our children will see exactly what we see, but Mount St. Helens, the rapidly changing land forms, present a very unique challenge for us not only to try to preserve the effects of the May 18 eruption, but also to preserve and protect the very essence of geologic change.

Thank you for your attention.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Malone follows:]

Testimony by Stephen D. Malone before the joint hearing: Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy of the House Committee on Agriculture. Chairman: Jim Weaver (D-Oregon)

and Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Chairman: Rep. John Seiberling (D-Ohio) March 11,1982.

Also testimony before:
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Chairman: Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyoming) March 12, 1982.

My name is Stephen D. Malone. My resume and bibliography are attached as part of this testimony. I have a PhD degree in Geophysics and currently am specializing in the seismic and volcanic activity at Mount St. Helens. I am a Senior Research Associate in the Geophysics Program at the University of Washington, and have been involved with research at Mount St. Helens for the past ten years. As both a scientist and educator I am concerned that the proposed Forest Service Plan for an Interpretive area around Mount St. Helens does not adequately protect the diverse geologic features created by the May 18, 1980 eruption. The area presents a unique opportunity to, not only see and study the results of a devistating volcanic eruption, but also to observe the equally interesting process of natural recovery.

Geologic processes take place at widely differing rates, making these processes difficult for us to grasp intuitively. We usually think of geologic changes taking place over thousands and millions of years in which erosion and uplift change the landscape at a rate we can never appreciate. At the other end of the time scale are the so-called geologic catastrophes; the 1000 year flood, the magnitude 8 earthquake, and of course, the great volcanic eruption. These changes take place in a matter of minutes or hours. They are almost too fast to appreciate. Occasionally, in between these extreme time scales, geologic processes occur at a rate which we have some ability to observe and understand as they take place. Very obvious and rapid changes are now taking place at and around Mount St. Helens at a rate which can be observed and studied in detail by the scientist, and indeed appreciated by the non-scientist.

One reason I became interested in volcanos (my basic training is in earthquake seismology) was due to successive visits to the Mount Lassen volcano in northern California. I first went there in 1966 and was interested in the story of the eruptions of 1914-1917 and their effects. It was not until subsequent visits years later, during which I could see the changes which had taken place, that I was able to fully appreciate that the place was geologically alive on a time scale that had some relevance to me personally. This rather subtle yet profound experience would not have been possible if the area had not been protected first as a National Monument and then as a National Park. The eruption of Lassen was small compared to that of Mount St. Helens. The immediate changes and the potential for natural change at St. Helens are vastly greater than those at Lassen. While it is probably unreasonable to expect that all the land affected by the eruption be protected, I am concerned that the Forest Service plan (S. 2133) and the State of Washington recommended plan (H.R. 5281) do not adequately provide sufficient protection for representative examples of both the severely affected areas, as well as some of those only marginally affected.

All proposed plans would place the most obviously altered areas inside a protective boundary. The mountain itself, the avalanche area, as well as much of the debris flow and blast zone are covered by the Forest Service plan as well as the State plan. These plans do not appear to provide the degree of protection I feel should exist. There are no National Volcanic Areas now in existence and no precedents for their management. As I understand these plans, the management policy of the area would be left up to the Forest Service. Without precedents or specific directives from Congress, I fear that the temptation to make "improvements"; that is, to help rehabilitate the area will be irresistible. Careful observation and scientific study of the continuing geologic processes can not successfully coexist with man-assisted rehabilitation apparently allowed under a National Volcanic Area management plan. I feel the management guidelines and precedent of National Monument status would significantly improve the chances of obtaining the maximum scientific value and understanding of the past and future geologic processes around the mountain.

I also would like to comment on several specific areas which have been excluded from the Forest Service and State plans which I feel should be included, and are included under the National Monument plan. Time permits only a brief description of two such areas which I have visited. The first area is the transition zone between blast affected area and that untouched by the blast northeast of Mount St. Helens. This is the area of Bismarck Mountain-Ryan Lake-Strawberry Ridge and beyond. In this area the geologic record changes from blast deposits overlain by airfall deposits to only airfall deposits outside the blast zone. Two different types of airfall deposits exist here, one coming from the initial convective cloud spreading above the blast area and the other directly from the Plinian eruption cloud from the mountain itself. The deposits are very fragile yet quite diagnostic for this type of eruption. They are difficult to recognize in the older geologic record, perhaps because they have been erased through natural processes or perhaps because these types of eruptions are quite rare and thus the deposits are infrequent enough to have been missed. Since the eruption on May 18, 1980 geologists have already started modifying their interpretations of deposits elsewhere, in light of these transitional deposits northeast of the mountain. I feel protecting this transition zone is of utmost importance so that the natural changes can be observed as they take place over the years to come.

Another area of particular interest to me, is the area of Ape Canyon and the Muddy River Canyon to the southeast of the volcano. Ape Canyon, again, is on the edge of the blast zone, but was also influenced by small ash and mud flows which came off the east side of the cone as secondary products of the major eruption. In contrast to Ape Canyon is the Muddy River Canyon only about 1.5 miles south. It was affected primarily by a mud flow which eroded a deep cut through older rock formations, leaving a beautiful and interesting contrast between light colored and dark colored volcanic rocks against the green of the surrounding foliage. Parts of these areas are included in the Forest Service Plan but the protected areas are not enough to prevent significant changes to them by construction or logging activity in nearby unprotected areas.

Finally I would like to re-emphasis the scientific importance of the diversity of the geologic record around Mount St. Helens. National Parks and Monuments around the country preserve, protect and display some of nature's greatest wonders for scientist and non-scientist alike. The rapidly changing land forms and vegetation at Mount St. Helens present us with a unique opportunity to not only preserve what happened on May 18, but to preserve and protect the very process of natural change itself.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Malone.

Dr. LEOPOLD. I would like to now introduce Dr. Craig Weaver, a geologist at the University of Washington, and the person that Dr. Peck mentioned in his testimony.

Senator JACKSON. Dr. Weaver, we are delighted to have you with us on the panel.

STATEMENT OF DR. CRAIG S. WEAVER, GEOPHYSICIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. WEAVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Distinguished members of the committee, my name is Craig Weaver. I have a Ph. D. in geophysics, and I have been involved in the forest planning process of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest since 1971. My Ph. D. thesis was entitled, "Seismic Events on Cascade Volcanos," and was largely done as the result of research done in the slopes of Mount St. Helens in 1973, 1974. Since 1974 I have been employed by the U.S. Geological Survey as a research seismologist specializing in the study of the relationship between regional seismotectonics and local volcanic centers.

I have been involved in the eruption of Mount St. Helens since the initial earthquake on March 20 which initiated the seismic sequence that culminated in the May 18 eruption. The opinions expressed in the following testimony do not represent the views or interpretations or analysis of the U.S. Geological Survey, as previously indicated by the Director. I am going to offer two general comments today, one reflecting my previous association with the planning process, and discussing the current values in 1982 relative to earlier planning boundaries in early 1970, and second, I will be addressing a somewhat different point of view than the other scientists on the panel talking about the opportunity for public understanding of the processes that occurred on May 18, and it is my opinion that there are several areas that are excluded from the Forest Service proposal which are immeasureable to public understanding of the very complex process that occurred in that instant in geologic time on May 18.

When Mount St. Helens erupted cataclysmically on May 18 whole landscapes were dramatically altered in that instant of geologic time. The magnitude of geologic and biologic changes have captured the imagination of not only the scientific community but also the public throughout much of Oregon, Washington, and indeed the entire Nation and the world, but while the eruptions of Mount St. Helens could create the breached crater, reform Spirit Lake, it has done amazingly little to alter the boundaries of the Forest Service environmental statement of 1982. Since comparison is the heart of the scientific method, it is interesting to compare the 1982 interpretive boundaries in the final environmental impact statement with earlier boundaries proposed by the Forest Service in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest around Mount St. Helens area in 1973, years before the eruption.

On the public lands north, east, and south of Mount St. Helens, the 1973 Forest Service boundary is nearly coincident with the 1982 eruption boundaries proposed in the final environmental impact statement. I have gone through the details of this comparison in the appendix to my testimony, and I would like to submit for the record an overlay of the 1973 boundaries on the Forest Service's preferred alternative in the final environmental impact statement.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included in the record.

Dr. WEAVER. Having said that, I think there are significant areas that are outside of the boundaries established in 1973, and basically reestablished in 1982, that adds to public understanding of the event. In my written statement to you, I outline three such areas. I think it is interesting to note that several of those areas have also been addressed by the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey in terms of their prime scientific importance. My testimony is developed on the importance of offering interpretive information as it facilitates the understanding to a visitor. The area I will speak about here in my public testimony today is the Strawberry Mountain, Goat Mountain area surrounding Upper Green River and also for the record I have duplicated from the final Forest Service environmental impact statement from page 7 photograph that the Forest Service included in that statement. I will also submit those for the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it is so ordered.

[The photograph follows:]

Nature of the Decision to be

Dr. WEAVER. I am going to start with just a personal experience that I have on Strawberry Mountain. Back in June 1980, we were working to reestablish the seismographic network around Mount St. Helens, and we were attempting to put a seismic station on Strawberry Mountain, and with a single scoop of the shovel we could cut through the 1980 air fall deposits that were put down on Strawberry Mountain, but we had a heck of a time getting through the deposits of 400 years ago that were 1 meter thick on the top of the 5,800-foot mountain. That serves to emphasize the point that the volcanic processes at Mount St. Helens have been there for some time, and the familiarity that the people have with the 1980 eruption really helps us bridge the geologic time and appreciate previous volcanic eruptions at Mount St. Helens.

Perhaps a more extensive reason for preserving this general area for the benefits of the public comes when one examines the blast perimeter from the western side of the mountain all across to the east. It is only in the Strawberry Ridge area that 400 years from now, provided we don't have more cataclysmic eruptions, our children's, grandchildren's, grandchildren will be able to stand on Strawberry Mountain which by the way we can drive to, and actually see the geologic process of the blast preserved in the biological changes that will occur, that are occurring even now.

To bring us to the point now, I would first like to recall an example in the existing national park in Washington, Olympic National Park. Lake Cresent in the northern sector was at least partly formed by a major landslide of some 5 to 7 years ago from the mountains around the eastern end of the lake. That landslide created a massive star with no vegetation. Because the forest canopy has been undisturbed, the slow regeneration of vegetation in that star has been going on for some hundreds of years. Today the visitor to the park on the western shores of Lake Cresent 8 to 10 miles distant can clearly see outlined in the change in vegetative cover across that star the geologic process which created the lake. Those are the kinds of perceptions that are available around Mount St. Helens right now, and I do not believe have been adequately addressed in the Forest Service plan.

To go back to Strawberry Mountain, the views that are there today, to the south the Green River area which Director Peck spoke to, you see the blowdown of the channelized blast once the blast went across the ridges to the south. You can look at the pattern of the falling timber and envision the processes that worked on May 18.

As you sweep your eyes to the north, the visitor will see standing dead trees near Obscurity Lake. This area is also just outside the Forest Service proposed boundary.

Coming north to Goat Mountain will be a place where over the years we will be able to watch the development of this striking change in the vegetative cover. As the blast approached Goat Mountain, it lost its ferocity and consequently we see the intermingling of the live trees and the dead trees on the southern slopes of Goat Mountain. That's where we will have the spermatic impact of the process of representation of, biological representation of the geologic process that occurred on May 18.

I will just mention for the record that in my written testimony I have also discussed the Muddy River area, as Director Peck has done, and also the area down in the southeast corner of the area.

In closing, I want to offer some comments, perceptions, about why I am supporting a national monument in the area. A national monument designation I think integrates the geologic and biologic changes that are occurring in Mount St. Helens into the coherent experience, the kind of experience that translates into an appreciation of the working of the natural world.

The national monument concept is ideally suited, in fact probably was developed at least in part to protect these kinds of experiences and will preserve for future scientific study and public understanding the processes on May 18.

For these reasons, I endorse the national monument proposal and concept that fits the cataclysmic events of May 18 and the more subtle workings set in motion in the aftermath of that instant in geologic time.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Weaver follows:]

Testimony by Craig S. Weaver before the joint hearing: Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy of the House Committee on Agriculture. Chairman: Jim Weaver (D-Oregon)

and Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Chairman: Representative John Seiberling (D-Ohio). March 11, 1982.

Also testimony before: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Chairman: Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyoming). March 12, 1982.

My name is Craig S. Weaver. An abbreviated resume and technical bibliography for 1981-1982 are attached as part of this testimony. I have a PhD. in Geophysics and I have been involved in the forest planning process of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest since 1971. My PhD. thesis was entitled "Seismic Events on Cascade Volcanoes" and the majority of the research was conducted on the slopes of Mount St. Helens in 1973 and 1974. Since 1975 I have been employed with the U.S. Geological Survey as a geophysicist studying the relation between regional seismotectonics and local volcanic centers. I have been involved with the eruption of Mount St. Helens since the March 20, 1980 magnitude 4.0 earthquake initiated the seismic sequence that culminated in the May 18 eruption.

The opinions expressed in the following testimony do not represent the views, interpretations, or analysis of the U.S. Geological Survey. Permission to give testimony as a private citizen has been authorized by the Director, U.S. Geological Survey.

On May 18, after eight weeks of moderate earthquakes and rapid surface deformation, Mount St. Helens erupted cataclysmically. Whole landscapes were altered with a suddenness both uncharacteristic and unfamiliar to most people who usually interpret geologic events through the hazy filter of time. The magnitude of the geologic and biological changes at Mount St. Helens captured public attention, questions, and concerns. The scientific community made the 1980 eruptions of Mount St. Helens the most studied volcanic eruption, and many experiments have yet to even be dreamed. While the eruptions of Mount St. Helens were able to create the breached crater, reshape Spirit Lake, and send a massive debris avalanche into the North Fork of the Toutle River, the eruptions have had only a barely preceptable impact on the final planning boundaries proposed by the Forest Service. Since comparison is the heart of scientific studies, it is interesting to compare the 1982 Interpretive Area boundaries on the public lands north, east, and south of Mount St. Helens, with boundaries proposed by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in earlier plans. These earlier plans were developed in the early 1970's, well before the 1980 eruptive cycle of Mount St. Helens. On the public lands, the Mount St. Helens Scenic Area boundary, proposed in 1973, is nearly coincident with much of the 1982 boundary of the Interpretive Area (see Figure 1 in the Appendix). Details of the relation between the Forest Service plans proposed and enacted in the 1970's and the current plan are given in the Appendix.

These earlier boundaries miss important features of the May 18 eruption; significantly most of these features are contained largely on public, not private lands. While the current Forest Service proposal greatly impacts private landowners west of Mount St. Helens, it needs to be emphasized that changes to the boundaries of preservation units (Scenic Area and Unroaded Recreation) on the public lands amount to a few thousand acres. I will describe three areas that are important in the understanding of the volcanic cycle that are not protected by the Forest Service proposal, but are included in the National Monument legislation.

One of the very critical areas omitted from the Forest Service Interpretive Area is Strawberry Mountain-Goat Mountain-Tumwater Mountain. In June of 1980, I was on Strawberry Mountain installing a seismographic station. With a single scoop of a shovel, it was possible to cut through the airborne deposits of the May 18 eruption. Our group had real problems trying to dig through the one meter thick airfall deposits from Mt. St. Helens Kalama eruption cycle of 400 to 500 years ago. This example illustrates two not too subtle scientific interpretations of the continuing volcanic history of the area. Examining the differences in deposition, it is easy to bridge geologic time and visualize previous volcanic eruptions. Second, is the realization that those trees along the 1980 blast perimeter that survived on Strawberry Mountain are a young forest, a biological recovery of the area from the eruption some 400 years ago.

More important, this sector of the blast perimeter affords the best interpretive possibility for understanding the complex blast dynamics of May 18. The story has been preserved in the forest canopy, and given time and preservation, will be apparent on the landscape for years to come. In this regard, it is worthwhile to compare the view of the blast fringe area from Strawberry Mountain with the view of the forest canopy above Lake Cresent in Olympic National Park. Cresent Lake was at least partially formed by a major landslide from the hills above the eastern end of the lake some hundreds of years ago. This geologic event is preserved for the park visitor in the forest canopy that has developed in the scar of the slide. Standing on the western end of Lake Cresent, a change in the color of the old growth forest is easily seen (the distance is about 8 miles). An informative display at Lake Cresent helps the visitor appreciate the natural forces that have contributed to forming the lake and also preserved the imprint of the slide. In a similar manner, it is the preservation of the existing forest cover that is critical for public understanding of the blast effects of May 18.

Looking west from Strawberry Mountain, down the Green River and along the southern flank of Goat Mountain, the fingers of standing green trees intermingle with the standing dead. Looking southwest toward Mount Margaret, one can use the pattern of the downed trees to re-create the blast wave sweeping toward Goat Mountain. In sheltered areas immediately north of Obscurity Lake the blast did not level trees, but left a stand of fringe-kill pointing toward the Green River. The truncated cone of St. Helens is visible over the ridges to the south. Looking north, along Strawberry Ridge, is the view of the new forest, a forest that survived the 1980 eruption, but not that of 400 years ago. This area served as part of the Forest Service introduction in both the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Ryan Lake discussed in the introduction lies near the base of Goat Mountain). The view northwest from Strawberry Mountain is nearly the same as that shown on page 7 of the FEIS.

Complementing the views of the blast from Strawberry Mountain, a view accessible on existing roads, is the drive up the Quartz Creek road. Starting at the northern end of the road, the view is of the steep ridges of Strawberry Mountain to the east and Tumwater-Goat Mountain to the west. The remaining old-growth forest along the road is similar to others in western Washington. In a few miles, approaching the saddle between the Quartz Creek and Green River drainages, the fringe kill zone comes into view, finally near the saddle, are hints of the destruction of the blowdown zone that lies ahead. Descending toward Ryan Lake the panorama of the Upper Green River conveys the force of the May

18 blast. This drive is all the more impressive because Mount St. Helens is not in view. From Ryan Lake, trail access to the top of Goat Mountain allows views north into the small, undisturbed drainage of Goat Creek; this is vividly contrasted with the preserved damage in the upper Green River.

An interpretive center near Ryan Lake, combined with small displays along the Quartz Creek road and the Strawberry Mountain access road, would create a major visitor attraction accessed from the Cowlitz Valley. This area gives the visitor an understanding of the blast processes, that is uncomplicated by the multiple geologic processes (blast deposits, landslides, pyroclastic flows) that altered the Spirit Lake basin. Formal inclusion of this area with the establishment of appropriate interpretive facilities, will also likely have the desirable effect of relieving some of the visitor pressure that can be expected on the private timberlands to the west of Miners Creek. Only the National Monument proposal fully protects the scientific interpretive values in the Strawberry Mountain-Goat Mountain area. As a final point, it is significant that in terms of additional area, the difference between the National Monument plan and the other two plans in this northeast sector amounts to formally including the high ridges and the intervening valleys in an integrated management unit.

Two other areas that I believe significantly increase the visitor's understanding of the geologic-biologic tensions and interactions are south of the mountain. Both areas are only partially preserved by the Forest Service plan. First, the Kipuka area lies adjacent to a lava flow approximately 400 years old. The basaltic nature of the flow has been re-worked by time to allow the development of a sparse, young forest on the flow. Again, it is the sharp contrast between this forest on the recent lava flow and that along the higher ridge to the west (that likely served to direct the flow) that needs to be preserved and adequately interpreted. This area is nearly all in Federal holding, and its proximity to nearby roads makes the development of a short trail complex, perhaps tied to facilities at Ape Cave, a potentially attractive side-trip for visitors.

The second area is the Muddy River drainage. It should be noted that all three proposals attempt to protect the mudflow processes of the North Fork Toutle and Coldwater Creek drainage system. In sharp contrast to the near total destruction of the mudflows to the north, the mudflows down the Muddy River complex did minimal damage. The effects of the May 18 mudflows down the Muddy River reminded me of the old forest camp once was immediately north of the Muddy River road bridge. This camp was not destroyed on May 18, but was partly swept downstream by erosional processes during a major winter storm sometime in my youth. The old Muddy River plank bridge with logs providing the only guard rail, also was swept away. The lower valley of the Muddy River is still largely tree-lined, and has been identified as prime habitat. The research importance of the old-growth cedars along the lower river was long ago recognized in the establishment of the Cedar Flats Research Natural Area.

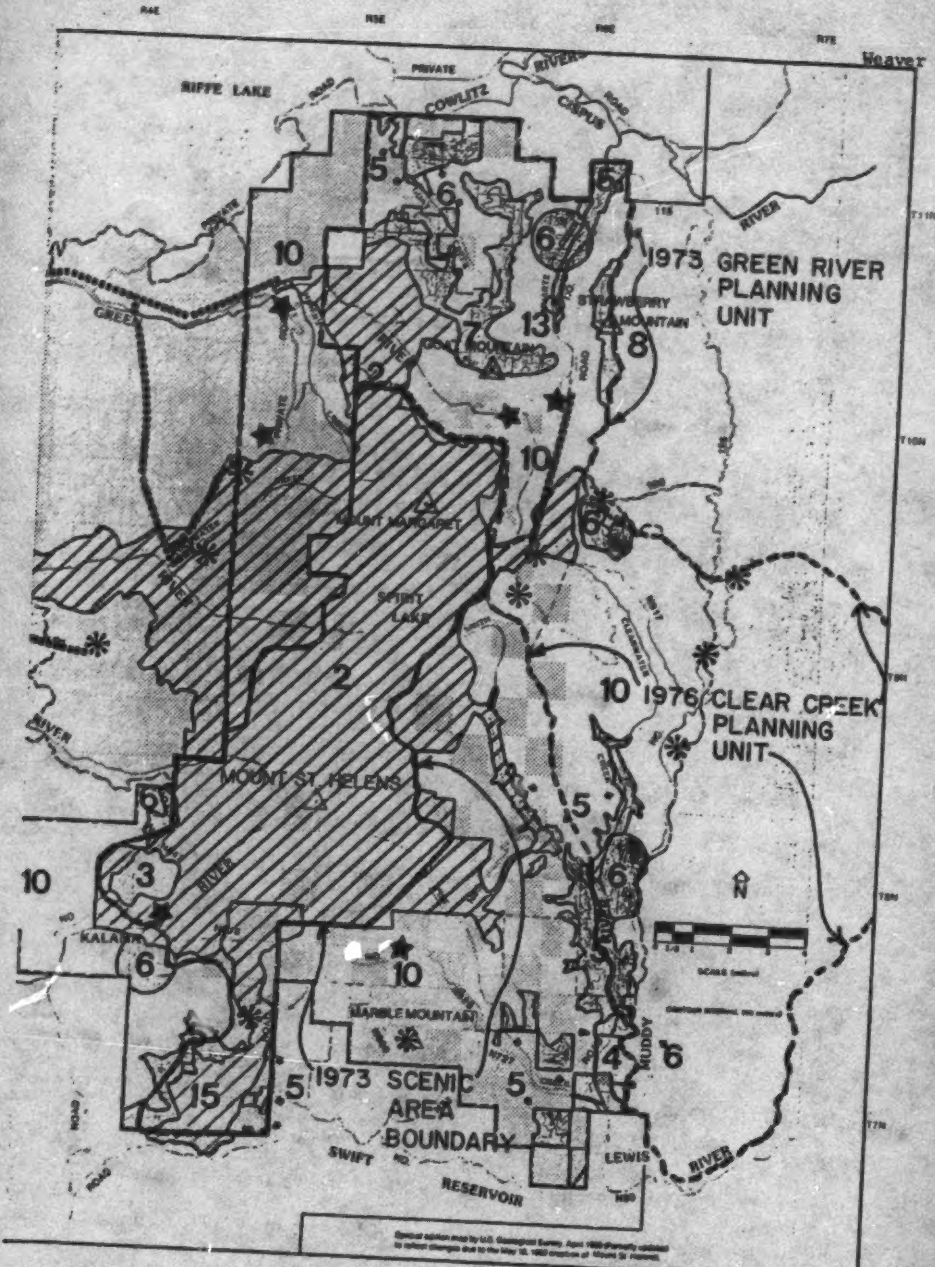
It is the integration of these aspects of the geologic and biologic processes that the National Monument proposals integrates into a single coherent experience, the kind of experience that translates into an appreciation for the workings of the natural world. The National Monument concept is ideally suited to protect these experiences, and also to preserve future scientific studies that are not yet conceived. For these reasons I endorse the National Monument proposal, a concept that fits the cataclysmic events of May 18 and the more subtle workings set in motion as the aftermath of that instant in geologic time.

Appendix

The relation between the 1981 Forest Service management plan and the earlier preferred Forest Service alternatives are shown in Figures 1-3. Figure 1 is a reproduction of the 1981 "Preferred Alternative", with three additional boundaries superimposed on the plan. The solid line represents the Mount St. Helens Scenic Area proposed by the Forest Service in 1973, the boundaries are from the 1973 Forest Service publication "a proposal. . . Mt. St. Helens Scenic Area". It is apparent that the major portion of the boundaries of the 1981 Interpretive Area (hatched in Figure 1) on the public lands are essentially the same as those proposed in 1973. The 1981 boundary near Pine Creek has been expanded by approximately 2500 to 3000 acres, but nearly half of this total is on private land. A similar sized addition is apparent immediately northeast of the cone of Mount St. Helens, a narrow corridor also runs along part of Smith Creek. The irregular boundaries along Smith Creek make the exact area hard to estimate, but there does appear to be approximately 1000 acres of private land in this area.

The two dashed lines represent two early planning units that have now been partly (in the case of the Clear Creek Planning Unit) or wholy (in the case of the Green River Planning Unit) incorporated into the current Mount St. Helens Planning Unit. The land allocation for the Clear Creek unit, taken from the Final Environmental Impact Statement filed in October 1976, is shown in Figure 2. Compare the narrow extension of the 1981 Interpretive Area boundary, from immediately east of Spirit Lake to Bismark Mountain with the unroaded recreation allocation of 1976. Finally, the planning alternative recommended by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest for the Green River Planning Unit is shown in Figure 3. The figure is reproduced from the 1973 Forest Service publication "Green River Planning Unit, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, June, 1973. The unroaded recreation boundary preferred in 1973 nearly approximates the 1981 boundary of the Interpretive Area and the unroaded recreation area within the old Green River Planning Unit. The 1981 boundary has been moved west to include the undisturbed low elevation forest in the Green River. This addition is largely on public land. The eastern edge of the Interpretive Area, where it crosses the Green River, has also been moved west, omitting some of the Green River valley protected in the 1973 plan.

Weaver


R4E
R5E
R6E
R7E
RIFFE LAKE
PRIVATE
ROAD
COWLITZ
RIVER
CISPUS
ROAD
RIVER
T11N
T10N
T9N
T8N
T7N
GREEN
RIVER
1973 GREEN RIVER PLANNING UNIT
STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN
GOAT MOUNTAIN
MOUNT MARGARET
SPIRIT LAKE
CLEARWATER
1976 CLEAR CREEK PLANNING UNIT
MOUNT ST. HELENS
RIVER
KALAMA
MARBLE MOUNTAIN
1973 SCENIC AREA BOUNDARY
SWIFT RD.
RESERVOIR
LEWIS
RIVER
MUDDY
ROAD
N
SCALE (miles)
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
10
13
15

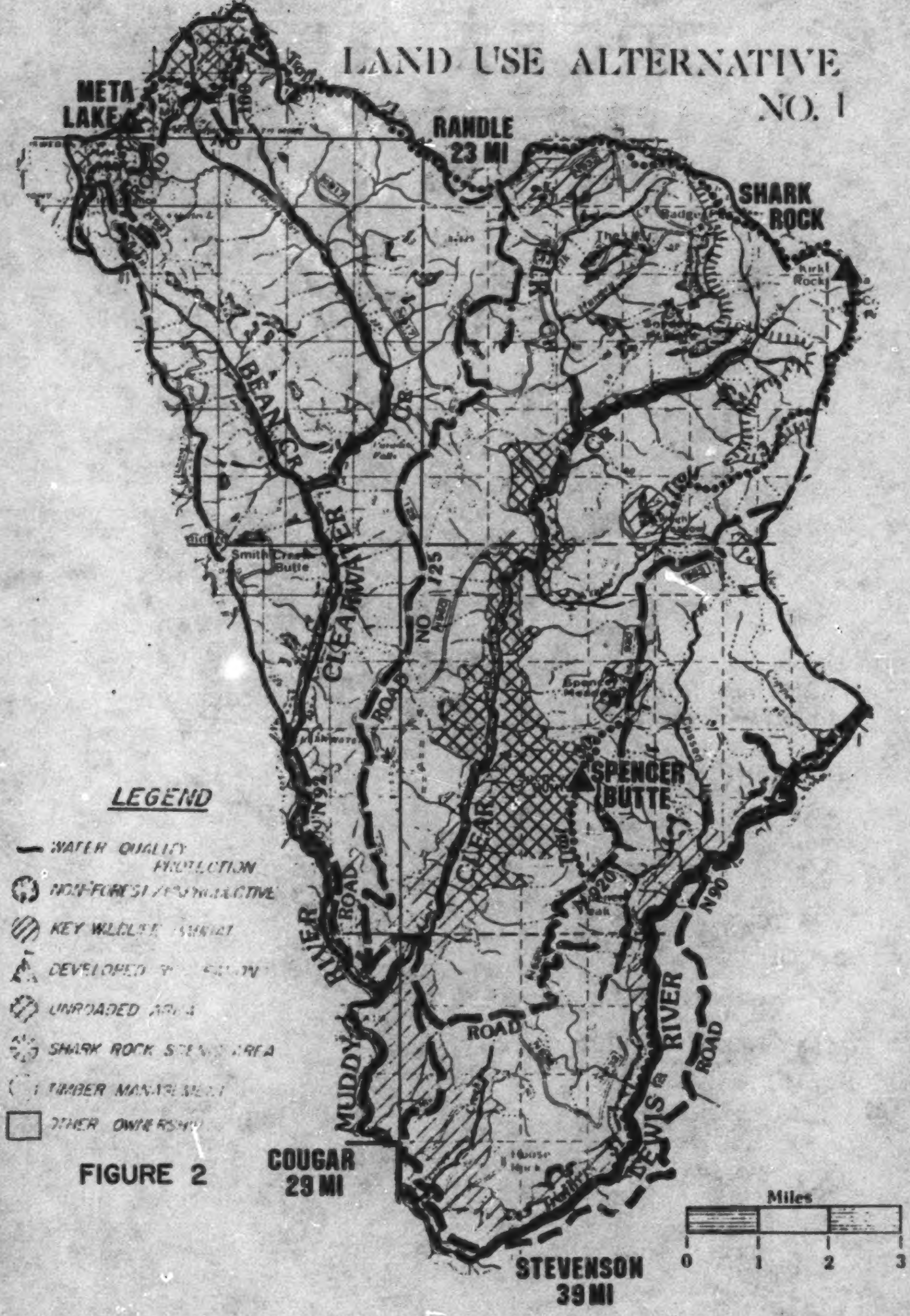
Special edition map by U.S. Geological Survey, April 1980 (partially updated to reflect changes due to the May 18, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

FIGURE I

Botanical Area

United States Department of Agriculture

Forest Service



LAND USE ALTERNATIVE NO. 1

META LAKE
RANDLE 23 MI
SHARK ROCK
Kirk Rock
NO 100
BEAN CR
CLEARWATER
Smith Creek Butte
ROAD NO 125
CLEAR CR
SPENCER BUTTE
N92
N90
RIVER ROAD
MUDDY RIVER
ROAD
LEWIS RIVER ROAD
COUGAR 29 MI
STEVENSON 39 MI
Miles
0
1
2
3
LEGEND
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION
NON-FOREST/UNPRODUCTIVE
KEY WILDLIFE HABITAT
DEVELOPED RECREATION
UNROADED AREA
SHARK ROCK SCENIC AREA
TIMBER MANAGEMENT
OTHER OWNERSHIP

FIGURE 2

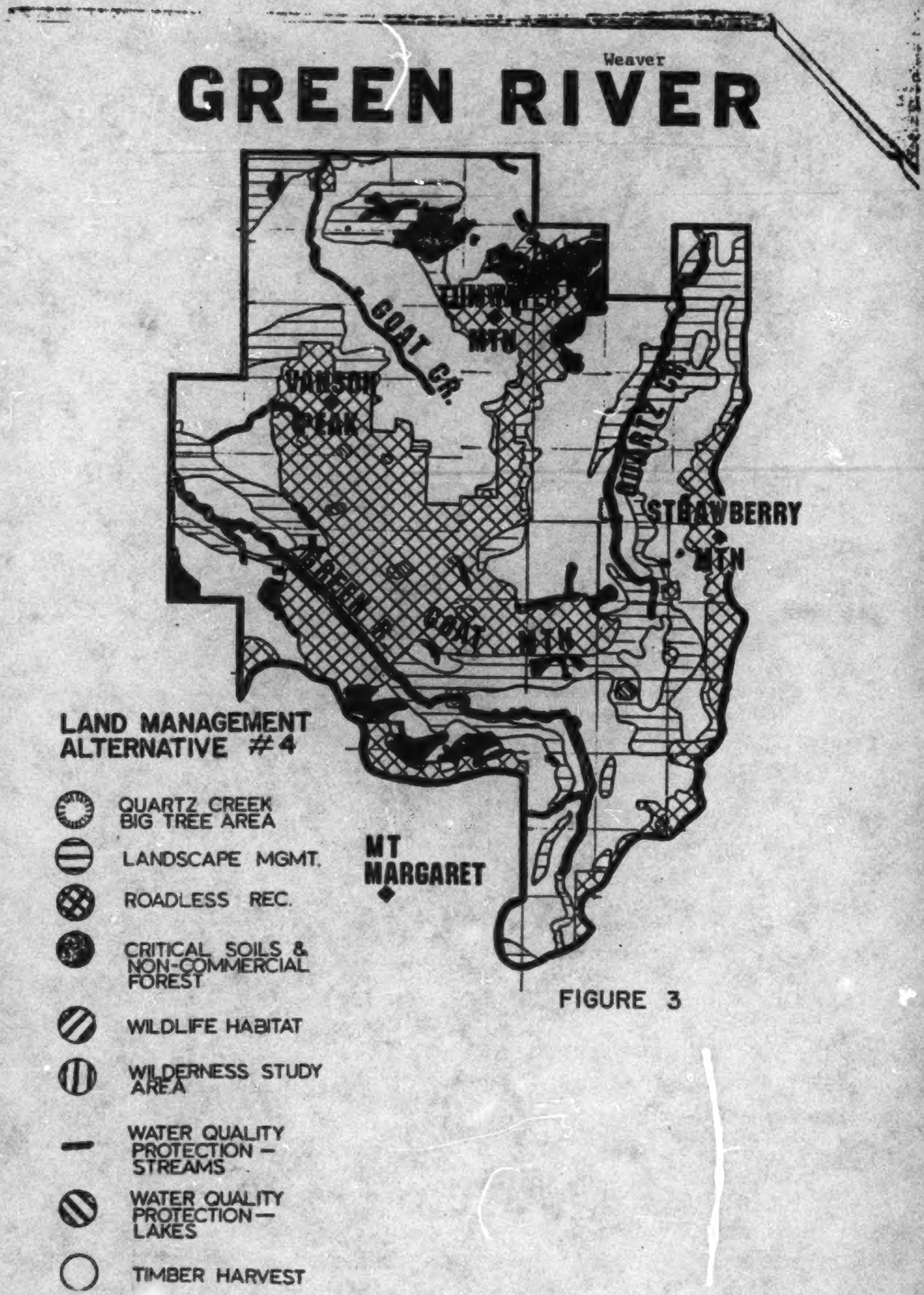

Weaver
GREEN RIVER
GOAT CR.
TUMWATER MTN
VANSON PEAK
QUARTZ CR.
STRAWBERRY MTN
GREEN R.
GOAT MTN
MT MARGARET
LAND MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVE #4
QUARTZ CREEK BIG TREE AREA
LANDSCAPE MGMT.
ROADLESS REC.
CRITICAL SOILS & NON-COMMERCIAL FOREST
WILDLIFE HABITAT
WILDERNESS STUDY AREA
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION — STREAMS
WATER QUALITY PROTECTION — LAKES
TIMBER HARVEST

FIGURE 3

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Dr. Weaver.

Dr. **Leopold**. Mr. Chairman, Senator, I would like now to introduce Virginia Adams. Dr. Virginia Adams is an ecologist at the University of Washington.

Senator **Jackson**. Dr. Adams, we are delighted you could be here.

STATEMENT OF DR. VIRGINIA DALE ADAMS, ECOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. **Adams**. I am Dr. Virginia Adams. My area of expertise is plant population biology. I teach at the Pacific Lutheran University, and am a research assistant at the College of Forest Service over at the University of Washington.

I have been involved in the study of plant succession on Mount St. Helens since 1980. Today I am representing myself as well as the interests of the Washington Native Plant Society.

We support the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal. The Mount St. Helens area encompasses a variety of habitat, and it is important that the land area be preserved and the management plan recognize this diversity.

Ecologic features include the debris and mud flows, blown down, the singe perimeter, and the old growth forest. These old growth stands are imperative as a control against which scientists can compare the recovery processes which are occurring in the devastation zone. They are also valuable interpretive sites as well. The visitor from Florida or from Europe will not understand the true impact of the eruption without seeing what the Pacific Northwest forest looked like. There are also tremendous land management opportunities from understanding the recovery processes in the Mount St. Helens area. Strip mines, dredge soils, minetails, roadsides, are some of the areas to which the succession would apply.

I have given you some pictures which illustrate the types of vegetation recovery which is occurring in the area. I want to go through some of the key areas for protection which are included in the Mount St. Helens Protective Association plan.

The Goat and Quartz Creek drainages on the north side of the mountain are superb examples of old growth forest necessary for baseline data for scientific studies. The upper Green River drainage includes a portion of the blown down timber which should be preserved. The snag is used by 83 species of birds and mammals, and we know that much of the prime habitat was destroyed by the eruption. The drainage also has a good example of the transition from blow down to singe to the ash-covered trees. Congressman Morrison suggested whether the blown down timber is salvaged or not, it will be hidden by the vegetation in a few years. This is not true. Plant recovery patterns in these two areas will be drastically different as has been documented by numerous university and Weyerhaeuser studies.

Plant succession in the Pacific Northwest on the west side of the Cascades occurs for 1,000 years before the climax force is attained.

The Clearwater, Bean, and Smith Creek forest will be significant areas for scientific educational areas as facilitated by existing roads into the area. Also in the upper part of these drainages mixed in with the blown down forests are small but we are fairly sure old trees, and I have given you a piece of wood which demonstrates the fact that these trees may be very important ecologically to the whole area.

If you look at the rings toward the center of the tree, they are very compact. This tree was probably about 100 years old before the disturbance hit it, and you can see after the disturbance the rings' width which indicates the rate of growth increases dramatically. These trees grew very quickly, and for the Mount St. Helens area will potentially provide a very important scientific source for much of the devastation zone.

Salvaging cannot occur on Clearwater, Bean, and Smith Creek drainages without destroying these small trees that are intermingled within the blowdown. We will never know the impact of these trees if that occurs.

Mud flows in the Muddy River and Pine Creek are the only intact existing mud flows from the recent Mount St. Helens eruption. They are of unique ecologic value.

Finally, the Kalama River drainage and Kalama area represent areas that were devastated by pyroclastic disturbances. Approximately 400 years ago, devastation occurred in this area, and provide a point in time for which we can make predictions of what is going to occur and look at what happens in these areas. They are imperative to have for our scientific study. One scientist has said the eruption of Mount St. Helens was an experiment no one could afford. I hope that the committee will recognize the unequal scientific and educational opportunities here.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Adams follows:]

Testimony on the Mount St. Helens National Monument Bill

Statement of Virginia Dale Adams, Ph.D. Ecology
Conservation Co-Chairperson
Washington Native Plant Society

7326 39th Avenue Northeast
Seattle, Washington 98115

Submitted to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

12 March 1982

The Washington Native Plant Society is pleased that Senators Gorton and Jackson have introduced a bill to establish a 84,700 acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Nevertheless, this bill does not include some important areas (e.g. the upper Green River Valley, Strawberry Lookout and Goat Mountain) and does not suggest management to protect the natural processes. We endorse the Mount St. Helens Protective Association National Monument Proposal. This statement focuses on the importance of considering the lands devastated by the Mount St. Helens eruption as a unique and valuable ecological feature of North America. Particularly important sites are discussed, and the major features of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association Proposal are listed.

To fully realize the educational and scientific opportunities of the Mount St. Helens area, the crater, pyroclastic flow, debris avalanche and representative portions of mudflows, the blowdown area, singe perimeter and undisturbed vegetation must be protected. The lands surrounding the mountain provide examples of a variety of disturbances and recovery processes. On the pyroclastic and debris flows few plants exist; yet over 100 species survived the eruption in the devastation zone. The singe perimeter offers a contrasting pattern of recovery, for some trees and more herbs and shrubs are living. How the different patterns of survival will influence plant colonization is still unknown. The tremendous diversity of habitats is in part due to the type of volcanic disturbance experienced, depth of tephra deposition, aspect, slope, elevation, topography and nature of the soil and vegetation prior to the eruption. An adequate protection plan includes more than just a few geologic features of the Devastated Area.

Studying the vegetation succession in the different areas near Mount St. Helens has tremendous land management implications. Succession refers to the natural species changes that occur subsequent to a disturbance. Succession has been documented for hundreds of years, but, amazingly enough, is not well understood. Some of the key questions of the process of succession are:

1. What are the mechanisms causing a species to die out and be replaced by another?

2. If competition between plants is reduced, can the "late successional" species grow soon after a disturbance?

3. What are the important characteristics of species which can grow and reproduce on disturbed areas?

Greater understanding of succession would aid land reclamation efforts on strip and surface mines, mine tailings, clearcuts, dredge spoils and road sides. Elucidation of the vegetation recovery process would result in more cost-effective land management. One scientist has said, "The eruption of Mount St. Helens was an experiment no one could afford to do." The lands adjacent to Mount St. Helens have an ideal experimental setup, for they include a variety of disturbances and recovery patterns; yet each disturbance type is represented by a land area large enough for adequate statistical samples.

Management of the Mount St. Helens area should be geared to preserve natural processes. The far-reaching and long-term effects of management plans must be considered (in particular salvaging of the dead and downed trees). Not only would salvaging the downed timber result in a loss of scientific information and interpretive value, it could also jeopardize adjacent sites. The "edge effect" is an ecological term referring to the fact that plant and animal assemblages near the border of communitites are different from those within the interior. Therefore, to preserve the integrity of communities within the Devastated Area it is vital to set aside a large enough area that the edge effects are minimized. We recommend no salvaging be allowed within the National Monument.

Key areas for protection are discussed below.

1. The Goat and Quartz Creek drainages and Strawberry Mountain were not significantly impacted by the 1980 eruption and are of major scientific and interpretive value. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of preserving undamaged forest. The fact that the destruction occured in such a brief period can only be conveyed to the general public if they see examples of the standing old-growth forests. The availability of standing forests for scientific studies is an absolute necessity. The old-growth forest would serve as a control against which to compare changes in the Devastated Area.

2. The upper Green River drainage includes blown down forest and portions of the singe perimeter. These transition zones are not adequately represented in the Forest Service plan. The available snag habitat (used by approximately 83 species of birds and mammals in the area) is important since so much prime habitat was destroyed in the eruption. This drainage is a good representative of the blown down timber about which the public has heard so much. Insects outbreaks are considered a problem, however B. Hostetler (Entomologist for the Forest Pest Management Division of the Forest Service) stated in October 1981 that the Douglas fir beetles, silver fir beetles and

ambrosia beetles are unlikely to cause significant mortality of live trees. Fire is unlikely to be a problem since the ash is an effective fire retardant (most fires in the Pacific Northwest move along the ground).

3. The lands drained by Clearwater, Bean and Smith Creeks should be protected from salvage operations. These drainages include some of the heaviest tephra deposits and a portion of the singe perimeter. Large parts of the drainages were logged prior to the 1980 eruption. Already studies have documented great differences in the patterns of vegetation recovery in what were old-growth forests as compared to the clearcuts and riparian communities. Preservation of these drainages will allow future scientific comparison of the recovery rates and processes. Since roads already exist into portions of the area it will be of interpretive value.

Most interesting ecologically is the fact that many small firs survived the blast in the headwaters of the Clearwater, Bean and Smith Creek drainages. Recent studies of plant recovery after fires and clearcuts have demonstrated that small (but old) firs live in the forest understory. If these trees survive the disturbance, they grow very quickly. This phenomenon is termed " advance regeneration" since it allows for forest recovery in a much faster period of time than if the trees were recruited as seeds. Observations in the Clearwater, Bean and Smith Creek drainages have shown that advance regeneration may be very important following volcanic disturbance. However, salvaging operations cannot occur without damaging these small trees which are interspersed among the blown down trees. Thus the salvage operations would result in the loss of information basic to the understanding of succession and would slow down the recovery process in the Devastation Zone.

4. The avalanche deposit in the North Fork of the Toutle River basin is a unique geologic feature in North America. Plant recovery will be very different on the debris flow as compared to the blow down area since relatively few individuals survived. Nevertheless, plants are returning to the area by wind dispersed seeds. The toe of the debris flow (just west of the dam) is particularly interesting since root wads were deposited here as the avalanche lost momentum. Plant recovery may be initially due to vegetative growth from buds and rhizomes associated with the root wads. The role of vegetative propagation will be unknown unless this area is protected.

5. The only intact mudflows resulting from the 1980 eruption are on Muddy River and Pine Creek. Although Cedar Flats Research Natural Area is on the Muddy River, it encompasses only one type of disturbance. Preserving the mudflows along Pine Creek and Muddy River would incorporate some of the diversity and variability induced by the flows.

A similar situation occured in 1947 when 1,100 acres of the Kautz Creek drainage on the south slope of Mount Rainier were inundated by a mudflow. Heavy rains caused up to 20 feet of debris to be deposited.

It was only through the efforts of conservationists that the down and standing dead trees were not salvaged. Three masters theses in the 1950's and a 1960 National Science Foundation funded study of the Kautz mudflow have provided scientists with some of the most valuable information on soil and vegetation recovery in the Pacific Northwest. Also, the now young forest is still a major tourist attraction for visitors to Mount Rainier National Park.

Information gathered from the Pine Creek and Muddy River mudflows would greatly increase knowledge of the mechanisms of natural recovery following mudflows. Scientists have already documented portions of the live and dead plants along these streams.

6. A pyroclastic flow and mudflow occured in the Goat Marsh and Kalama River area approximately 400 years ago. Therefore, this drainage is valuable as a comparison site for scientific predictions of natural recovery on the north side of the mountain. Studying vegetation patterns on sites which have experienced similar disturbances at different times in the past is termed "chronosequence" study and is an established method for investigation of plant succession. Fortunately, Goat Marsh Natural Research Area is already preserved, but not all of the old flows are included. Due to the potential edge effects if the surrounding areas are disturbed and the interpretive and scientific value of the Kalama River drainage in its own right, we urge that this area be included in the National Monument.

The strong points of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association National Monument Proposal are as follows:

1. 216,000 acres are proposed for preservation rather than 80,000 currently enforced by the Forest Sevice.

2. Off-road and oversnow motorized vehicles would be restricted to roads open to the public.

3. Mining (in particular the leveling of Goat Mountain) would be prevented.

4. Logging (including salvaging operations) would be prohibited. Many areas outside the proposed monument are still available for salvage and logging will continue at 97% of the pre-May 18, 1980 level.

5. Reintroduction of vegetation would occur through natural succession. If artificial seeding or planting were required, it would be restricted to native species.

6. Road access would be limited to reopening existing roads, and no roads would be constructed into existing roadless are (as proposed in the Forest Service plan).

7. Scientific studies would be encouraged if they did not affect the natural character of the area.

8. Significant disturbance of the landscaping (bulldozing or breaching of natural dams) would be prohibited except where life or property is directly threatened. The debris flow on the North Fork of the Toutle River and its associated canyon would be preserved. Alpine and subalpine lupines, conifers, willows, populars and a host of other native plants have already colonized the debris flow.

9. Floodplain acquisition would be a nonstructured approach to flood hazard mitigation and would be more cost-effective than traditional structured approaches (damming, diking and dredging).

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Dr. Adams. I followed your testimony very closely. It was most interesting and helpful, and I have one general question. To what extent could zoning play a part in protecting the environment so that you could benefit fully from your research?

I understand the ideal situation for you would be to leave everything as is so that you have no outside interferences or conflicts. But to what extent would some arrangement outside the boundaries that we are talking about here today be useful or helpful as far as the zoning approach?

Dr. **Leopold**. I would like to comment on that first. It seems to me that ideally for scientific purposes you would have protection so that management does not confuse the situation. In other words, you need to know whether those snags were moved physically or were there just none? The questions could become confusing. I feel I suppose by omitting portions from the national monument proposal you would then put those segments under the zoning situation where that could occur and scientifically that even would be a disadvantage.

Senator **Jackson**. We have immediate conflict, of course, with the whole salvage operation—an enormous economic situation.

Dr. **Adams**. May I address your question about zoning, please? In my written testimony I have mentioned the concept about edge effect. This is an ecological term referring to the fact that along the border of the community where you have differences, for instance, salvages, there has been documented very diverse assemblages of plants and animals on these border zones, and so for all ecological studies it is very important these edge effects be taken into account.

For instance, a large area of lands being preserved, that would minimize these effects. Another point is that the way that the scientific studies have proceeded on succession in the Pacific Northwest is to study entire drainages because there are unique features of the north slope and south slopes, the valley bottoms, all of these different features, and if we have a number of drainages to compare, then we know how the results are determined by the unique features of a particular drainage.

Dr. **Loepold**. May I add to that, Mr. Chairman? There are not that much blow down that seems to be included in the alternative No. 7 proposed by the Forest Service. It seems to me that for salvage operations, there would be a great deal more added under the national monument proposal, and if it were a national monument, then it would, should not be salvaged.

Dr. **Weaver**. I would like to make another comment. Addressing the economic situation, I don't have anything at hand on what the May 18 eruption cost the citizens of the State of Washington, but as we have heard in Dr. Malone's testimony here today, geologists are beginning to rethink the evidence of whether or not we have had other lateral blasts in the Cascade Range, and as we contemplate the geologic significance of that, it is very hard I think for us to draw boundaries and figure out what do we need to really understand the blast deposits we are seeing on May 18. What is it worth if in fact we can document or use the data that has been given us on May 18 to infer that other Cascade volcanos may have had a similar blast situation? We at the University of Washington are charged with monitoring the Cascade volcanos from Mount Jefferson to the Canadian border.

Several of those volcanos have been active in the last 200 years, and the USGS is doing hazardous estimates on a number of those volcanos, and I guess what we are saying is some of these things we probably recognize there will have to be compromises. There are some very fundamental things that we are looking at which are hard to compromise in terms of the scientific endeavor.

Senator **Jackson**. Senator Gorton?

Senator **Gorton**. A couple of areas of questions—first, let's leave aside the difference in the national, the size of the national monument proposal from the volcanic area proposal. Assuming the same size, the same number of acres, what do you see as an advantage of the designation of that area as a national monument as opposed to national volcanic area?

Dr. **Weaver**. I think to me in terms of the both national and international significance, the United States is well recognized for its national monuments and national parks, in this case national monument, to really preserving and protecting scientific resources.

A lot of people have made the point that they really don't know what is a national volcanic area. Perhaps if the management of that area were explicitly detailed by Congress maybe it wouldn't make so much difference in terms of the local situation, but in Seattle and Vancouver scientists, we have been entertaining just an impressive array of international scientists that have come there, and many of them are already under the impression it is in some sort of a national monument to begin with because we are well recognized for our leadership in preserving those important scientific features in national monuments and national parks.

Senator **Gorton**. Do any of the rest of you differ?

Dr. **Leopold**. I would like to comment that historically the national monuments are defined as preserving archeological, scientific, and cultural values, and under the monument system, of course, there would be no harvesting and management of that type except to put out forest fires or something, but under a national volcanic area it is quite clear there would be quite a bit of management going on, and this is I think the uncertainty of what the Forest Service guidelines will be in the future for removing old growth and this sort of thing. This worries us greatly.

Dr. **Adams**. I think salvaging operations are a key point that is within the monument proposal. Also again I was appalled when Mr. Morrison suggested seeding the area. I think many scientists will agree that the $1 million spent by the Conservation Service on the seeding program at Mount St. Helens was a waste of the taxpayers' money. Road access would be limited except to reopening existing roads, and this would affect the vegetation process.

Under the monument plan, offroad and snow motorized vehicles would be restricted to roads open to the public already. This is important for wildlife management, and the figure 2 that I show you illustrates pushing through the teffra. If they also have snow to push through that is left there long after the normal season, these plants may not be able to make it. Scientific studies would definitely be encouraged under the monument proposal.

Another monument factor in its favor is the flood plain acquisition would be a nonstructured approach, and I really think would be more cost effective than the traditional structure.

Senator **GORTON**. Is it not the case that the national monument would seriously increase the sediment and flooding problems in the settled portion of the river, including Longview?

Dr. **LEOPOLD**. I imagine that would be the case, sir. The sedimentation will be more rapid, move more rapidly with the salvaging and harvesting operations.

Senator **GORTON**. Assuming you are letting it alone, there is no planning going on and presumably no disturbance of the river.

Dr. **LEOPOLD**. Natural erosion rates would occur, and our scientists tell us that those are increased by salvage operations.

Dr. **MALONE**. I think to answer your question, we really don't know for sure. There is arguments in both directions as to which way it could go. I think there is some evidence that leaving many of the logs on the terrain would help us to alleviate erosion, and in fact that the salvaging operation, unless done awfully carefully, makes it worse, so there is both sides. We really don't know.

Dr. **WEAVER**. I know in conversations with Dr. Tom Dunn of the University of Washington, some of his students who served as consultants to the Corps of Engineers, they came to the conclusion it is highly site dependent as to whether or not the disturbance will in fact impact the sedimentation or increase sedimentation, and it is the sort of thing that their study would indicate. You really need to look at a specific area rather than look at—you need to break it up into smaller pieces and there may be some places where things go one way.

Senator **GORTON**. One last general question, perhaps the most important to get your view on this, there is, of course, a tremendous difference between 216,000 acres and 85,000 acres. Most of you, if not all of you, have testified as to specific additions which you feel important to include within the area, whatever we call in, in addition to testifying on the general proposal itself.

I would like as brief a comment as I can from each of you or from all of you especially if you agree as to the priority order of additions which you would recommend to those which are in the mill and how they relate to the suggestions which are made both by the State and by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Dr. **ADAMS**. This is a very difficult question. I know that it is one that you are faced with, however. I can only give you my personal point of view. Any other ecologist would give you a very different point of view.

I think the old growth forest as controlled areas for scientific studies as well as interpretive value are just imperative to have if we have some climatic change.

Senator **GORTON**. Miners Creek is at the top of that list?

Dr. **ADAMS**. The Goat Mountain, Quartz Creek areas, Miners Creek, and also the Kipuka region in the south, because this is an area where there has been past volcanic activity and so we have a point potentially 400 years in the future.

Dr. **MALONE**. I think it is going to be probably obvious each of us will have a bit of a different idea. We recognize, though, that the results will be a compromise. I think probably the whole process that will take place from here on with public hearings will ask that.

If I were to pick one area, I would be probably torn between that of the upper Green and perhaps the Muddy River Canyon area on the southeast, but for very different reasons, and so I might reverse that at some different time. We expect that there will be a lot of compromise involved, and I think that the process of going through various hearings will bring out some of the boundaries.

Dr. **LEOPOLD**. Just to show you how different opinions can be, I was going to mentally leave out the mountain area and include the big old growth region north of Goat Mountain as well as all the whole eastern side there.

Senator **GORTON**. When you say whole eastern side, would that be more or less that research area two that the USGS testified to?

Dr. **LEOPOLD**. I can't see that map. Yes. It is included in the proposed monument there on the east. Most of it is included in the monument on the east margin of the volcanic area.

Dr. **WEAVER**. I guess my priorities——

Senator **JACKSON**. You don't have much left.

Dr. **WEAVER**. Actually there is something that none of us have really addressed. It is really a shame because I think my first priority would be, and I guess I will concur with my Director, that would be the upper Green River, Goat Mountain, Strawberry Mountain area which I have testified to.

Another area which was of critical importance to Crandall in their studies of interpreting the past eruptive history of Mount St. Helens is the Pine Creek assemblage. This is included in the national monument proposal, but it is really, this assemblage, the sandwich of deposits that allowed those guys to do that spectacular job in predicting and forecasting the volcanic consequences of an eruption in Mount St. Helens, and so that is a feature which I think is really of priority scientific importance. That I would rank probably the No. 2 category.

Now I can imagine even Director Peck had not specifically addressed that area that we now know how the mud flow deposits on May 18 were laid down, and I can certainly envision in the way the USGS geologists work, picking his way down that mud flow and all of a sudden there is something, a creative spark of seeing a relationship between what he saw on the previous deposits and the current 1980 deposit. That may help him interpret a similar situation say on Mount Jefferson.

I think this is excellent documentation of most of the 37,000-year eruptive history of Mount St. Helens.

Senator **GORTON**. I would like to thank you for your answers. That is all of the questions I have, Mr. Chairman, but I do want to emphasize just what a couple of you at least have said. This is an evolving process, and nothing is going to be more important to the Members of the Senate and the House than some specific prioritization of this criticism, not just from you but from those who feel that this is as large or larger. We really need to have your input into what you believe the priorities are.

Dr. **WEAVER**. Yesterday as we were leaving the House hearings we ran into Congressman Morrison, and we were exchanging views and ideas. He sort of suggested it might be interesting to get Members of Congress out in the field in a couple of situations with the very specialists in the field in the various scientific disciplines so that you in your deliberations can begin to appreciate some of the scientific aspects of Mount St. Helens. How do we immediately respond to the disasterous effects that were created on May 18? But now I think there is some scientific point of view that perhaps you would be interested in seeing that.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Dr. Leopold, I have not conferred with Senator Gorton, but I'm sure he agres with me that all of you have performed very well as scientists and yet at the same time have shown an understanding about the legislative process. I want to commend you for the excellence of your analysis in your particular area of interest.

It has been fascinating to sit up here and have the benefit of your expertise.

Dr. **Leopold**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator, and we want to thank you for this wonderful opportunity to be here and talk with you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Our next panel will include Mr. John Wilkinson, group vice president, western operations, Weyerhaeuser, and Mr. Nick Kirkmire, vice president for timber resources, Burlington Northern Railway.

Mr. Wilkinson, do you wish to lead off?

Mr. **Wilkinson**. Yes, sir.

Senator **Jackson**. Again, if each of you can summarize, it will be helpful. Of course, your statement will be included in the record as if read, you understand.

Mr. **Wilkinson**. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN WILKINSON, GROUP VICE PRESIDENT FOR WESTERN OPERATIONS, WEYERHAEUSER CO.

Mr. **Wilkinson**. I am John Wilkinson, group vice president, western operations, for Weyerhaeuser Co. Prior to June of 1981 I was manager of Weyerhaeuser's southwest Washington region which was damaged in the May 18 eruption at Mount St. Helens.

I certainly thank you for the opportunity to present my company's views on this important matter, and I will summarize on a high level, beginning with the point that Weyerhaeuser has a significant stake in the legislation and in the public agencies' decisions regarding land use for Mount St. Helens. We sustained numerous losses, including a great deal of equipment, and approximately 68,000 acres of our timber and timber lands were either damaged or completely destroyed. Replacements and repair expenditures to date are approximately $76 million. That does not include some significant commitments to research activities which have been made and are continuing.

For almost 2 years now we have been rapidly salvaging dead and damaged timber and replanting productive acres, and of course, we expedited this operation because of the deteriorating wood quality and extreme fire hazard. Salvage priority caused us to consolidate our logging almost exclusively in the damaged area, and it required us to keep our plants running in a economic climate in extremely poor markets. Not only did we keep employment in the area and our payrolls at normal levels, but we actually supplemented normal crews with many contractors and their crews, and despite these poor markets in our industry, salvage operations continue, and they will accelerate as weather permits this spring.

To date, we have successfully harvested over 60 percent of our affected acres, and we plan to complete the forest salvage on Weyerhaeuser land in the area by the end of 1982. We have successfully planted some 3 million trees, will plant another 5 million trees this spring, and would anticipate replanting some 43,000 acres by 1985.

Several proposals have been made which you have been discussing this morning. The Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal of some 215,000-acre national monument would severely restrict timber salvage as we understand it; also land rehabilitation and normal management on forest lands damaged by the eruption. We have over 40,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land and timber included within the boundaries of that proposal. I would like to impress upon you that the loss of this timber land base, should it be lost, would have serious implications for forest industry jobs and the raw materials supplied for the region, and the public cost of such an acquisition would be enormous.

We believe the key features can be represented in far fewer acres. Governor Spellman's proposal of 110,000 acres, although I heard some change this morning which I am not totally conversant with, would include some 18,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser timberland. Certainly this is more reasonable than the Protect Association proposal, but again, we believe that the key features can be represented in a smaller area.

The most balanced and realistic acreage proposal is the Forest Service proposal which is incorporated in your bill. This would include approximately 15,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land and timber. As you have heard, the plan was produced from a very rigorous and extensive planning process within which we fully participated. The 15,000 acres just referred to aren't a major economic threat to Weyerhaeuser Co. and to the region. The Forest Service management policies as proposed for the interpretive area would prohibit normal commercial forest management.

This poses a dilemma. We wish to maintain our local forest management base to meet raw material requirements of a large Longview, Wash., mill complex which employs over 4,700 people in the local community. We have invested some $850 million in those complexes within the last 10 years, and there are further major capital investments under consideration now. Our forest land base underpins all of that, and the some $147 million annual payroll.

We strongly favor exchanging our lands within the proposed interpretive area for Forest Service lands outside of that area.

Now the Forest Service cooperative management proposal may sound appealing, but we think there are distinct problems with the concept. Company forest land management options would be limited. The environmental impact statement points out that the cooperative management cost would be apparently at least 70 percent and could approach full cost of acquisition. It also points out that ongoing administrative costs would be higher.

While we generally support the Mount St. Helens land management plan, the bill falls short of resolving some important questions of compensation for the taking of private landowner rights. We believe the Forest Service should manage the area. They have the experience, the inplace staff to efficiently do so.

Weyerhaeuser supports the major provisions of the bill 2133, and we encourage swift passage of the legislation as necessary. Our support for this bill recognizes the enormous public interest in having that 15,000 acres of our land and timber become part of the Mount St. Helens volcanic area. However, should Weyerhaeuser retain ownership of any portion of that 15,000 acres dead and downed timber and timberland inside the interpretive area, the company must continue to actively manage the land for commercial forest production. Since the Forest Service plan precludes normal commercial forest management, we recommend exchange.

Time is of the essence. Every moment that goes by, the timber and the timber remaining unsalvaged, it depreciates in quality and volume, and the clock has been running now for almost 2 years.

Our plans for salvage are well known to the State of Washington and to the U.S. Forest Service people. They have been reviewed on a recurring basis as they have been developed. We believe that legislation should go further in the area of the planning of a specific process and timetable for Federal acquisition of all non-Federal lands within the interpretive area and reasonable deadlines for exchanges and other governmental decisions need to be placed so that non-Federal landowners and the public will not suffer unnecessary losses from delay, and I might point out that as an example of need, the Alpine Lake Wilderness Act provides some evidence in that regard. That act was passed in 1977, 1976. It requires the Forest Service to acquire private lands no later than 3 years after the date of the act.

Today, 5 years later, only one single exchange has been completed, and that occurred this year in 1982. The bulk of that work remains to be done at this stage.

We strongly suggest that Congress adopt legislation for the interpretive area that contains a number of somewhat technical concepts. They are in the written material. I will not go through them all, but only point out four.

One is that the landowners should have an opportunity to elect to exchange their timberlands with the Forest Service, that a specific process and timetable for exchanges is required, and that purchase would be an option if they can't be completed on a timely basis. We recommend compensation for unreasonable delays, normal involuntary tax treatment, and arbitration if necessary to agree upon values if they are in dispute.

We have prepared some specific language that contains an approach to these points and are anxious to work with the committee and to explore them and other alternatives.

One further point is that public access, the demand for public access in the area is significant, and it will certainly intensify. The State of Washington recently decreased the size of the restrictive zone around the mountain which will further direct public interest and activity in the area, and will intensify the need to quickly resolve the many land use questions about Mount St. Helens.

In this regard, Senators, we support the recommendation of the State of Washington public access task group and we will work to help assure safe and reasonable access to the mountain both on a temporary basis and more permanently.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, with safety as our top priority, we plan to continue to salvage the timber and the regeneration of forest land acres in the area damaged by the eruptions. Not only will this help restore the forest land base, but this is the most rapid way to restore watershed, wildlife, and fishery habitat which was destroyed by the eruption. We prefer an exchange for Forest Service land and timber in southwest Washington to continue supplying raw material for our Longview mill complex.

We are convinced a timber and land exchange with the Forest Service rather than cooperative management can result in the resolution of the land-use issues within the interpretive area at lowest public cost, and we cannot overemphasize the need to proceed quickly since salvage activities within the interpretive area must continue in 1982.

Weyerhaeuser will cooperate in the State of Washington in providing access up to the North Toutle corridor on a controlled basis compatible with safety, logging, forestry, and fire protection needs in the area.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views, and we hope you will give them full consideration. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wilkinson follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN WILKINSON, GROUP VICE PRESIDENT, WESTERN OPERATIONS, WEYERHAEUSER CO., IACONA WASH.

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, I am John Wilkinson, Group Vice President, Western Operations for Weyerhaeuser Company, headquartered in Tacoma, Washington. Before assuming my present duties in June of 1981, I was Vice President of Weyerhaeuser's Southwest Washington Region, the home of our St. Helens Tree Farm that was damaged in the May 18, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my Company's views on the Bill before this Committee and the management plans for the proposed Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Weyerhaeuser Company has a significant stake in legislative and public agency decisions regarding land use for Mount St. Helens. Before offering specific comments on the legislation before us today, I would like to present some background information that will help this Committee understand why the outcome of these decisions is so important to us.

Background Description of Weyerhaeuser's Stake In Decisions

Weyerhaeuser Company sustained numerous losses resulting from the May 18 eruption of Mount St. Helens. Over 70 major pieces of logging equipment and approximately 68,000 acres of timber and land from our St. Helens Tree Farm were either damaged or completely destroyed. Log storage yards, roads, and railroad lines were heavily damaged or covered with mud and ash. To date replacement and repair expenses and additional operating cost reserves alone have amounted to $76 million (pre-tax).

For almost two years, with employee and downstream community safety and protection as our top priority, we have been rapidly salvaging most of the dead timber and replanting productive acres. We have expedited this operation because decay and insects pose a threat to the wood's quality if it isn't quickly salvaged. Our original concern with the potential threat of forest fires also caused us to move rapidly toward salvage.

This salvage priority caused us to curtail most of our green timber harvest and consolidate our logging in the damaged area. It also required us to keep our plants running in an economic climate of extremely poor markets and reduced demand for wood products. Not only did we keep our employment and payroll at normal levels, but we supplemented our woods crews with over 36 independent contractors and their crews. Given the current market conditions it is doubtful that we would have operated at these levels except for the need to recover the timber damaged by the eruption.

Despite poor markets, our salvage operations continue in 1982 and will accelerate as weather continues to improve.

Since the eruption we have invested over $1 million for research and development in soils science, entomology, and regeneration. Additional research in workplace and worker safety and health to facilitate the harvesting of damaged timber and the growing of new stands of timber is ongoing. We have successfully harvested over 60 percent of our affected acres and plan to complete our forest salvage operation by the end of 1982. Furthermore, we have successfully planted over 3 million seedlings on 5,000 acres since early 1981 and will plant approximately 5 million seedlings on 10,000 additional acres this spring. By 1985 we will have planted more than 43,000 acres in the affected area.

Before and since the eruption, our Company has cooperated fully with over 40 federal, state and local agencies, including mutual planning and operational activities to meet broader public goals and objectives for the Mount St. Helens region. In this process several proposals for public management of the area have been offered. I would like to briefly describe them and our view of each.

First of all, the Mount St. Helens Protective Association has proposed a 215,000 acre National Monument. This proposal would severely restrict timber salvage, land rehabilitation and normal management on forestland damaged by the eruption, and on several thousand acres of standing green timber and some of the most productive timberlands in the region as well. Over 40,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land and timber would be included in this proposal. The loss of this timberland base would have serious implications for forest industry jobs, and raw material supply for the region. Furthermore, the public cost to acquire these non-federal lands and timber would be enormous. We believe the key geologic and volcanic features can be represented in far fewer acres than this proposal suggests.

Governor Spellman of Washington State has proposed a 110,000 acre National Volcanic area. This would include 18,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land and timber. It is more reasonable than the Protective Association proposal but the key features of the event can be represented with fewer acres at a lower public cost.

We think the most balanced and realistic acreage proposal for the area is the U. S. Forest Service proposal for an 84,710 acre interpretive area inside the National Volcanic Area. This proposal would include approximately 15,000 acres of our land and timber. Since we favor the Forest Service plan over the other two proposals, I will limit my comments and concerns to the Forest Service proposal.

Weyerhaeuser's forestlands are managed primarily for the production of commercial timber, and the 15,000 acres of salvageable timber and timberlands around Mount St. Helens represent a major economic asset to Weyerhaeuser and to the region. The U. S. Forest Service management policies proposed for the interpretive portion of the National Volcanic Area would prohibit normal commercial forest management and other development activities on those lands. This poses a dilemma since Weyerhaeuser Company wishes to maintain our local commercial forestland base to meet the raw material requirement for our Longview, Washington mills that produce lumber, pulp, plywood, paper, and newsprint and employ over 4,700 men and women from local communities.

Weyerhaeuser Company has invested $850 million in new and renovated facilities in the Longview area in the last decade. Other major reinvestments are under active consideration now. Our forestland base in the St. Helens area supports these facilities and the $147 million annual payroll of our Southwest Washington region. To maintain a productive forestland base, we strongly favor exchanging our lands within the proposed interpretive area for Forest Service lands outside the interpretive area.

The U. S. Forest Service Environmental Impact Statement favors "cooperative management" for non-federal lands, within the interpretive area. While "cooperative management" sounds appealing, there are distinct problems with the concept. These include the purchase of land management rights and administration costs to the U. S. Government.

In brief, Company forest land management options would be limited. We recommend that the federal government should own the involved lands. The E.I.S. points out that the cooperative management costs would be at least 70% of a total acquisition cost and there are examples of costs ranging up to 90%. It is suggested that complete land exchange represents the least cost land acquisition option to the U. S. Government and over time would be the least administrative cost to the federal government.

Specific Concerns About The Legislation

With that as background, I would now like to offer some specific comments on the Bill (S. 2133) before us today.

Weyerhaeuser Company generally supports the Mount St. Helens Land Management plan described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement released by the U. S. Forest Service on October 15, 1981. We have concerns about implementation of the plan as it relates to our 15,000 acres, within the interpretive area.

The size of the interpretive area proposed in that plan - 84,710 acres - offers a good representation of the volcano's key features and boundaries. We believe it is also appropriate and beneficial to have the Forest Service manage the area since they have the experience and in-place staff to efficiently carry out the objectives for the National Volcanic Area. Weyerhaeuser also supports the range of uses proposed for portions of the area including preservation of some volcanic features, scientific research, and outdoor recreation.

Weyerhaeuser supports the major provisions of the Bill (S. 2133) before us today and encourages its swift passage. This legislation is necessary for the implementation of the proposed Mount St. Helens Management Plan. Our support for this Bill recognizes the enormous public interest in having some of our land and timber become part of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

We recognize this may be an instance where there is a higher and better use of our lands than commercial forestry. However, should Weyerhaeuser retain ownership of any portion of our 15,000 acres of dead and down timber and timberlands inside the interpretive area, the Company must continue to actively manage the lands for commercial forest production. Since the Forest Service plan precludes commercial forest management, we recommend the exchange of our timber and lands within the volcanic area for comparable USFS timber and lands outside it, if it can be done quickly.

Every month that the timber remains unsalvaged it depreciates in quality and volume. A Forest Service study estimates this loss at 19 percent in Douglas Fir and 33 percent in white woods in three years. Based upon our experience, we believe that this is a conservative estimate. The clock on this timber has been running for two years as of May 18th. This is why we have no choice but to continue the salvage of Company timber within the interpretive area in 1982, unless there is a speedy resolution of the land ownership issue.

We have repeatedly reviewed our salvage plans and operations with the U. S. Forest Service, the State of Washington, and other public officials. We are obligated to our shareholders, our employees, our customers and the communities dependent on our mills to continue salvage operations unless and until this raw material source is replaced by exchange. We recognize, of course, that Congress might also decide to take our lands and timber by condemnation. We are not seeking this, but the principles of condemnation law compound our problems: condemned property normally is valued at the date it is officially "taken".

Congress and the Forest Service have not yet "taken" our land or timber. This is why we support the establishment of a July 1, 1982 timber valuation date.

If we curtail salvage operations, the timber would rapidly lose value because of rot and insects. In a short time it could be condemned for relatively little compensation and the value we could receive in any exchange likewise would be greatly reduced. We must proceed with salvage operations unless and until we are assured of prompt, fair and just compensation.

The Bill before us today would give the Secretary of Agriculture the direction and authority to accomplish this goal. And while we support the general provisions of this Bill, we feel that the legislation should go further to define a specific process and timetable for Federal acquisition of all non-federal lands within the interpretive area.

Rationale For Our Concern Regarding Expeditious Resolution Of The Issue

We believe it is imperative for the legislation to specify a process for resolving conflicts between federal and non-federal interests in the area. The process must include reasonable deadlines for exchanges and other governmental decisions so that non-federal landowners and the public will not suffer unnecessary losses from delays. The process should also include a methodology for establishing resource values where appropriate.

The Alpine Lakes Wilderness Act provides the best evidence of the need for legislation to spell out processes and timetables for land and timber exchanges.

The 1976 Alpine Lakes Act required the Forest Service to acquire private land no later than three years after the date of the Act. As of today, five years later, only one single exchange has been completed and that occurred in 1982. Such delays prove costly for the taxpayers, the non-federal landowner and to those that depend upon unharvested timber to meet the region's raw material needs. Furthermore, the uncertainty of having such acres in limbo also frustrates recreational planning and other public goals for the area. No one could have foreseen these problems in Alpine Lakes, but we have an opportunity and the necessity to avoid them with Mount St. Helens.

Recommended Solutions

Weyerhaeuser strongly recommends that Congress adopt legislation for the interpretive area that contains the following concepts:

- Non-federal landowners may elect to exchange their lands for National Forest lands outside the interpretive area;
- A specific process and timetable for designating the Forest Service lands to be conveyed;
- A mechanism for prompt purchasing of non-federal lands within the interpretive area if exchanges are not completed within the given time frame;
- Prompt implementation of normally accepted guidelines and valuation processes for the lands and timber affected by the volcano, to recognize the value of the lands and the serious problems of rapidly deteriorating timber;
- Severance damages where the interpretive area boundaries break up units of private land or timber making it more expensive to build roads, harvest timber, and manage the new forest;
- Condemnation of all private lands not offered for exchange;
- Fair compensation to non-federal landowners for delays, including third party challenges, and reasonable expenses relating to federal acquisition of their lands including interest at a fair market rate;
- Normal "involuntary conversion" tax treatment for all payments to the private landowners;
- Arbitration or other expeditious methods of resolving any disputes over the fair market value of any land timber or improvements being conveyed under the Act. The reasonable expenses of appraisals shall be paid by the Forest Service.

We are prepared to suggest language that contains an approach to implement these concepts and we are anxious to work with the Committee to explore these and other alternatives.

Public Use of Weyerhaeuser Lands

In the next few weeks demand for public access to the Mt. St. Helens area will intensify. The State of Washington recently decreased the size of its restrictive zone around the mountain. This will further contribute to public interest and activity in the area and will intensify the need to quickly resolve the many land use questions about Mount St. Helens. We support the recommendations of the State of Washington Public Access Task Group.

SUMMARY

Weyerhaeuser has consistently communicated and worked with the U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Geologic Survey, Corps of Engineers, the State of Washington and local government in all planning and operations since the eruption. With safety as our top priority, we plan to continue the salvage of timber and the regeneration of forestland acres in the area damaged by the eruption. Not only will this help restore the forestland base but this is the most rapid way to restore the watershed, wildlife, and fisheries habitat destroyed by the eruption.

We prefer an exchange for USFS land and timber in Southwest Washington to continue supplying raw material for our Longview mill complex. We are convinced that a timber and land exchange with the USFS rather than cooperative management would result in an expeditious resolution of the land use issues within the interpretive area at lower public cost than other alternatives. We cannot overemphasize the need to proceed quickly since our salvage activities within the interpretive area must continue in 1982.

Weyerhaeuser will cooperate with the State of Washington to provide public access up the North Toutle corridor on a controlled basis. This assumes that the proper safety assurances can be obtained from State and Federal officials regarding the mountain, and provided such access is compatible with logging, forestry and fire protection needs in this area.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views to this Committee. We hope you will give them your full consideration and act quickly.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. Kirkmire?

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS KIRKMIRE, VICE PRESIDENT, CORPORATE AFFAIRS, BN TIMBERLANDS, INC. ACCOMPANIED BY; S. D. HUMANN, DIRECTOR OF LAND MANAGEMENT, CASCADES DISTRICT

Mr. KIRKMIRE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, I am Nicholas Kirkmire, vice president of Corporate Affairs for BN Timberlands, which is headquartered in Seattle. We are a wholly owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern, Inc., and as such are charged with the responsibility of forest resource management on 1½ million acres of BN lands in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

BN lands in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens are managed for timber production as a part of our southwest Washington management unit which is headquartered in Kelso, Wash.

With me today is S. D. Humann who is the director of land management for our Cascades district, of which the southwest Washington management unit is a part. He and I will be pleased to answer questions about this testimony, our company, and our forest land management activities.

We are delighted that proposals for a protective designation of Mount St. Helens and its surrounding area have been formed into legislation. We are eager to make a contribution to a speedy conclusion of the legislative process. Before I comment on the specifics of the legislation, I want to describe for the record some aspects of the BN lands which are contained within the 84,710-acre proposal. We favor this proposal, and we generally refer to it as the U.S. Forest Service proposal.

Our figures show that it would involve about 5,970 acres of Burlington Northern lands, and the Forest Service continues to talk about 5,020 acres, so we have some boundary differences apparently. This includes such unique areas as the square mile that contains a major portion of the volcano's crater and the 51-acre area on the south shore of Spirit Lake that was leased to the now legendary Harry Truman. The remaining lands lay east of Mount St. Helens and on the south side.

As a result of the eruption and for other reasons, we now have 4,250 acres which are not forested. Timber has been salvaged or remains to be salvaged on 144 acres. Blasted timber on 64 of these acres was located east of Meta Lake and was traded to the Forest Service for available timber located outside the interpretive area on Gifford Pinchot National Forest land. The timber on only 80 acres which remain to be salvaged has been severely damaged, totals over 3 million board feet in estimated volume, and belongs to International Paper Co. The timber on 26,000 acres of BN lands in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens is owned by International Paper Co. as the result of a timber only contract of sale dating from 1950. An estimated total of 35 million board feet remains to be harvested by IP to complete this contract. This volume of timber could be harvested in the span of 1 year if no incentives to allow it to remain standing were forthcoming.

As a matter of policy regarding these legislative proposals, we wish to echo the additions and strengthening that Weyerhaeuser

Co. offered. In addition, we would like to stress the following concepts.

We urge that all private lands and rights not offered for exchange or donation must be purchased for cash, by condemnation if necessary.

Private owners should be able to reserve merchantable timber within the volcanic area unless the Forest Service determines that logging it would be incompatible with its plans, in which case there would be prompt exchange of the private timber for comparable Forest Service timber outside the volcanic area.

We also feel that private landowners should not bear the risks, delays, and costs of third-party challenges. We have experienced a number of situations in the past where decisions on public lands have left Burlington Northern lands inside an area practically committed to uses other than forest management. Today we still have land within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in Montana and Idaho, the Lincoln Backcountry in Montana, and the Rattlesnake Wilderness in Montana which were made virtually inaccessible to us by legislative action. Our acquisition program for the lands which were taken in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness is complete, and the Rattlesnake area shows promise that Burlington inholdings will be acquired. In both cases this was because of the legislation which created these areas dealt specifically with the problem of acquisition.

It seems to us that unless a statute provides clear direction, the acquisition or exchange process is difficult, and in working with an agency, statutory intent plays an important part in supporting their action and the decision to exchange.

Our experience with the Alpine Lakes exchange which resulted from creation of the Alpine Lakes Wilderness was more favorable than that of other landowners who had lands taken by that legislation. This was because we elected to proceed in negotiations with the Forest Service while two other major landowners elected to wait for an appeal by the national forest timber purchases to run its course. This gave the Forest Service acquisition team more time to work with us to complete our exchange.

We recognize that national forest timber purchasers will be unfavorably impacted by the exchanges which should be mandated for the acquisition of non-Federal lands. To help ease the hardship with respect to the dislocation of national forest timber supplies, we would be willing to consider sale by open bidding for logs which we would harvest from lands that we might receive from an exchange. We view this as a one-time-only concession and it is not meant to establish a precedent for future land exchanges involving BN lands.

From past experience we know that the land exchange process is very time consuming. We would urge that any legislation that is adopted make provision to compensate those landowners whose lands are acquired and who grant the Secretary of Agriculture immediate rights to enter upon and manage the land. This compensation would apply until such time ad acquisition was completed, and we don't have any faith or hope about the cooperative management approach that the Forest Service is talking about, and we are quite surprised that they only propose to acquire in fee a portion of the total amount of land that would be affected in their proposal.

In closing, we urge once again that land exchange, No. 1, becomes the primary method for acquisition of private lands around St. Helens; No. 2, is used not at the option of the Forest Service, but at the option of landowners.

We want to thank you for providing us this opportunity to present our views.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kirkmire follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
NICHOLAS KIRKMIRE, VICE PRESIDENT CORPORATE AFFAIRS
BN TIMBERLANDS INC.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I am Nicholas J. Kirkmire, Vice President Corporate Affairs for BN Timberlands, Inc., headquartered in Seattle, Washington. BN Timberlands, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern, Inc. and, as such, is charged with the responsibility of forest resource management on 1.5 million acres of BN lands in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. BN lands in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens are managed for timber production as a part of our SW Washington Management Unit which is headquartered in Kelso, Washington. With me today is S. D. Humann, the Director of Land Management for our Cascades District. He and I will be pleased to answer questions about this testimony, our company and our forest land management activities.

We are delighted that proposals for a protective designation of Mount St. Helens and its surrounding area have been formed into legislation. We are eager to make a contribution to a speedy conclusion of the legislative process. By way of background, I am proud to remind you that Burlington Northern and its predecessor companies have had an important role in the protection of many of America's magnificent natural wonders and in making them accessible to the people of the world. As far back as the 1870's and 80's, the Northern Pacific Railroad had a strong, firm hand in the designation of Yellowstone National Park and the development of rail transportation to it and accomodations for visitors within it. The Great Northern Railway, another of BN's predecessor companies, played a pivotal role in the creation of Glacier National Park in

1910, and the provision of transportation services to it and visitor accomodations within it. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad endorsed the approval in 1915 of Rocky Mountain National Park and provided rail transportation from the east to Yellowstone National Park via Cody, Wyoming. Its agreement with other rail lines enabled it to sell through tickets to both Glacier and Mount Rainier. Approved by Congress in 1899, Mount Rainier National Park in Washington State was carved in large part from square-mile sections of land on the peak owned by Northern Pacific. These lands were exchanged with the federal government for public lands elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest. We hope that land exchange, once again, can be the means for the taking of non-federal lands within the volcanic area. We are not advocating, nor do we support, national park designation for Mount St. Helens. If given adequate funding, the Forest Service should do an outstanding job of managing the volcanic area for the use and enjoyment of all.

Before I comment on the specifics of the legislation we are considering, I want to describe, for the record, the BN lands which are confined within the 84,710 acre proposal and the larger 110,000 acre proposal. The proposal that we favor is the one for 84,710 acres which is generally referred to as the U. S. Forest Service proposal. This would involve 5,970 acres of Burlington Northern land and includes such unique areas as the square mile that contains a major portion of the volcano's crater and the 51-acre area on the south shore of Spirit Lake that was leased to the now legendary Harry Truman. The remaining BN lands lay east of Mount St. Helens and on the south side. As a result of the eruption and for other reasons we now have 4,250 acres which are not forested. On the balance, 1,720 acres, timber has been salvaged or remains to be salvaged on 144 acres. Blasted timber on 64 of these acres was located east of Meta Lake and was traded to the Forest Service for salvageable timber located outside the interpretive area on Gifford Pinchot National Forest land. The timber on the 80 acres which remain to be salvaged has been severely damaged, totals over 3 million board feet in estimated volume and belongs to International Paper Company. The timber on 26,000 acres of BN land in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens is owned by International Paper Company as the result of a timber-only contract-of-sale dating from 1950. An estimated total of 35 million board feet remains to be harvested by IP to complete this contract. This volume of timber could be harvested in the span of one year if no incentives to allow it to remain standing were forthcoming.

Timber on 354 acres of BN land within the interpretive area is considered to be standing and green and is in no need of immediate harvest. The balance, approximately 1,200 acres, is in various stages of reforestation. Replanting was successfully completed over a 15-year period on 900 of those acres. Young trees on 300 acres were killed by ash fall or mudflow resulting from the eruption. We also have 15.4 miles of road which occupy 38 acres.

If we examine the BN lands inside the 110,000 acre proposal, we add another 6,300 acres to the 5,970 acres we have already discussed. The status of these acres is as follows:

Status	Acres
Satisfactory reproduction	2,066
Dead reproduction and unplanted	3,794
Standing green timber	75
Salvageable timber	50
Non-forest land	190
Roads	159
Total	6,334 Acres

As a matter of policy regarding these legislative proposals, we suggest that the process of acquiring private land or non-federal land should be more clearly specified through the addition of language which enunciates the following concepts:

1. Non-federal landowners may elect to exchange their lands for an equal acreage of National Forest lands outside the Volcanic Area, with a specific process and timetable for designating the Forest Service lands to be conveyed and with specific provisions to equalize the value of timber or improvements conveyed in each exchange.

2. All private lands and rights not offered for exchange or donation must be purchased for cash, by condemnation if necessary.

3. Private owners may reserve merchantable timber within the

Volcanic Area unless the Forest Service determines that logging it would be incompatible with its plans, in which case there would be prompt exchange of the private timber for comparable Forest Service timber outside the Volcanic Area.

4. Private landowners must be paid fair compensation for all delays and reasonable expenses relating to federal acquisition of their lands.

5. In view of the perishable nature of the values present in this case, we believe disputes should be promptly resolved by arbitration or some other method.

6. All payments to the private landowners should receive "involuntary conversion" tax treatment.

7. Private landowners should not bear risks, delays and costs of third-party challenges.

Most of Burlington Northern Railroad Company lands in the proposed Volcanic Area have been managed for perpetual yields of forest products by BN Timberlands Inc. Commencing many years ago, the U. S. Forest Service and Burlington Northern contemplated a land exchange wherein the Forest Service would acquire BN lands around Spirit Lake and Mount St. Helens. Two exchange "packages" were completed. However, a finalizing exchange was never completed due to a number of issues which have since been resolved. Just prior to May, 1980, BN representatives met with the Forest Service and, for all practical purposes, agreed to work toward the exchange of all BN land on, east and immediately south of the mountain for Forest Service land. However, the eruption and subsequent planning work of the Forest Service left the exchange discussions unresolved. We still advocate public acquisition of BN lands in this area and believe land exchange is the tool by which this can be achieved at least public cost.

We have experienced a number of situations in the past where decisions on public land use have left Burlington Northern lands inside an area practically committed to uses other than forest management. Today, we still have lands within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (Montana-Idaho), the Lincoln Backcountry (Montana), and the Rattlesnake Wilderness (Montana) which were made virtually inaccessible by legislative action. Our acquisition program for Alpine Lakes is complete, and the Rattlesnake shows promise that Burlington Northern inholdings will be acquired because the legislation which created both areas dealt specifically with the problem of acquisition. Generally, it seems that unless a statute provides clear direction, the acquisition or exchange process is difficult. Furthermore, statutory intent plays an important part in supporting a decision to exchange.

Our experience with the Alpine Lakes exchange which resulted from creation of the Alpine Lake Wilderness was more favorable than that of other landowners who had lands taken by that legislation. This was because we elected to proceed in negotiations with the Forest Service while the two other major landowners elected to wait for an appeal by national forest timber purchasers to run its course. This gave the Forest Service acquisition team more time to work with us to complete the exchange. We recognize that national forest timber purchasers will be unfavorably impacted by the exchanges which should be mandated for the acquisition of non-federal lands. To help ease the hardship with respect to the dislocation of national forest timber supplies, we would be willing to consider sale by open bidding for logs harvested from lands we may receive from an exchange. This offer would apply only if either the 84,710 acre proposal or the 110,000 acre proposal was enacted into law. It would be a one time only concession and is not meant to establish a precedent for future land exchanges involving BN lands and should not be considered as doing so.

At the time we were preparing for those hearings, we learned that a further proposal for a 216,000 acre area had also been introduced. While we did not have an opportunity to examine this newest bill, we have determined that it would include an additional 14,650 acres of BN land, including 3,325 acres which are outside the boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. A further withdrawal of lands of this magnitude would gut our SW Washington Management Unit and would seriously disrupt our management plans for both the near-term and into the future. We cannot support this proposal and urge that it be rejected as being excessive to the need for protection of the Mount St. Helens area.

Land exchange is the tool we prefer to emphasize. BN is committed to a profitable forest management program. We recognize and agree that many non-commercial objectives in areas like Mount St. Helens are in the public interest and, for that reason, support acquisition of a reasonable acreage of our land by the public. Nevertheless, an undiminished forest land base is essential to our program and we must insist on receiving lands to replace those which are taken for a public purpose.

From past experience we know that the land exchange process is very time consuming. We would urge that any legislation that is adopted make provision to compensate those landowners whose lands are acquired and who grant the Secretary of Agriculture immediate rights to enter upon and manage the lands. This compensation would apply until such time as acquisition was completed.

In closing, we urge, once again, that land exchange (1) becomes the primary method for acquisition of private land around Mount St. Helens and (2) is used, not at the option of the Forest Service, but at the option of the landowner. Thank you for providing us with this opportunity to present our views on this issue.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Kirkmire. Let me ask each of you how much land within the area covered by the pending legislation will be salvaged in terms of removing the timber and how much will remain? There are certain areas that are inaccessible, I take it?

Mr. WILKINSON. Let me answer first for Weyerhaeuser. The accessibility is not the issue, Senator. The issue is what remains on land, and the condition that it is in; therefore, whether it is worth approaching or not.

In the 15,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land within the area, it is all potentially accessible. However, there is approximately 2,100 acres of that which contains sufficient volume and value of damaged timber that warrants our active salvage.

Senator JACKSON. You are continuing your salvage operations in the areas outside of the area we are talking about?

Mr. WILKINSON. Oh, yes, sir. They are continuing, and as I said, they will accelerate this spring.

Senator JACKSON. What is your outside time limit? I have heard 2½ to 3 years. It will be 2 years on May 18.

Mr. WILKINSON. We decided early in this sequence of work that we had to complete by the end of the summer season of 1982 in order to be able to retrieve significant value.

Senator JACKSON. After that it starts down?

Mr. WILKINSON. It, of course, started down some time ago. We prioritized the areas, trying to retrieve the most perishable first to the extent possible, but the higher elevation lands and some of those, many of which are in the proposed interpretive area, contain substantial percentage of hemlock and white fir, other white wood timber which depreciates faster than the Douglas-fir.

Mr. KIRKMIRE. On behalf of BN Timberlands, we have 80 acres that is in need of salvage that is inside this immediate proposal, and an additional 50 acres that would be classed as being inside the Governor's proposal.

Senator JACKSON. It is a small amount.

Mr. KIRKMIRE. Yes. Compared to the problems that Weyerhaeuser has, we are pretty lucky.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. First, Mr. Wilkinson, at the bottom of page 6 of your testimony you state that you are prepared to suggest language to implement the suggestions which you make. We would simply like to see that language as quickly as possible because we—obviously there is not a commitment it will be adopted, but it would be helpful to see precisely what you propose.

Mr. WILKINSON. Very well; I have that with me and can submit it to the committee.

Senator GORTON. Fine. On page 3 of your testimony you indicate that you strongly favor exchanging land for Forest Service land outside of the interpretive area, and I think exchange obviously is what BN prefers as well.

Again, can I ask you as I asked the Forest Service, does it make any significant difference to you whether land exchanged for land within this area is in this immediate vicinity, somewhere else in the State of Washington, or somewhere else even outside the State of Washington?

Mr. **Wilkinson**. Sir, it does make a difference to us because as I pointed out, the forest land base in this area is the support for major manufacturing operations and other in-place investments in the area, so we strongly prefer to have any exchanges for timberland and timber which is at least tributary, potentially logistically tributary, to Longview. Should that not be possible, certainly other options in the State of Washington or in the West might be a possibility.

Senator **Gorton**. What about BN?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. On behalf of BN Timberlands, we are not committed to supplying any facilities directly, so we have a little more flexibility. The Forest Service earlier testified they would favorably consider exchange of lands within the State. We would be agreeable to that.

Senator **Gorton**. Mr. Kirkmire, I would like to say—incidentally, this is a comment rather than a question—that the willingness of BN to consider offering at least an initial sale to some other company as a result of this exchange seems to me to be a very constructive proposal, and I should like to thank you for that.

I suppose I would like to ask each of you, but I guess this is more important to Weyerhaeuser, when you have these three possible alternatives—exchange, purchase, cooperative agreement—how do their impacts differ on your actual operations, on the economy of basically the Cowlitz County area?

Mr. **Wilkinson**. The opportunity to exchange we think has the most favorable net effect on the economy in the broader Cowlitz County area. It maintains the timber base under existing operations.

The cooperative management proposal, frankly, we don't understand very well. It seems to have been a moving target in terms of what it is, so I can't really respond very effectively.

Senator **Gorton**. I gather you don't like it very much?

Mr. **Wilkinson**. Yes, sir, that's right. An acquisition for cash purchase would have some impact on us, and again it depends very much on the magnitude of the set-aside area. If it is as indicated in this 15,000 acre taking, if that were purchased, it is possible that we can rearrange other support and supply areas through logistics and moving of timber to mitigate that, but it is far preferable to exchange.

Mr. **Kirkmire**. With respect to BN, our whole reason for being is to grow, manage, and harvest renewable, perpetual trees, and for this reason we are very anxious to maintain as much of a land base as possible, and that is why we favor exchange.

Cash purchase, of course, would diminish our land base, and that would be an alternative that we might prefer if nothing else were available.

As far as cooperative management, we think that that would limit our flexibility to a great degree and might not serve the best public purpose for the need to take these lands because from what we have been able to determine from the information that was contained in the environmental impact statement, the costs of obtaining a partial interest in our land could possibly go to 90 percent of the value, and we feel there might be ongoing maintenance cost that over time would make the total cost to the people of the

United States far greater than outright acquisition or exchange might have been initially, and we are not anxious to proceed with the cooperative management at all.

Senator GORTON. Let's assume this extraordinarily fast reaction by Congress in the passage of the bill by July 1 of this year, with fair market value being established as of July 1, 1982.

Under those circumstances, even though obviously the exchanges would take some time after that, would the companies agree to a moratorium on further timber salvage?

Mr. WILKINSON. If the agreement is in hand by July?

Senator GORTON. Yes.

Mr. WILKINSON. Certainly. That would be very possible, to be sure that no further salvaging occurred after that time, if that answers your question.

Senator GORTON. The value of the timber set as of that date?

Mr. WILKINSON. Yes, and the boundary lines decided upon; that is the most critical point I would think in our decisionmaking, the decisions that we must make about where we do and where we don't salvage—the lines need to be determined.

Mr. KIRKMIRE. We would need to know where the boundary lines would be. The July 1 date would be acceptable to us, but the salvage timber does not belong to us, and this is going to have to be a separate taking. We are dealing with International Paper Co. in our case here.

Senator GORTON. Understood. Finally, I think this probably applies to Weyerhaeuser more than BN, Mr. Natt in his testimony talked about the fact that many of the best view sites or some of the best view sites at least for the next few years are certainly going to be on Weyerhaeuser land and what would be Weyerhaeuser land except under the most expansive of the proposals.

How is that going to impact Weyerhaeuser's operations? What kind of reaction do you have to that? Do you have any plans to try to channel some of the viewers to places which are your land in order to keep them off others, or are you going to try to keep on?

Mr. WILKINSON. It is a very difficult problem. The access routes to the advantageous view sites are obviously limited. Those are the same roads in most cases where salvage log hauling is occurring, and Mr. Natt pointed out the problem that that occasions. These are wood roads not built for accommodating the general public at all, so our thinking is to go in the same direction that he pointed out, that perhaps some arrangement could be made to have some type of shuttle service into the place where people could be conveyed to some of those advantageous view sites.

That would have to be viewed, however, as a temporary measure I would think pending development of good road access to other areas, and we believe, and the Forest Service in their study agrees, as does the State task force that worked on access, they all agree that the most advantageous sites are in the Coldwater area which is proposed to be within the interpretive area.

Senator GORTON. Is this just a 1-year problem? Did you tell me that you were going to finish all of the salvage by the end of this logging year in 1982, or will this situation be totally different in 1983?

Mr. WILKERSON. It is our target to finish the work in 1982. The problem in 1983 then would be substantially lessened but the roads won't be improved and be suitable to accommodate large volumes of public traffic, people driving their own vehicles, so it will continue to be a problem of magnitude, maybe less.

Senator GORTON. I would like to thank the witnesses.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, gentlemen. We appreciate your testimony.

The next panel is Mr. Charles Raines, Sierra Club, Seattle; Mr. Ken Gersten, Washington Wilderness Coalition, Seattle; Ms. Susan Saul, Mount St. Helens Protective association, Longview; Ms. Lu Moore, Audubon Society.

State your name for the record, please.

STATEMENT OF LU MOORE, AUDUBON SOCIETY, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Ms. MOORE. I am Lu Moore. My name is Lu Moore. I live in the Toutle area above Castle Rock. I thank you for welcoming me here today.

My family are third generation residents of the Toutle-Castle Rock area. Grandad went to work in the woods at 13, and my father has logged for Weyerhaeuser for nearly 35 years. While most of the people in the valley hold jobs related to the timber industry, most of us do take the time to enjoy the beauty of our surroundings.

Mount St. Helens and her foothills provided my family with our prime source of recreation—playing in the snow in the winter, hiking, camping, and fishing in the spring and summer, and hunting in the fall.

Over the years those of us in the valley witnessed the loss of the best lowland hiking and hunting spots to clearcuts and roading. As the clearcuts crept toward Mount St. Helens we were forced to find alternative hunting grounds. This was accepted as the price one paid for living in a logging community.

Relatives and friends from out of State would come to visit and see the mountain. We were proud to show them our area, but by the late 1960's and early 1970's it became embarrassingly necessary to explain to them why anyone was allowed to clearcut on the flanks of the mountain right up to the timberline.

I left the area for a short time to go to school, married, and returned to the Toutle Valley to raise a family of our own. We soon found clearcuts were encroaching on some of my favorite spots and in an effort to save some of them I was prompted to learn more about the planning of forest management.

My youngest daughter was born in 1980, a happy beginning to a very eventful year for my family. The mountain began to have tremors and small earthquakes in March of 1980, and thus a new form of recreation was born. Every weekend we viewed the mountain in her new state of pregnancy with anticipation, always working our way closer for a better view.

May 17, 1980 found us on Gilbert Lookout 5 miles northwest of Mount St. Helens. We were planning to spend the night there. However, the day was beautiful and the mountain was quiet and boring. We decided to move over a couple of ridges and hike into the Valley of the Giants on the Green River. My parents had often told us of this remarkable valley. The beautiful stand of virgin timber had made this a must trip for my family. We set up camp 2½ miles from our car. Serene and peaceful under the magnificent trees, this seemed like the ideal place to introduce our children ages 4 years and 3 months to camping.

We awoke May 18 to calm sunshine. As I fixed breakfast, Mike said he felt the ground move. We both heard a low rumble, and the air pressure around us began to change rapidly. I looked back over my shoulder and saw a giant cloud rising toward the heavens reaching out for us. We gathered the children and the belongings, moving them to an elk hunter's shack nearby until we could move back to the car and go home. When the cloud passed over us, we emerged into the ash-covered world only to find our way to the car blocked by a massive blowdown. We spent Sunday night camped in the ash, and were airlifted to safety on Monday.

Upon my return home I realized that although the landscape was tremendously altered on three sides of the Green River Valley, a small amount of the valley remained as a contrast between what existed before and what had happened on May 18. The area had a special and new significance for all who wished to experience the effects of the eruption.

In August 1980, 3 months after the event, Mike and I went back to our campsite. Standing on the ridge above the valley, I looked out over 13 miles to the mountain and wondered how anything could have the force to reach into the valley below me. I looked down the valley at the contrast between green, standing dead, downed trees, and marveled at what was stretched out before me. I saw salvage operations between Miners Creek and Schultz Creek had already begun, and feared that perhaps few others would have the chance to witness the phenomenon before me.

As people come through the grocery store where I work they often ask me about my experience and share some of theirs along with their views about what the future should hold for Mount St. Helens. These views have evolved over the last 2 years from how could she do that to us or who wants that damn thing to a feeling of acceptance and even pride. Many locals have a desire to preserve the area around Mount St. Helens for economic as well as for many other reasons. We feel the need to diversify our economic base so our community does not suffer so drastically from the ups and downs of the logging industry. Looking north of us to Mount Rainier, we realize that Mount St. Helens has many of the same qualities plus the added benefit of being an active volcano.

The establishment of a national monument and accompanied by a visitors center near Castle Rock would bring many jobs and small businesses to the area. In speaking with many of our local businessmen over the past year, I have found they are excited by this. Many feel a national park would be the best answer because of the national prominence this would bring our area and also prevent the Forest Service from repeating things the locals felt were extremely poor management policy.

Living in the country as we do, most of us have always taken the forest for granted, believing that the Forest Service would properly take care of the forest so it would remain for our children. Sadly, many of us are beginning to realize that between private cutting and logging on Federal lands, the special areas are being lost and a national monument or a park is the answer to the problem.

Size is still a questionable issue as 216,000 acres sounds so large. However, when specifics are talked about, the names Ryan Lake, Fawn Lake, and Kalama Springs are often mentioned, and these and many others are several miles from the mountain and still important to the local people. Many feel that although the numbers sound large, the physical area is small in reality.

My family has been in the Castle Rock-Toutle area for several generations, and plans to remain here. I want my children to have the same chance at the quality of life we have had in the past. I feel a national monument would save a piece of the past for the future. The educational values and historical heritage cannot be put into numbers, but are immensely important to us. Our children have the right to be able to experience and learn about the events through an actual hands-on experience, not only through a history book.

I thank you for your time and patience in listening to me. I feel the concerns of the local people are valid concerns, but we must rely upon you to protect the quality of life in our valley.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Ms. Moore. Mr. Raines?

STATEMENT OF CHARLES C. RAINES, CHAIRMAN, MOUNT ST. HELENS TASK FORCE, SIERRA CLUB, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. RAINS. My name is Charles Raines. My family lives in Pugeot Sound and has for a number of years since my grandfather established a lumber company.

I chair the Sierra Club's Mount St. Helens task force and on behalf of the club I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views today. I won't go into the description of the mountain and Spirit Lake. I believe there are some photographs in front of you that will help to illustrate some of my testimony.

The Sierra Club feels that national monument designation that has been proposed by Mount St. Helens Protective Association would best accomplish the protection of this international resource, and we are in support of H.R. 5787 that was introduced in the House on Wednesday.

To go over a couple of these provisions, the bill would provide for the continued administration of the area by the Forest Service, with management direction to insure that the natural character of the area is preserved.

It also provides for scientific study, recreational use, and tourist facilities. We also recognize the uncertainty that surrounds the volcano, and the bill would provide means for contingency planning and emergency measures that might be needed so that the safety of visitors and residents is not jeopardized. I feel there is a good balance between preservation and flexibility to handle future emergencies.

H.R. 5787 also provides for a rapid and orderly acquisition of non-Federal lands within the monument boundaries, and in informal discussions with some of the representatives of the major land owners, I think we have a lot of compatible ideas on how that might proceed.

A major difference between H.R. 5787 and the other proposals is that it establishes a national monument with legislation history and tradition of the American people, rather than a vague and undefined national volcanic area. The only clue to this new designation is that described in the Forest Service final Environmental Impact Statement which states there that it would allow for substantial manipulation of the land and vegetation and even revision of the boundaries as often as every 5 years.

Section 4(a) of S. 2133 would allow that to continue. A national monument, of course, would provide permanent protection and clearly defined management direction. It would be inconceivable to me to restudy the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park every 5 years. It is equally as absurd for Mount St. Helens.

It is important to note here that the traditional hunting use that Lu has talked about would continue under the Protective Association's proposal.

To adequately study and interpret these natural wonders for the public, it is imperative that the monument contain both unique geologic and ecologic features, and those land forms and communities which are characteristic of the region. It is by contrast and comparison that we discover the unusual and discern the natural order. From a visual standpoint, the setting is just as important as the central jewel.

I would like to highlight a few of the areas around the proposal, and some of them are illustrated in the photos that I have given to you. First is a tale of three valleys. Goat Creek, Shultz Creek, and the headwaters of the Green River are very similar in size, shape, and elevation, but today they are vastly different.

Shultz Creen on Weyerhaeuser land was intensively managed before the eruption, was severely impacted by the lateral blast, and has been rapidly salvated and returned to commercial timber production. It is not within the national monument proposal.

By contrast the headwaters of the Green River is still undisturbed by man. The blast, however, was channelized through it, radically altering the landscape as has been described earlier by the geologists and ecologists.

Senator GORTON. Can I interrupt at this point? Is that, the entire area which you are describing now, downed timber?

Mr. RAINES. In the drainage of the Green River itself, the headwaters have been down to about Ryan Lake, completely blown down. There are areas protected by the mountain area where there are some standing snags. A little bit farther downstream is where the old growth forest lies, so it is a complex situation, and on each ridge, each valley, the situation is slightly different. It is very difficult to say this area is all blown down or this area is all standing.

Senator GORTON. I was referring specifically to the research area, the one which the USGS wanted included.

Mr. RAINES. From my examination and aerial photos, I would say almost all of that area was blown down. It may reach the fringes where there is some standing. Goat Creek to the north was also a virgin forest valley prior to the eruption, but due to topography was spared all but a light covering of ash.

Here then we have two valleys that compare the response of man and nature to the eruption, and a third valley to use as a baseline or control for scientific study. It is critical that these contrasts and comparisons in the latter two valleys are left undisturbed or the data collected would be compromised by man's actions.

In addition, the headwaters of the Green River offer excellent viewpoints so that visitors can witness the awesome power of the volcano and the natural recycling that is in process there. Raptors perching in snags, wildlife, and previous ash deposits many layers thick can be observed here. One of the photos shows Susan Saul standing by one of those deposits. The most recent eruption is the very narrow layer on the top.

Goat Creek has several trails that will welcome back recreationists this year while the Mount Margaret backcountry is still closed. It also supports habitat for spotted owls and other old growth dependent creatures that are rapidly losing their homes on other parts of the forest as timber management accelerates, and of course, lost considerable habitat from the eruption. These will be the pool of species that will eventually recolonize the emerging forest.

Downstream a short ways and ancient trees known as the Valley of the Giants tower 200 feet and exceed 6 feet in diameter. These are true survivors like Lu and her family, as they have remained through several eruptions during the nearly 600 year life span. Adjacent to them a visitor will find a silver forest defining the edge of the blast zone 13 miles from the crater.

On the east side of the volcano the Pine-Smith Creek assemblage of mudflows, blast effects, and varying deposits of tephra leave an incredible mosaic for the visitor to ponder. The once popular Ape Canyon was nearly the lateral edge of the blast. Perhaps one day a visitor to the Smith Creek Butte vista point will view this side of the volcano with one leg in the blast zone and the other in green forest. Eventually the forest will return, but as the scientists discussed earlier, there will always be a line of demarcation as the younger forest is a denser but lighter yellowish green.

On the southeast flank of the volcano is the longest and one of the oldest of the lava flows known as the Kipuka. On one side Swift Creek has cut through ancient pyroclastic flows that Dr. Crandall used extensively in their research, and drains the valuable elk calving marsh.

To the west of the lava are the steep, unstable slopes that are covered by the Kipuka Forest. Water from the creeks drains to the edge of the lava, forms lakes in some places, but then disappears into the porous rock only to reappear just outside the national forest boundary several miles away. To protect the lava flow without its environment would be incomplete. As in many aspects of this volcano, the sum is truly greater than the parts.

While there are other examples, I would like to mention one final area, the crescent of lakes northwest of the volcano. Elk, Fawn, and Hanaford Lakes were popular recreation destinations before the eruption. Their lure brought tragedy to several families whose relatives were camped nearby on May 18. One day they will once again welcome tourists and local sportsmen with the added significance of the events of the past 2 years and a magnificent view of the crater. New campgrounds there are only one facet of the proposed recreational and tourist facility plan that the Mount St. Helens Protective Association has proposed. That plan also includes a major visitor center near Castle Rock, which we are supporting, along with the Castle Rock Chamber of Commerce, perhaps with a Geologic Survey volcano monitoring center there as well. We would have a true northwest volcano center.

A major issue, of course, is timber salvage. The Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal, of course, does not totally prohibit salvage logging, and more than half the salvageable lands on both Federal and non-Federal lands would be salvaged if H.R. 5787 were enacted. There appears to be no urgency to cut the trees on Forest Service lands if they are included in the area for preservation. Two memoranda from the Forest Service entomologists indicated that of the four major beetle species in the area, three are at endemic or low levels, and the fourth, the Ambrosia Beetle, only attacks dead wood. It will not go into adjacent green trees. Thus the monument will not be a nursery where an insect epidemic will grow and sweep across the forest.

Insect activity within the monument, of course, is part of the natural ecological process that should be allowed to continue.

It is also interesting to note that the timber productivity around Mount St. Helens is for the most part exceedingly low. This Forest Service map shows in purple the areas that have no commercial value for timber production. The white area surrounding them is site classified as some of the lowest productivity lands that are still considered commercial. That is obviously the bulk of the area within our proposal.

I would also note that of the 15,000 acres the Forest Service has proposed to acquire in fee title, almost all of that is either nonforested or not considered commercial forest land, surrounding the volcano itself.

Mr. Chairman, we have an incredible opportunity to protect one of the world's great wonders with unsurpassed values for scientists, educators, and the general public. Let us proceed with vision, leaving a monument that is worthy of the name, and will give pleasure and knowledge to many succeeding generations.

Thank you, sir.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Raines follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF CHARLES C. RAINES, SIERRA CLUB

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committees, my name is Charles Raines and I am from Seattle, Washington. I chair the Sierra Club's Mout St. Helens Task Force, and on behalf of the Club, which has over a quarter of a million members nationwide, and over 6,000 in Washington state, I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views on the future of the Mount St. Helens region.

As was so vividly depicted in the media, the eruption of Mount St. Helens was a momentous event, unparalleled in our history. That eruption, itself, is sufficient reason to dedicate a scientific and interpretive preserve. The value of Mount St. Helens, however, goes far beyond one eruption. The natural processes have shaped this land for eons, resulting in not only a region with great scientific interest, but also one of the finest scenic and recreational attractions in the nation.

Today, the land and waters in the vicinty of the volcano display both dramatic and subtle features of geological and ecological importance, features taht provide tremendous opportunities for scientific study, education and recreation experiences for all our citizens. It is a highly complex mix of features and events of international importance, and as such is worthy of the highest degree of protection that can be bestowed by Congress.

The Sierra Club feels that National Monument designation would accomplish this, and we heartily support the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal for 216,000 acre Monument, as embodied in HR .

That bill provides for continued administration of the area by the Forest Service, with management direction to ensure that the natural character of the area is preserved. It also provides for scientific study, recreational use and tourist facilities.

We also recognize the uncertainty that surrounds the volcano, and the bill provides means for contingency planning and emergency measures that might be needed so that the safety of visitors and downstream residents is not jeopardized.

We feel that HR embodies an excellent balance between preservation, use and safety.

HR also provides for a rapid and orderly acquisition of non-federal lands within the Monument boundaries, with just compensation to present land owners

A major differnce between HR and the other proposals, is that it establishes a National Monument with legislative history, rather than a vague and undefined National Volcanic Area. The only clue to this new designation is that described in the Forest Service's Final Environmental Impact Statement. That would allow for substantial manipulation of the land and vegetation, and even revise the boundaries as often as every five years. National Monument status, on the other hand, would provide permanent protection and clearly defined management direction. It would be inconceivable to restudy the boundaries of Mt. Rainier National Park every five years. It is equally as absurd for Mount St. Helens.

It is important to note here, that the traditional hunting use of the area would be continued under the Protective Association's proposal.

The other major difference in the bills before you is , of course, size of the protected area. It is important, though to look beyond mere numbers of acres to see the value of the lands included in these plans.

Everyone agrees that the most dramatic geologic features, such as the crater itself, Spirit Lake and portions of the avalance deposit, should be preserved in a natural state. I need not repeat for the Committees the awesome power and the incredible visual impact of that area as I'm sure most of your have viewed it on television.

Some proposals suchas the Governor's and the Forest Service's recognize the value of additional areas such as the old-growth forest of the Green River and the Kipuka Lava Flow. These significant scientific and recreational resources have also been extensively described before.

Only the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal, however, gives the full protection that this international resource deserves. Only the MSHPA proposal includes the variety of phenomena and features, some under active study, others yet to be discovered, taht makes this place so unique.

To adequately study and then to effectively interpret these natural wonders, for the public, it is imperative that the Monument contain both unique ecologic and geologic features, and those features, land forms and communities which are characteristic of the region. It is by contrast and comparison that we discover the unusual and discern the natural order. From a visual standpoint, the setting is just as important as the central jewel.

The news media have stressed the destructive nature of the volcano, and it has certainly caused severe hardship on local familes and communities. However, there is also a creative force that was unleased on the Sunday nearly two years ago. New lands, new lakes, new river courses were instantly created; and now, new gardens of floweres are emerging, wildlife are returning, and new forests are establishing themselves. We have witnessed what is but a moment in a cycle. We do not mourn the falling of the leaves in autumn, a time of death and decay, for their is a beauty in that change and we know that in a few months spring will bring a rebirth and regeneration. Such a cycle is at work at Mount St. Helens, though much more slowly, and evidence of the response to previous eruptions are clearly evident throughout the region.

We are seldom on the cutting edge of a geologic force, where we can witness its tremendous power in a swift stroke. We have learned greatly from Mount St. Helens. Given a chance we will learn even more, and this knowledge will be instrumental in unraveling the riddles of other volcanoes and may save lives.

I would like to highlight for you a few areas surround the mountain that illustrate these concepts., and the rational behind our boundaries.

The first is what I call a tale of three valleys. Goat Creek, Shultz Creek and the headwaters of the Green River are similar in size shape and elevation. But they are vastly differnet today.

Schultz Creek, on Weyerhaeuser land was intensively managed before the eruption, was severely impacted by the lateral blast, and has been rapidly salvaged and returned to commercial timber production. It is not within the proposed Monument.

By contrast, the headwaters of the Green River is still undisturbed by man, The blast, however, was channelized through it, radically altering the landscape.

Goat Creek was also a virgin forested valley prior to May 18th, but due to topography was spared all but a light dusting of ash.

Here , then, we ahve two valleys that compare the response of man and nature to the eruption, and a third valley to use as a baseline, or control for scientific study. It is critical that these contrasts and comparisons in the latter two valleys are left undisturbed or the data collected will be compromised by man's actions.

In addition, the headwaters of the Green River offers several excellent viewpoints, so that visitors can witness the awesome power of the volcano, and the natural recycling that is in progress there. Raptors perching in snags, wildlife and previous ash deposits many feet thick like a layer cake, can also be observed here.

Goat Creek also has several trails that will welcome back recreationists this year while the Mt. Margaret backcountry is still closed. It also supports habitat for spotted owls and other old-growth dependent creatures that are rapidly losing their homes on other parts of the forest as timber management acclerates. These will be the pool of species that will eventually recolonize the emerging forest.

Downstream, a short ways, the ancient trees known as the Valley of the Giants, tower 200 feet and exceed six feet in diameter. These are true survivors, as they have remained through several eruptions during their nearly 600 year life span. Adjacent to them a visitor will find a silver forest defining the edge of the blast zone, thirteen miles from the crater.

On the east side of the volcano the Pine-Smith Creek assemblage of mudflows, blast effects and varying deposits of tephra leave an incredible mozaic for the visitor to ponder. The once popular Ape Canyon was nearly the lateral edge of the blast. Perhaps one day a visitor to the Smith Creek Butte vista point will view this side of the volcano with one leg in the blast zone and the other in green forest siting down that line. Eventually the forest will return, but always with a line of demarcation, as the younger forest is a denser but lighter yellowish green.

On the southeast flank of the volcano is the longest and one of the oldest of the lava flows, known as the Kipuka. On oneside, Swift Creek has cut through ancient pyroclastic flows, and drains the valuble elk calving marsh. To the west of the lava are the steep, unstable slopes that are covered by what is known as the Kipuka forest. Water from its creeks drains to the edge of the lava forms lakes in some places but then disappears into the porous rock only to reappear just outside the National Forest Boundary several miles away. To protect the lava flow without its environment would be incomplete. As in many aspects of this volcano, the sum is truly greater than the parts.

While there are numerous other examples of important features, I would mention one final area, the crescent of lakes northwest of the volcano. Elk, Fawn and Hanaford Lakes were popular recreation destinations before the eruption. Their lure brought tragedy to several families whose relative were camped nearby on May 18th. One day they will once again welcome tourists and local sportsmen, with the added significance of the events of the past two years and a magnificnet view of the crater.

New campgrounds there are only one facet of the proposed recreational and tourist facility plan that MSHPA has proposed. That plan also icnludes a major visitor center near Castle Rock, perhaps with Geologic Survey Volcano monitoring center as well.

A major issue in the discussion about protecting Mount St. Helens is the timber. The MSHPA proposal, of course does not totally prohibit salvage logging, and more than half the slavageable lands on both federal and non-federal lands would be salvaged if HR were enacted. If needed firebreaks could be cut within the Monument.

There appears to be no urgency to cut the trees on Forest Service lands. Two memoranda from Forest Service entomologists indicated that of the four major beetle species in the area, three are at endemic levels, and the fourth, the Ambrosia beetle, only attacks dead wood. Thus the monumnet will not be a nursery, where an insect epidemic will sweep out of, and the insect activity within the Monument is a natural ecological process that should be allowed to proceed.

The ash that has contributed to supressing the bugs, has also retarded fire, another early fear. With extensive salvage adjacent to the boundaries, any fire within the Monument should be easily contained.

It is alos interesting to note that the timber productivity around Mount St. Helens is for the most part exceedingly low. Forest Service maps show that most of their proposal is non-forested or not considered commercia forest land. Other areas, such as the Kipuka Forest, Goat Creek and Quartz Creek have a large amount of unstable soils thata prudent forest manager should stay away from. And much of the remainder of the Monument proposal is

[illegible]

With the depressed housing market there is little demand for this lumber. As a matter of fact, three sales offered in February attracted no bidders, and there is indications that a number of the proposed sales will be deficit sales.

I would be less than frank if I said there was unanimous agreement among Club members for supporting Forest Service administration of this area. The havoc wreaked by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the name of timber management has been noted again and again, making a sham of mutliple-use. We would like to submit for the record our in depth analysis of the Forest Service planning process and preferred alternative for Mt. St. Helens, that was written in response to the Draft EIS. This clearly outlines the problems with traditional Forest Service management of the area. However, with clear congressional direction as enumerated in HR , we expect the Forest Service to do a proper job of adminstering the Monument.

We are puzzled though, by the inclusion of special section in the proposed new NFMA regulations , that appears to retro actively approve their planning process. (219.16(c)). While the Alpine Lakes Plan was recently completed as a special plan, it will be reviewed in the Forest Plan. Why should the Mount St. Helens area, which is changing constantly not receive the same consideration?

Mr. Chairman, we ahve an incredible opportunity to protect one of the worlds great wonders, with unsurpassed value for scientists, educators and the general public. Let us proceed with vision, leaving a Monument that is worthy of the name, and will give pleasure and knowledge to many succeeding generations.

Thank you.

RO

3400 Forest Pest Management October 14, 1981

Assessment of Insect Situation Near Mount St. Helens

Deputy Regional Forester, S&PF and Director, FPM

After reading the scripts of the attached news segments which were presented by two local television channels on September 30, a few comments as to my assessment of the situation may be worthwhile.

From June through September, I made several visits to areas affected by the volcanic blast. Most of the visits were to proposed Forest Service timber sales. On two of the visits, however, I accompanied an entomologist from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and one from Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

The populations of Douglas-fir beetles appeared to be insignificant in Douglas-firs that were blown down by the blast. Because of the deterioration of these trees, it is very unlikely that bark beetles could survive in them in the future. I did detect more Douglas-fir beetles in the standing dead Douglas-firs in September than I had in June, but the populations still appeared to be at low levels. There is a possibility that these populations will increase in 1982 along the perimeter of the blast zone in standing dead trees, but I expect very few attacks on green trees next year. If populations continued to increase next year, there would be a possibility of some isolated pockets of green tree mortality in 1983. A major outbreak on Forest Service land is unlikely since Douglas-fir is a minor stand component in most of the areas that I visited.

Detection of the silver fir beetle and the fir root bark beetle in down true firs was rare. There did, however, appear to be an increase in insect activity along the blast zone perimeter in standing dead firs. A few attacks were detected on trees with green foliage, but the density of these attacks was not high enough to significantly affect these trees. Little is known about the factors that favor large outbreaks of these bark beetles, so a prediction of next year's population levels would be nothing more than a guess. My guess is that we will see no significant mortality of true firs as a result of these two insect species.

Ambrosia beetles were commonly found in all species of down trees except western redcedar. Ambrosia beetles were also detected in some standing dead trees along the perimeter of the blast zone. Populations of these beetles are expected to increase in 1982. Ambrosia beetles will not attack green trees but will cause significant defect in wood used for lumber.

BRUCE B. HOSTETLER

BRUCE B. HOSTETLER, Entomologist
Forest Pest Management

Enclosure

District Ranger, St. Helens RD

The apparent lack of Douglas-fir beetle activity in the areas examined, plus the fact that Douglas-fir is a minor component of these stands, lead us to believe that the hazard of beetle attack to surrounding green Douglas-firs will be low in spring 1982. However, these areas should be examined for beetle activity again in summer 1982.

Populations of the fir root bark beetles appear to be at low levels. Because of the lack of information on the population dynamics of the beetles, it would be prudent to examine these areas again in 1982.

Of particular interest to us are some areas in Units 7 and 8 of the Tradedollar Sale (T. 10 N., R. 5 E., Sec. 16) which contain trees that were apparently killed by the volcanic blast but have retained many of the dead needles. We were not able to visit these areas because of inaccessibility and time constraints. Possibly, as more helicopter landing sites are made, we can get into these areas later this summer.

We appreciate the opportunity to examine proposed sale areas and to provide input into your planning efforts.

If you have any questions, please call us at 503-221-2727 (FTS 423-2727).

James S. Hadfield

JAMES S. HADFIELD, Acting Director
Forest Pest Management

BBHostetler:mp

3400 Forest Pest Management July 13, 1981

Reconnaissance of the Proposed Tradedollar Sale Area

MINERS CR.

District Ranger, St. Helens RD
Through Forest Supervisor, Gifford Pinchot NF

On July 1, Bruce Hostetler accompanied Lynn Burditt and several others on a reconnaissance visit to the proposed Tradedollar Sale area located within the St. Helens Ranger District. The purpose of Bruce's visit was to walk through some of the areas to get a rough estimate of the status of bark beetle populations.

The first areas visited on the ground were portions of Units 2 and 3 which are located in T. 11 N., R. 5 E., Sec. 31 and 32. The eastern edges of both these units follow the fringe of the volcanic blast zone where there are standing dead trees adjacent to green trees apparently unaffected by the blast. None of the old-growth Douglas-firs had any evidence of current Douglas-fir beetle (*Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*) attacks. Evidence of several unsuccessful 1980 Douglas-fir beetle attacks was found in one large Douglas-fir that had been blown down by the volcanic blast. The egg galleries had been constructed, but either the eggs did not hatch or they hatched and the young larvae died before burrowing out from the egg gallery.

Two standing dead Pacific silver firs (12-14 inch DBH) were found to contain a few bark beetles (probably the fir root bark beetle, *Pseudohylesinus granulatus*) in the basal regions of their boles. The density of the attacks appeared to be quite low and one tree showed a substantial number of apparently unsuccessful attacks by these bark beetles.

Portions of Units 4 and 5 (T. 10 N., R. 5 E., Sec. 8) were also examined on the ground. No current bark beetle activity was detected in either standing dead or down trees that were examined. Because of time restrictions, Bruce was not able to examine trees near the eastern edge of Unit 5 along the west-facing slopes.

Ambrosia beetles were commonly found in both down and standing dead western hemlock, Pacific silver fir, and Douglas-fir in all areas examined on the ground. No ambrosia beetles were found in the western redcedars that were examined. These beetles pose no threat to green trees but will cause degrade of timber used for lumber.

SIERRA CLUB
Cascade Chapter

ANALYSIS OF THE
MT. ST. HELENS LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MAY 1, 1981

1. SCOPE

The Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan Draft Environemental Impact Statement reflects a planning process that is too narrow in scope and perspective. The emphasis of the DEIS is on unique geological features, to the point that the word ecosystem cannot even be found in the document. A broader, more holistic viewpoint is needed. While the volcano itself has a dominating presence, other portions of the planning unit have important values in their own right, as well as in association with the volcano.

The whole tone is one of trying to return the area to its pre-eruption condition as fast as possible. We wonder what is meant by "management of the land to acheive its true productive potential" (p.97). (Emphasis added.)

The Forest Service seems not to have grasped the idea that much of the area has changed irreversibly, that these natural forces are immense and that we must respect them — not try to overpower or manipulate them. This is not to say that many projects are not appropriate or desirable to protect life and property or provide for recreation and interpretative opportunities. But the Forest Service has gone to far in the direction of returning to industrial forest management. The alternatives reflect this, as they are merely variations on the same theme.

It is important to keep in mind that this is not a homogeneous area, and that preservation of only a small area around the volcano or isolated plots is not sufficient to fully study and effectively interpret these complex natural phenomena. This is particularly true of the ecological resources.

The entire document is incredibly homocentric and puts every issue only in terms of its interaction with man. While every consideration for the safety and welfare of residents, visitors and agency personnel must be made, the essence of this volcanic event is the tremendous power of natural forces. The lesson to be learned is a greater respect for and willingness to work in concert with these natural forces rather than attempting to overpower or manipulate them. The DEIS supports this conclusion by stating that "opportunities for manipulating a volcano are decidedly limited" (p.3). Yet the Forest Service turns around and proposes massive manipulation programs.

This is especially noticeable in the evaluation criteria which are almost exclusively oriented toward man. The accent is on manipulation and management. This fails to recognize that the very features that have drawn visitors, and scientists and made this place so important were created by natural forces, not by man. How can the Forest Service improve on it? The Gifford Pinchot National Forest is already the most manipulated National Forest in Washington State. A greater sensitivity to natural prosesses is long overdue.

2. PLANNING AREA

As we expressed earlier to the Interdisciplinary Team, the planning area is too small. The arbitrary boundaries did not include several important ecological and geological features, such the Swift Creek pyroclastic flow, the contiguous, undisturbed vegetative communities on Strawberry Ridge or Clear Creek, which is the major tributary of the Muddy River. This deficiency is underscored by the fact that the preferred alternative allocates lands to the proposed interpretive area that are themselves outside the planning unit.

Some of the effects of the eruption itself are outside the planning unit. For example, part of the blast area extends to the east slopes of Strawberry Ridge and heavy ash deposits continue far east of the planning unit boundary. The massive mudflow down the Muddy River extends into Swift Reservoir, although that is not considered either.

The planning area should be expanded to the Lewis River on the south, from the west edge of Kipuka Lava Flow to Eagle Cliff; to the Cowlitz River on the north; extended east from Strawberry Ridge to Iron Creek; and include the entire Muddy River drainage (including Clear Creek), and the entire Kalama River drainage to Kalama Falls (including Merrill Lake).

3. ISSUES, CONCERNS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The issues of protecting ecological features was not included in the publishsed ICOs despite the fact that they were supported in public comments. A broad, holistic approach to protection has been stressed and yet it is not mentioned.

The protection of roadless lands, whether as Wilderness or not was also brought up but received no recognition. This has certainly been a long standing issue on the GPNF and around Mt. St. Helens in particular. Its omission or attempt to submerge it in the wilderness issue is a major error. Neither can RARE II be used as justification for refusal to consider roadless area protection, as it only addressed the Wilderness option not other protective land allocation possibilities.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA

As stated before, the evaluation criteria are incredibly homocentric. But beyond that they fail to respond to the issues raised above and frequently use measurements that are invalid, which in some places border on the absurd.

For instance, scientific research is addressed but the unit of measurement is "research opportunity area" (p.107). Nowhere is this term adequately defined or criteria enumerated. They appear to be based on the Major Ecological Research Sites Map, which is hopelessly incomplete. Why not use "doctoral theses per acre" as the standard? It has about as much relavancy.

The fact is the entire planning unit has research opportunities, though certain areas may have generated greater interest at the present time. This scientific focus on impacted areas is only natural as there had to be numerous baselines established immediately to capture data from the earliest point in time. This temporary fascination does not outweigh the need for other studies in peripheral areas, however. This is especially true in undamaged areas that are essential to compare and interpret changes in impacted areas.

Using this same approach, timber should be judged on "harvest opportunity areas". This inequitable treatment of different resources must be eliminated from the decision making process.

Sediment yield is another curious approach. Rather than evaluate each alternative on the amount of sediment deposited in the Cowlitz, which is the real issue, the criterion measures "acreages available for treatment." Not only does this imply that only man-induced rehabilitation is necessary or desirable, but it assumes that these treatments will actually cause a measurable reduction of sediment. It gives no consideration to other auxiliary approaches to flood problems, such as floodplain acquisition and management. The Forest Service is locked into a manipulative approach that is very evident by these types of approaches to potential problems. Sometimes controlling a massive natural force is not possible and the solution is just to get out of the way. At the same time this approach would reduce waste of tax dollars on ineffectual projects, allocatong limited funds to more appropriate projects.

Criteria for education and interpretation use Recreational Visitor Days (RVDs) for a measurement unit. Again, this is simplistic and fails to recognize that the quality of the experience is equally important. In many cases the management activities proposed will physically damage features that visitors came to see, such as bulldozing a road across the Pine Creek mudflow or logging the headwaters of the Green River. This will seriously degrade their experience.

While all the other evaluation criteria are written as attempts to in some way provide for or protect a particular type of resource or use, the criterion for wilderness only "considers" that use (p.119). The issue is not whether to consider wilderness during planning; that has been determined earlier. The question is how much will be allocated. As written, the unit of measure -- acres -- has no relation to the criterion. As written a simple yes or no would suffice. As that would be illegal, it should be rewritten to provide for additions to the Wilderness system.

5. ALTERNATIVES

The DEIS is fatally flawed because it did not consider a full range of alternatives. Despite the disclaimer on page 83, there are other alternatives that are reasonable and the Forest Service is required to assess them. The reliance on the Interim Direction issued last summer, without NEPA compliance to restrict the development of alternatives is improper and such a decision cannot be implemented. Emergency directives that were needed then can in no way be construed to be binding on this environmental assessment process.

No alternative includes protection of all listed unique "A" geological features. Omitted are portions of the avalanche deposit and the lateral blast. A portion of this area, specifically the Schultz Creek drainage, was recommeded for protection by USGS scientists, but it is not even given a cursory review in the DEIS. The DEIS (p.8) states "This blast deposit is critical to volcano research." Of the 34 geological features "all are invaluable for scientific research and public interpretation" according to the DEIS (p.21).

Though the Forest Service may determine that they do not feel some of these areas are appropriate for preservation, that does not relieve the agency of the necessity to consider such an alternative. Only Alternative 1 approaches a sufficient area for study and interpretation of the full sweep and scope of the eruption. Even this alternative is arbitrarily truncated.

No alternative protects the other major geological features associated with past eruptions of the volcano. On the south flanks, Mullineaux and Crandell have mapped the major lava and pyroclastic and mud flows, primarily in the Kalam River, Swift and Pine Creek drainages. Yet no alternative even considers these for protection.

No alternative adequately protects ecological values. On page 107 it states "Complete representation of all the major ecological features found within the planning unit was not feasible." This policy is contrary to NEPA. An assessment of "feasibility" (which was not defined) is a function of evaluation of alternatives, not their construction. This blatant attempt to restrict the alternatives presented to the public cannot be tolerated.

No alternative approaches the full research potential of the area. The DEIS admits that "no alternative fully provides for all recognized research opportunities" (p.107). This also violates the NEDA mandate. As one of the most important resource uses, scientific study cannot be summarily dismissed with such an arbitrary statement.

No alternative protects all existing roadless areas. This is not necessarily a Wilderness question, although that is certainly appropriate for several of the areas. The fact remains that no alternative includes all roadles lands in some form of roadless recommendation or other protective designation.

No alternative provides maximum protection for remaining oldgrowth forest and associated wildlife. Despite the comments on page 35 that old-growth forest was "possibly the most serious long-term loss to wildlife habitat caused by the Mt. St. Helens eruption," all alternatives are weak.

In a corrollary, no alternative provides for maximum numbers of pairs of spotted owls. Though approximately two-dozen pairs could inhabit the remaining old growth in the planning area, the greatest amount allocated is for 72 percent of that amount (18 pages) in Alternative 1 (p.102).

No alternative proposes a National Monument designation although that is certainly a viable option either by administrative (presidential proclamation) or legislative (Act of Congress) action. In either case the Forest Service has authority to recommend such legislative or administrative action. In fact, the Supreme Court has said that the agency has a duty to consider these alternatives.

Such an alternative would also "respond to major issues, concerns and opportunities" (p.35). National Monument status was suggested by conservation groups several years ago, and recently there has been interest expressed by the President, Secretary of the Interior and members of Congress. It has long been an issue. The Forest Service cannot sidestep their responsibilities. To exclude such an alternative is a violation of NEPA.

6. EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The system of evaluation of alternatives based on simple numbers of ecological or geological features is totally invalid. We are led to believe that Alternative 1 and Alternative 6 are equal, each with seven "A" features, while they are obviously substantially different in this respect. It also tries to suggest that Alternative 1 is the greatest protection possible for geological features (p.116-USGS). Alternative 1 is certainly not the maximum as it fails to protect the seven "A" features, in their entirety (p.89) not to mention other significant geological resources, including several recommended by USGS scientists (p.116.)

Alternative 1 is also described as the maximum extent of the Interpretive Area (p.54). This is only true if just the eight alternatives are considered. Obviously additional areas could be included. Such language should be excised from the DEIS.

There are similar problems for ecological resources (p.10^). The DEIS states flatly that there are "25 kinds of ecological features." This has no scientific basis, yet is the foundatin of this facet of the evaluation. For instance, undamaged, subalpine meadows are not considered. The matrix simply fails to recognize the incredible variability in each of the ecological "features" listed.

Further, the list includes only one "old" pyroclastic flow, although several others exist.

A much more accurate evaluation of portions or percentages of features would provide a more valid comparison. Several areas suggested by USGS were omitted (p.116) from the preferred alternative, as well as most others with little or no justification. Thus, when the Forest Service presents the preferred alternative as protecting research opportunities, we must question the basis of that claim.

The evaluation of alternatives contends that Wilderness constricts research. This is not necessarily so. The Wilderness Act provides for scientific uses, and a number of the present experiments and the monitoring equipment are compatible. The major question seems to be over air access, which we will deal with later.

The wildlife matrix also discriminates against natural processes. This is done by using one criteria twice (p.106). The effects of implementing each alternative is measured against miles of stream available for rehabilitation and numbers of lakes available for rehabilitation. Then it measures their habitat again by combining these two criteria "improvement foregone." Not only does this assume that man induced habitat manipulation is best but tries to double the effect of that assumption by measuring it twice. The total is thus skewed. Nowhere is there any consideration that the natural return of species to previously inhabited locales may not ever happen or that they may occur in a timing sequence more attuned to the volcanic cycle, than impatient man-made calenders.

Will the Forest Service ensure that insect species, invertebrates and lower plant forms will also be re-established with these proposed stream habitat improvements? Cleaning logs out of streams and planting fingerlings is only the most simple approach to wildlife habitat protection. Initial scientific studies show unexpected successional stages and food chains developing. Any such treatment by man would tend to favor one group of species and discriminate against others. It would appear that the Forest Service has nowhere near the amount of experience necessary to accelerate the process of re-establishing a functioning ecosystem, without causing inadvertent damage. It would be better off leaving it to natural processes.

Since there is no gurrantee that there will not be additional eruptions, it seems a bit unwise to invest great amounts of funds and efforts to re-establish what are considered beneficial speciies. Also, the alleged benefits of rehabilitation of lakes is almost exclusively directed at reestablishing fish populations for recreational use. Since no recreation will be allowed in the area for several years, such a benfit is non-existent.

The DEIS states that populations of spotted owls under Alternative 6 are "not considered viable" (p.104) and under Alternative 8 their continued existence is also "unlikely" (p.105). This cannot be allowed to happen. We support natural species diversity a near-normal populations.

We resent the implication that timber harvest is needed for wildlife rehabilitation projects because Knudsen-Vandenberg Funds are available (p.105). This only underscores the problem that multiple use is an empty euphemism if only one resource use is properly funded.

The evaluation of alternatives did not adequtely consider the soils resource, especially the fragile and low productivity areas. There seemed to be an assumption that current practices, which are causing serious damage elsewhere could be instituted at Mt. St. Helens. This cannot be allowed.

Floodplains and wetlands were evaluated almost entirely on how much impact they received from the volcano. The paragraph on page 85 doesn't even mention the wetlands that were undisturbed by the eruption. This is yet another example of the pre-occupation of the Forest Service with the direct, visible impacts of the eruption, to the exclusion of other important natural resources. Natural rehabilitation is occuring, and we feel these areas should have greater protection than the alternatives shown. It is disturbing to read of the potential for a road up the undisturbed portion of the Green River to remove logs and the consideration of additional grass seeding under certain alternatives.

The discussion of natural revegetation on pages 29 and 30 was sorely needed. The impression of a sterile environment unable to re-establish plant and animal life is too common a notion among the public. Natural processes are making a remarkable recovery, and we feel every opportunity should be given to allow this to occure with out man's intervention. A greater emphasis of this should be made in the evaluation of alternatives.

It is noteworthy that "none of the alternatives result in any significant changes in employment or income..." locally.(p. 92). This is re-inforced by the statement on page 119 that, " none of the alternatives would significantly alter long term local or regional economic trends." However, we suspect that increased tourism will become a greater share of the economic picture in the four county region as a result of Mt. St. Helens. The proposed National Monument would reap the greatest benefits in this regard. The evaluation of alternatives should consider the additional benefits of a national designation. Another volcano, Mt. Baker also has a Forest Service designation, but draws few out of state tourists. That would change with a National Park or Monument classification.

7. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative, #7 is totally inadequate to protect and interpret this internationally significant area. The alternative has been so skewed by the emphasis on timber harvest that protection of significant features has been severely limited, to a point that not even the entire cone of the volcano is included in a protective designation. We reject the assertion that a "full spectrum of past and recent volcanic and biologic features" (p.70) are included in the Interpretive Area (emphasis added).

This narrow and provincial viewpoint is unfortunately typical of the decisions in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. One would have thought that with a resource of this magnitude that a broader view would have prevailed. The Forest Service ha long abused the area around Mt. St. Helens, apparently feeling that leaving the Spirit Lake basin and the glaciers intact would be sufficient. Such tree museums are simply not sufficient. Proper stewardship dictates retaining substantial portions of undisturbed lands in their natural state.

The proposed Interpretive Area is inadequate, both in size and management direction. Its 89,560 acres fails to include all of the important ecological and geological features that need protection in an essentially undisturbed condition. Examples of areas excluded are: toe of avalanche deposit; Pine-Muddy mudflow system; old-growth forests in the Kipuka, Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and Strawberry Mountain areas; Castle Lake, Smith Creek Butte; previous lava and pyroclastic deposits on south and east flanks of the mountain. The limited size would allow an open pit copper mine on Goat Mountain (p.13), where up to 15,000 acres could be irreparably harmed.

Characterizing the interpretive area as adequate protection is also stretching credibility. Allowing heavy equipment to remove logs from that portion of the Green River with remnants of oldgrowth, is to seriously degrade one of the most important areas within the planning unit; bulldozing roads up the Muddy River, and allowing "substantial modifications" to the river system itself is not protection at all. Vegetative manipulation and salvage would also be allowed, which will alter the natural processes. Such "flexibility" in management only strengthens the case for a National Monument.

The interpretive area does not even provide many good opportunities for interpretation. Without a massive, incredibly expensive and damaging road building program, the public will view most of the area through clearcuts. On the other hand protection of a greater area will allow this same recreation and tourism to occur in substantially natural areas. We agree that much of the core area is inappropriate for roads and developed interpretive facilities which makes the peripheral areas even more important for providing these uses.

The interpretive area would allow geothermal leasing and mineral prospecting. This area is far too valuable as a natural laboratory, classroom and recreational area to allow such desecration. Greater potential for these resources exists elsewhere with substantially less conflict. Exploitation of those areas should be exhausted prior to considering Mt. St. Helens for such exploration.

We find ludicrous the proposition that a major geothermal generating facility could be operated "unobtrusively" on the flanks of the volcano itself (p.146). Any such facility would require roads, parking, offices, transmission lines, as well as a large generating plant. This would be a major impact on the area no matter where in the planning unit it was sited.

The same disregard for ecological features is evident in the minerals policy where most of the area would be open to mining, including open pit operations. As mentined before, the old-growth forest is a critical resource; it cannot be allowed to be eliminated by such mining activity. Pages 145 and 146 also state that insect control measures will be undertaken "if unacceptable insect conditions materialize." There is no criteria given for what constitutes "unacceptable conditions," nor does it give any indication of what types of measure will be taken. From the experience of the past year it is apparent that almost a total absence of insects is sufficient enough to trigger these control methods, and these methods are limited to wholesale salvage logging. Greater specificity is needed to define acceptable management of the interpretive area proposed.

The preferred alternative proposes habitat protection for only 52% of the remaining spotted owl population (13 pairs).Given the potential for another eruption, fire or avian disease epidemic, this puts the population of this specie perilously close to extinction in this region, although this was once a vast area of prime habitat for these birds as well as other species.

At the same time deer and elk are posed for management at 70% of maximum potential population, which is near record high levels in recent years. So, while spotted owls will take additional reduction in habitat and thus populations, deer and elk are slated to remain at very high levels. One can only surmise that the Forest Service views these game species as inherently more important, or because they are more compatible with timber harvesting they fit much better into the master plan for turning the Gifford Pinchot National Forest into a vast National Tree Farm.

In the specific instance we noted there is not sufficient habitat set aside for a pair of spotted owls in the Kipuka area, despite the fact the the recent owl survey sighted an owl there.

While we are also concerned with the sad shape of our anadramous fish, we question why additional manipulation is proposed for these species in the interpretive area. What good will it do? What will be the impact on natural processes? We know so little about this volcanic ecosystem, we may attempt to reestablish these runs before the ecosystem is prepared to handle them. Merely providing free-flowing streams, gravel and cottonwood along the banks does not ensure that the various habitat, food and other requirements have been met. It is interesting to note that the impact on fisheries from roads in the preferred alternative is the greatest of all alternatives shown.(p. 106).

The primary fish species in the Muddy River is trout, (p. 36) a recreational, not commercial fishery. As with the lakes, such a costly program of man-induced rehabilitation would reap few benefits. Natural restoration of habitat may well succeed long before recreationists are allowed to return to its banks.

We do support the preferred alternatives prohibition of ORVs during the summer. We are wary of winter use as well.

Fire needs a more balanced approach. At present it harkens back to the "put it out at any cost" philosophy of early years. It seems quite reasonable to suggest that fire is an integral part of the ecosystem's recovery from an eruption. An aggressive fire suppression program may short-circuit natural ecological succession. This could impact recovery or productivity of these lands. Protection of resources outside the protective area needs a case-by-case assessment, not wholesale suppression.

A major factor in the risk of fire is ignition (p.89). Statistics show that most large fires now are caused by man. The lack of large fires in the Mt. St. Helens area, despite the heavy fuel loads, was likely due to the fact that loggers and recreationists were excluded. The DEIS even states that "Salvage logging and other recovery activities will result in an increased risk of fire from human ..." sources (p.25). Thus the risk of natural fires should be put in perspective and greater consideration be given to the risk of man-caused fires that would be inevitable with the actions encouraged in the preferred alternative.

We are quite disturbed that significant areas are slated for intensive timber management that have severe limitations to that type of use. Substantial portions of the south flank of Mt. St. Helens are mapped in the DEIS as having very low productivity. The GPNF Soils Atlas describes these soils as Site Class V, with "low potential for regeneration," "low fertility," with a moderate susceptibility to "accelerated surface erosion with loss of productivity...during and subsequent to timber harvest operations." This does not appear to be a prime candidate for timber management, especially considering the other values of that land.

The preferred alternative also allocates the steep forested hillsides in the Kipuka roadless area to timber harvesting. The map shows the area to have moderate to high timber productivity. However, the Soils Atlas lists those areas as having productivity no higher than Site Class III.

The maps do show that roads are not recommended in the area. This is confirmed in the Soils Atlas with descriptions such as "steep, unstable soils; poor alignment on dissected slopes; greatly increased mass -movement potential; severe sidecast waste damage, expensive road maintenance"; "sloughing and raveling of pumice surface soils;" "Very unstable, wet, plastic soils, muddy, greatly increased mass movement w/severe damage to resources, high road maintenance."

Timber management is likely to produce severe damage to other resources, according the SRI,and it recommends only suspended systems. This is contrary to the information on the DEIS Timber Harvest Guidelines Map. Despite the severe soils problems, the preferred alternative allocates the area for logging. We must object to this ill-advised decision. Also, no roads should be allowed up the undisturbed portion of the Green River.

The preferred alternative also indicates that intensive timber management will occur in the headwaters of the Green River. This is despite the description for these soils as having "low fertility", "low potential for regeneration" and a "High Susceptibility to Soil and Other Resource Damage by Timber Harvest Operations." It anticipates"High soil disturbance from equipment operation results in severe erosion and loss of productivity, excessive rate of road cutbank and fill failures cause severe damage to landscape and resources." Again, this does not seem an appropriate place to plan logging and roadbuilding. The proposed road connecting Ryan Lake to the 100 road would cross these extremely fragile soils. This cannot be tolerated.

Similar type soils exist in the Goat Creek drainage and on the slopes of Strawberry Ridge. Once again, timber management should not be contemplated in these areas. The damage to other resources would be too great in any part of the National Forest under these conditions. In the Mt. St.Helens area such activites are unthinkable considering the international significance of the area. The discussion is limited but does mention potential for erosion, and "loss of soil nutrients...as a result of harvest" (p.97).

With such impact probable, a more detailed road and development plan is needed in the DEIS to properly assess the impacts of land allocations. Also, the DEIS states that 70% of the roads will be reconstructed. Which ones are these?

Road construction in these areas is one of the most serious impacts of the preferred alternative. Such zealous construction plans must be stopped. They are a waste of money and will damage other resources.

This only points up one example of how the Forest Service engineers and foresters are overconfident in their ability to put the mountain back together again or to mitigate damage from their own activities. The ineffective seeding and dam projects show the futility of these engineering solutions.

The reseeding program was supposed to decrease erosion and accelerate vegetative cover. This was a dismal failure, while native plants made a remarkable recovery. An additional concern is introduction of non-native which may cause an imbalance in this fragile ecosystem (p.97).

The suggestion that logging is somehow going to reduce erosion is beyond comprehension (p.96). Every clearcut in the GPNF has increased erosion rates, in some cases depositing substantial quantities of material in streams. The more erosive the soils, the greater the impact. Now we are told that by logging in the ash, which is incredibly susceptible to erosion, that somehow the erosion will decrease. No studies have been done, nor any pilot projects to demonstrate this.

While mixing of the ash and duff may have some beneficial effects, the only place so far that it has been tried out on Weyerhaeuser Company land which has less ash cover and gentler slopes. Many sites in the National Forest are steep and covered with ash to a substantial depth. Removal of logs that are effective sediment traps, could exacerbate the sedimentation problem (Watershed Rehabilitation Report). The DEIS alludes to this problem on page 97, but underestimates its effects. We suspect that any mixing from logging will occur after substantial amounts of ash have been dislodged and washed downslope. We do not agree with the analysis of the insect situation that indicates that massive timber salvage is necessary. (p.31).

For additional details, refer to our January 8, 1981 letter on the Timber Salvage EAR.

The construction of a major visitor center with attendant roads, parking lots, concessions and other public facilities near Ape Cave seems unwise. This is a unique feature that deserves careful protection for both surface and subsurface resources.

The adjacent caves, its flora and fauna and surrounding ecosystem must be protected. The effects of this extensive construction are simply not addressed in the DEIS. Where will the water supply come from for such a large facility? What will happen to the runoff from the parking lots? Sewage and other waste water must be adequately controlled. How will this be done?

THe GPNF Soils Resource Inventory supports our contention that the entrace to Ape Cave is not a suitable location for a major visitor center. It rates the site's potential for Recreation Area Development as "unsuited to low," the major limitation being "severe soil depth limitations" for "Sewage Filter Field Use." Nearby areas also have sewage filter field problems.

A modest interpretive site appears to be more appropriate to the site and features. Another location should be chosen for the major south visitor's center.

Plecotus townsendi is a rare specie of bat that inhabits the caves in the Kipuka Lava Flow, including one south of the Natinal Forest boundary. Other rare subterranean fauna are also found in these localities. This should be recognized and the preferred alternative revised to include protection for such caves. If the statement on page 155 that the "entire lava caves area" "should be managed as a unit" is true, then these caves should be added to the protected area. The boundaries proposed for the interpretive area would truncate the lava flow, excluding important botanical and zoological associations and habitats and possible undiscovered caves.

The preferred alternative proposes to log Quartz Creek, but present management direction mandates, "defer cutting on the steep slopes until selective cable logging methods are practical." Has the situation changed? Will the Forest Service respect this management direction? Or have these new methods been developed?

The preferred alternative does not give sufficient recognition to wetlands. The area north of Marble Mountain, at 370 acres, is the largest in the planning unit, is a critical elk calving area and yet receives no special designation.

Rationale

We do not agree that the preferred alternative achieved a "reasonable balance" (p.121) in management goals. Protection of ecological features is subordinated to timber goals. Any important geological and scenic features are likewise destroyed to maintain timber quotas. The Forest Service apparently does not adequately grasp the importance of this area, but treats much of it in a "business as usual" fashion (General Forest, etc.). Timber harvest occurs all over the GPNF, Washington State and the Northwest; active volcanoes are exceedingly rare and only one exists in this region. An understanding of this perspective is essential to arrive at an appropriate allocation of resources.

As noted above, Alternative 1 is not the "most protective" proposal for geological features. Relying on this comparison to arrive at the preferred alternative renders this decision invalid. At that, Alternative 7 is not the same as Alternative 1. It fails to include several areas suggested by USGS scientists, such as portions of the Muddy River and Pine and Swift Creeks or pyroclastic flows.

Proposed management of resources on private lands is again directed only at unusual features. This is far too narrow a concept. The scientific and interpretive value of this area is not just found in the unusual features but the comparison with the commonplace, or the baseline. Continued management by state and private landowners would guarantee that the natural condition would be replaced by an industrially managed forest.

Rehabilitation "is possible in most areas." This assumes that man-induced manipulation or "rehabilitation is most desirable or effective. The primary controllable factor in downstream watershed values will come from logging. Since the Toutle River is beyond man's control and Swift Reservoir traps sediment in the Lewis River drainage, only the Green River can be considered a major controllable contributor of sediment to the Cowlitz. We disagree with your assertion that erosion control there will be best achieved by logging operations. That conclusion is totally unsupported by evidence.

It will provide "high levels of timber salvage." Although observation of recent DNR sales indicate the demand for this timber is not as great as purported. Impacts on other resources are underestimated.

The preferred alternative certainly does not "provide the widest array of educational and interpretive opportunities..." The Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal has considerably more interpretive sites protected and available for the public. Many formations and ecological features are left substantially undisturbed where the Forest Service would cause significant disruption and modification (e.g. Pine Creek Mudflow, Muddy River floodplain, toe of avalanche deposit, Goat Creek, old-growth forests).

Critical needs of wildlife are not maintained, as spotted owls, among other species, would not receive proper protection.

The management direction for minerals and geothermal, again does not recognize that the entire area has significant values and not just the "most unique" features deserve protection.

Controls on insects and fire have been inadequately supported, and simplistic approaches to controlling such hazards are proposed.

The Further Planning Areas were improperly allocated to non-wilderness. The restrictions on research opportunities are overstated and may not be consistent with the Wilderness Act.

The area proposed by the Forest Service for an interpretive area contains may of the same limits on watershed and wildlife habitat manipulation that is used to dismiss the wilderness option.

Interpretive and educational opportunities are said to be reduced. From what level? They are at zero today. In many cases the interpretive opportunities are more properly displayed in a completely natural setting rather than from a parking lot. In most instances providing road access or visitors facilities would be ludicrous, such as Mt. Margaret, Kipuka lava flow or the avalanche deposit.

"Acceptable levels" of fire and insect control have not been defined. Again, many of the same areas were placed in the interpretive category with similar management direction. The Wilderness Act also does not prohibit necesary emergency measures.

Implementation option

We do not agree that the "cooperative management program" for non-federal lands would be less costly in the long run. Costs of administering lease or other contractual arrangements in perpetuity would be astronomical. To purchase the rights would involve much more complex appraisals and negotiations. The value of the rights is estimated to be nearly that of fee title and retention of the land in an essentially undisturbed condition is contrary to the expressed desires of the private landowners, who wish to proceed with intensive forestry. How will these questions be resolved?

We wonder what "greatest flexibility" for future management means. It appears that any land in this category will receive every effort to convert it to an industrial tree farm, totally negating the natural values that it has. Consequently, we can only conclude that lands placed in such a category will not be provided any degree of lasting protection, and that such a cooperative mangement agreement would be a costly exercise in futility. We understand that the private landowners are not anxious to adopt such a program, as it will also be costly for their managers, and will raise nettlesome questions constantly.

8. WILDERNESS

The evaluation of wilderness in the DEIS is biased, and insufficient to meet your obligation. The decision is certainly premature, and cannot be accepted since the evaluation has little or no foundation in the Wilderness Act, as well as including inaccuracies in locating some features.

The discussion admits to the suitability of and need for wilderness but says the areas are not available, due primarily to alleged constraints on research , interpretation and evacuation. These are simply not accurate criticisms of the exceptional wilderness resource around Mt. St. Helens.

Suitability

The Forest Service relies heavily on "challenge", "screening", RARE II "goals", "variety" and a comparison of the "availability" of primitive recreation opportunities in other areas in their evaluation of roadless areas for Wilderness. None of these criteria can be found in the Wilderness Act. Where do they originate and why is Forest Service policy not consistent with legislative mandate?

An incredible example of the Forest Service reinterpreting their obligation is the evaluation of the Kipuka area as "marginally suitable" for wilderness (p. 155). The DEIS says it "barely meets the size criteria." (p. 155). (emphasis added). Such editorializing is totally inappropriate. The Wilderness Act specifies a minimum size of 5,000 acres; If it meets that minimum that is all that is necessary.

It goes on to judge the degree of challenge of the area. Such an evaluation is subjective and inappropriate. Challenge is relative to the physical ability of the user. Does the Forest Service have minimum standards for persons to enter a Wilderness? Doesn't this discriminate against handicapped persons who might wish to visit a wilderness area that is not as "challenging" as the Forest Service wants? Congress felt no need for such a determination; the Forest Service shouldn't either.

When convenient to eliminate an area from further consideration, the opposite tack is used. In the analysis of the Mt. St. Helens-Mt. Margaret roadless area (MSH-MM) includes a criticism of the area that is based on its rugged post-eruption condition. We wonder how the situation there, where "the down trees will force people using the area to concentrate on bare ridgelines or trails..." differs from any other mountainous wilderness area. Our experience is that most visitors to the Wilderness Areas concentrate on trails or open ridges. The criticism has no basis and thus should be excised from the analysis, it is merely a statement.

Availability

Scientific use is noted specifically in section 4b of the Wilderness Act, as one of the purposes of a wilderness area. Emergency use of aircraft is always allowable in Wilderness. Without arguing whether the present intensity of aircraft use is permissible in Wilderness, the fact remains it will decrease over time. What level does the FS consider appropriate? The FS cannot use these excuses to eliminate the wilderness option.

All the purported impacts of Wilderness designation on research and rescue are short term, while Wilderness is for the long term. The situation is constantly changing, even the landscape changes. Forest Service management and perception of it are changing (thought not necessarily for the better). As the volcano calms down, access restrictions are eased, the need for intensive use of aircraft (which apparently is a major concern of the Forest Service) lessens.

The impacts of a seismometer is hardly incompatible with Wilderness. Occasional flights to establish or service them are not prohibited under the Wilderness Act, and eventually pack stock could be used. Much larger snow gauging stations are in existing Wilderness Areas.

As far as experiments are concerned, what type of manipulation of these areas is planned that needs mechanized equipment? Wilderness or not, a major value of the area is to study naturally occurring processes. In areas outside the National Monument, there are provisions for manipulative studies. Unobtrusive plot markers, core samples and such are not necessarily incompatible with Wilderness.

We do not understand the discussion of evacuation under availability of the Kipuka area for wilderness. If there still exists a serious hazard from eruptions, then the area would certainly be closed to the public, obviating the need for evacuation. If an eruption came suddenly, withou warning, then helicopoter evacuation could be permitted, as it would constitute an emergency, and such flights are allowed by the Wilderness Act. These alleged arguments against wilderness designation are biased and groundless and must be eliminated.

The discussion also attempts to make a value judgement on whether previous geologic formations are more or less important than present ones. We are aware of the important formations in the lava caves, and that some of them may be filled with mud to some extent. This is indeed a dilemma, but does not seem to be appropriate to the wilderness discussion, as the mud deposits and caves are north of the roadless area (although Ape Cave extends into it). Thus, if any measures to divert the mud from those caves were deemed appropriate, they would be done outside the roadless area at the upper end of the caves. Please clarify this for us.

Need

The evaluation in the appendix states that "the greatest need in the Portland-Vancouver use areas is for high-quality, lower elevation wilderness areas..." Yet the Kipuka area, and the Green River are systematically excluded from further consideration. All other low elevation areas in the GPNF have likewise been excluded. With this stated need, where will the Forest Service find an area that will be so protected? The fact that no areas meets perfectly the stringent criteria that the GPNF has set, does not mean that these areas should not be allocated to Wilderness.

The judicially discredited RARE II process has also been used to eliminate a roadless area from further consideration. This is because Mt. St. Helens does not fill one of the arbitrary "targets" set up by RARE II. Somehow there is no target for an active volcano in the absurd tree museum philosophy of the Forest Service's imagined wilderness system.

We question the assertion that allocating the Kipuka area to wilderness "...would conflict with many higher uses of the land." What are these "higher uses"? The evaluation listed several alleged problems with wilderness designation, but no other uses were given as "higher". As a matter of fact, timber wasn't even addressed in the evaluation section. Please clarify these statements.

Manageability

The FS has a mandate to "preserve the wilderness character (sect. 4b). Ease of boundary location is not a criteria for wilderness. Acquisition of private lands cannot be used to blackball a roadless area as this is specifically allowed by the Wilderness Act.

The use of private lands as an excuse to eliminate the MSH-MM area from further wilderness condideration is also inappropriate. First, there is a substantial portion of the roadless area that is completely federally owned. This is over the minimum size and thus could be recommeded for wilderness on its own. More to the point, though,is the fact that the FS could recommend the area for wilderness despite some inholdings, and in fact that has been done. We refer you to the Forest Service's wilderness recomendation for checkerboard ownerships in the Alpine Lakes Area.

The arguement that potential insect and fire hazards are a reason to eliminate the area from further consideration for wilderness must also be tempered. First, essential actions to stem a catostrophic loss from fire or insects is allowed in a wilderness (see section 4d of the Wilderness Act). Secondly, these hazards will diminish in time. Thus future consideration of the wilderness option should not be eliminated now. The sights and sounds argument has, we thought, been laid to rest. Apparently it has been resurected in order to eliminte Kipuka from further considertion. If implemented, such a criteria would mean there would be no Wilderness within tree miles of an ORV, as their noise carries that far. Congress has repudiated such nonsense in the FS evaluations by repeatedly establishing additional units of the NWPS adjacent to many types of developemnts.

Inventory

We agree that the eruption of MSH has recreated several thousand acres of roadless land. However the DEIS does not go far enough in its inventory. While roadless land outside the NF boundary is being considered for numerous other uses, wilderness is not one of them. Why the discrimination?

Also we must reiterate our position that the other roadless areas, 6071B and 6070 should also be evaluated in this DEIS. The splitting of 6071B in RARE II was improper, and the situation has changed so drastically in this area that only a total re-examination of the wilderness option for these roadless areas will properly discharge your reponsibilities.

Evaluation

Due to this misinformation and lack of understanding of Wilderness by most of the public and apparently a number of Forest Service officials, the Wilderness option is being thrown out.

The DEIS concludes that the roadless areas are not worthy of further consideration, apparently not ever. We disagree strongly with that approach and conclusion.

We are not advocating immediate designation of Wilderness. Rather, due to the uncertainty of the volcano and changing conditions,we feel further study is in order and the decision should be delayed. There is no legal requirement to resolve the question at this point in time, and maintaining the roadless areas in an essentially undisturbed condition wil not pose any great burden on other uses. During the Forest Plan a decision with more data and experience can be made. If Wilderness is judged appropriate in the long term but too restrictive in the short term then designation could be delayed until this eruptive cycle has ended.

9. NATIONAL MONUMENT

We support the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal for the 216,000 acre National Monument. It is the most desirable in the long run from environmental, recreational, economic, scientific. Mix of high rec-tourist use on existing roads, plus primitive uses. Attached is a position paper issued in January 1981 that gives details and rationale.

10. DATA AND MAPS

In many cases the data in the DEIS was inadequate, innacurate or not placed in perspective. These certainly cause misleading statements and skew decisions. Timber harvest data is always portrayed in relation to the planning unit or the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The four counties surrounding the impact area harvest two billion board feet per year. This puts the impacts of the alternatives in quite a different light, and should be noted in the DEIS. Since the public has not had the opportunity to examine conditions on the ground, the maps must provide all relevant information with the highest degree of accuracy. The treatment of resources on private lands was very confusing, both on maps and in the tables. Since the planning unit includes these lands, there should be consistent treatment in the resource data.

All of the maps show "existing" roads that have been destroyed by mudflows. For example, Pine Creek mudflow has covered several thousand feet of Road #N88. Almost the entirety of N92 upstream from Road 125 Bridge across the Muddy River has been wiped out, as has the 125 Bridge. Road N818 has sustained substantial damage from mudflows and erosion near the lava caves. It should probably also be considered non-existant. To leave these on the map is quite misleading to the general public and decisions makers, who have not been out on the ground or carefully reviewed aerial photos. It is plainly untrue that these exist and such an error must be corrected.

Only those roads that can be opened with grading or minor clearing and reconstruction can be shown as "existing." Those requiring any major reconstruction work to open it to wheeled vehicles should not be considered "existing."

Unique Geologic Features

The map of gelogical features is inaccurate and incomplete. The Dogs Head and Sugar Bowl domes are mislabeled. More importantly the map should not just be of "unique" geological features, but all the major features. The uniqueness rating used is a judgement of the Forest Service that is not universally accepted. Revised, it would be appropriate in the text to assist in evaluation, but it should not limit the resource maps.

There are several other features that need to be shown (see attached map). We do not agree that showing the numerous "E" features would make the map unreadable (p.11) With the color maps it is certainly possible to include the following major features: Fossil beds in Fossil Creek, the tree casts in mud on the side of Marble Mountain, and the tree cast in the lava flow (all noted on page 7). Also Mullineaux and Crandell mapped the extent of previous pyroclastic, mud and lava flows, these are certainly significant features to be considered (see attached map). Smith Creek Butte and other igneous features should be added as well. Other interesting rock outcrops in Mt. Margaret, Green River and Goat Creek areas should be displayed. The attached map suggests those additions that should be made.

Most incredible is the cone of the volcano itself is not even shown as a unique feature. The pyroclastic and lava flows described in the previous paragraph are geologically, topographically and visually an integral part of Mt. St. Helens. The extent of the mountain itself should be shown on the map.

Speleologists argue convincingly that Ape Cave should be an "A" feature by your classification system as it is the longest lava tube in the U.S. Also, the cave basalts shown on the map as #10 does not extend far enough north on the slope of the volcano.

We find #19 29 to be more appropriately labeled samples of larger formations that should be shown. However, using your system, a significant feature analogous to these is the road cut near Ryan Lake (p.2) which shows several layers of ejecta from eruptions dating back hundreds of years. It should be noted on the appropriate map.

Jackson Creek Lake should be shown.

Ecological Research Sites

The Ecological Research Sites Map is without foundation and therefore invalid. The entire area has research potential for ecologists. The USFS, itself, has at least twelve studies in planning unit that are not shown and more than 24 studies in Iron Creek, Clear Creek, outside the planning area. Highlighting various interesting or arresting ecological features may have some limited value, but this map totally ignores such areas as the old-growth forest of the Green River (which has survived several eruptions, fires and insect epidemics) or Kipuka Lava Caves. Not even the toe of the avalanche deposit is included. (Does its importance suddenly cease at Elk Rock?)

The DEIS states, "The plant communities in the unit have been established through the interaction of many factors, including fires and past volcanic activity. Communities on past mudflows differ from those nearby, being somewhat poor in species. Also, communities on soil developed from gravel-textured ejecta from past Mount St. Helens eruptions are lacking important understory species which are components of similar nearby communities" (p.29). This supports the need for a more wide-ranging protection of ecological resources. It should start by improving the resource map.

Goat Creek is an excellent example of a moderate sized, undisturbed, unglaciated drainage, with typical vegetational communities from 1500 to 5000 feet. As such, it is of scientific importance as a control area. It can easily be compared to the headwaters of the Green River which was severely impacted by the eruption, but not by man, and to the Schultz Creek which was both heavily logged and impacted by the eruption.

In evaluating research opportunities we must look not just at the near term but far into the future. While scientific interest at this point is riveted on the volcano and immediate vicinity of the impacted area. This is only natural as the opportunity to study an active volcano in the Cascades is unique and much sought after. The initial phase is to lay out baselines in the impacted area to extract data from the very first day. However, as on other volcanoes, there is also a need to set up control areas to compare the effects with the undisturbed conditions. Some of these may be sublte effects. This cannot be done with mere plots or transects. Those are methods of systematically inventorying an ecosystem, but if all but the plots are destroyed or altered the plots become as meaningless as if they were placed in the middle of a parking lot.

An ecosystem is greater than the sum of its parts. The interaction of vegetation, climate, fauna, geology, topography, are all facets of the ecosystem. This diversity of combinations must be preserved. It is also of keen scientific interest ecologically. The maps should show more of this diversity.

A heavy reliance on PNW for advice may lead to limiting of experiments and data, as they tend to be oriented towards applied science rather than pure science. As a part of the Forest Service they have a traditional emphasis on forestry studies, rather than broaderecological studies. The Forest Service needs to solicit greater input from the academic community.

Deer/Elk Winter Range

The map for deer and elk should be expanded to show other critical areas in their life cycle. The Green/Spirit Planning Brochure displayed a map with elk calving areas, for instance. Critical summer range could also be included. The map's value is further limited by not showing any data on habitat outside the planning unit. This is essential to gain perspective for a proper evaluation of the needs for this resource.

Wildlife Habitat

This was a very important component of the data made available to the public. Old growth forest and spotted owl habitat are critical resources. It would be helpful to describe the differences between the two categories, as we found no such information in the text. If some of this "Other Old Growth" is habitat for other rare or sensitive species that should be noted in the text.

While the information displayed on the map is very important, it is still a rather limited accounting of the wildlife habitat in the area. Important wetland, riparian, alpine, subterranean, raptor and other habitat could be displayed.

While the mountain goat and ptarmigan populations were wiped out in the eruption, there is a potential for natural re-introduction of these species. It is probable that a similar process occured after past eruptions. Thus it would be informative to have potential habitats mapped, based on the pre-eruption range.

The range or habitat of other species such as those listed as sensitive by the Washington State Dept. of Game, marten, foxes, raptors, invertebrates and others should be shown.

RARE II

While the RARE II map denotes the additional roadless land recreated by the eruption in the Spirit Lake/Smith Creek region, it does not show the roadless land recreated in the Pine Creek mudflow nor those portions of the Toutle River outside the National Forest boundary. The Forest Service may feel constrained from evaluating lands outside the National Forest for wilderness, but since the planning unit extends outside, the basic resource, roadless land, should be displayed. The public should be aware of the situation as both wilderness and non-wilderness options exist for protecting its roadless nature.

The RARE II map in the DEIS (p. 151) has substantial errors. A 6071 is too small and 6040 is 1 mile too far east. These need to be corrected.

Post-Eruption Land Condition

This map shows an area of standing damaged timber south of Ape Canyon. A careful review of aerial photographs , both color and infrared,indicates this stand is alive and green. A revision seems in order.

Similarly the mud/ash/debris flows on the south flanks of the volcano are more extensive than shown and so should be revised accordingly.

Road Location Guidelines , Timber Harvest Guidelines

A comparison with the Soils Resource Atlas indicates considerable discrepancies in limitations on ground disturbing activities. The DEIS maps are much less concerned with soil and resource damage.

Several of the areas are shown to be acceptable for tractor in the DEIS but the SRI recommends suspended type systems.

Timber Productivity

The map inexplicably shows thousands of acres of private land as productive timber lands (white, dot pattern) which they certainly are not. These include the major mud, pumice, avalanche and heavy tephra deposits, as well as the crater itself. We agree that there is serious erosion potential in some areas presently classified as productive, and where reforestation and mobility is extremely difficult. We would encourage you to add these areas to the "inoperable" category, as indicated on page 32.

Potential Salvage

There is a stand of trees south of Ape Canyon shown as large saw-standing dead, that is still alive according to recent infra-red photographs. This should be deleted.

Photographs

The photographs in the DEIS would be much more informative if they were captioned with location (e.g., p 14, 16, 17, 39, 45, 52, 54, 75, 84, 110, 122, 123, 124). Also, additional explanatory comments in the captions would increase the value of the photographs since the public has had no opportunity to view the are and thus no reference points.

It would also be helpful to locate the proposed land allocation boundaries on aerial photographs. These could be black and white or color.

11. CALCULATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Recreation

The calculation of recreational demand is based on spurious assumptions and conclusions. It apears to be assessing only the near term of perhaps 5-10 years hence compared to timber which is evaluated in terms of decades out to at least one generation, approximately 120 years). Even the DEIS (p. 155) termed the process as involving "considerable speculation." It is apparently based on the 1980visits to the I-5 visitor centers, and then extrapolated. 1980. This is not at all comparable to visits to the area itself. As noted on page 155, the average length of stay is estimated at 2-3 hours. We would suggest that the

Gifford Pinchot National Forest investigate visitation data for Mt. Rainier National Park, to estimate potential use at Mt. St. Helens. The estimates should be calculated 20 years and more into the future.

The converting factors used in Appendix F are highly questionable with no data to support them. The Forest Service must look at both a short term (up to 10 years) and long term (11 years+) to properly estimate effects of recreation and tourism. We suspect that considerably more visitations will occur. In comparison to the eight alternatives, the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal will generate the greatest tourism and recreational use.

Economics

We re skeptical of the economic evaluations. We question whether 7 1/8% discount rate is reasonable, considering the prime rate at over 16%. The 4% rate is totally unrealistic. These are serious problems as the timber emphasis is only justifiable with such a low discount rate.

Using only 20 years for the economic evaluation discriminates against recreation and tourism, as those uses will be severely limited during that time period. At the same time, logging will continue as a major use in the red/blue zone.

The validity of the conclusions is further eroded by the statement that "continuation of a 35.3 million board foot annual harvest level within this planning unit for more than a few years is unrealistic" (p. 92).

Another questionable assumption is estimating only timber receipts when calculating the payments to counties. This obviously favors timber as its ignores other sources, including potential payments in lieu of taxes.

We do agree that the "sluggishness of the forest products industry..." is "...primarily due to the collapse of the housing market..." (p. 46). Moreover we feel a national monument would have far less impact than even a minor change inthe prime interest rate.

12. CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS

We agree with the statement on page 123 that "The time period involved for planning has been short and participation of the public has been hampered by an absence of on-the-ground knowledge of the area." This has caused a serious effect on the public's perception of their ability to respond knowledgeably. Thus, it is even more critical that the DEIS be as accurate, informative and free of bias as possible. As noted in previous sections this standard has not been met in all cases.

Consultation with scientists other than from the Forest Service or other federal agencies is weak. While the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW) advice is valuable, other points of view must be actively solicited. The list of groups and individuals on page 123 includes not one scientist or scientific organization. While the list was prefaced with the note that it was not exhaustive, the lack of any scientific representation is an indication of ineffective [illegible]

The time constraint put upon the public to respond to this DEIS is also unnecessarily short. The document is complex and requires several hours just to read. Evaluation and composition of thoughtful comments involves even more time. Sixty days is just not long enough to accomplish this. Members of the general public and many volunteer organizations must work in their spare time. The fact that over half the DEISs went out to interested persons after the comment period was half over, indicates many persons were not able to properly review the DEIS before the deadline. We feel it is only appropriate that an additional 30 days be given for written comments. This is not dissimilar to the Alpine Lakes Management Plan DEIS which was extended to a full 0 days.

13. INTERIM MANAGEMENT

We object to the interim management direction that the Gifford Pinchot National Forest has implemented. These were initiated without proper NEPA compliance. The initial land allocation of July 29 and October 24, 1980 appear to have no legal basis. They went far beyond the emergency measures needed to respond to the threats to health and safety. These decisions have profoundly affected this planning process and the resultant preferred alternative. This is totally inappropriate.

14. NEED FOR DEIS SUPPLEMENT

Since the DEIS failed to consider a reasonable range of alternatives, evaluatin criteria were not balanced and quantified values are invalid, the Wilderness review was improper, deficient and inaccurate data was used in decision making, a supplement to the DEIS is required to correct deficiencies. This must include corrected resource maps and revised evaluation criteria. There must be additional alternatives to meet test of NEPA. One alternative should include old-growth, unique geological features in their entirety, previous lava and pyroclastic flows, roadless areas, and areas suggested by USGS (Pine, Muddy, Smith). One alternative should display a National Monument alternative. One alternative should also display the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal, which is supported by a significant number of groups and individuals. In fact, during the Green/Spirit Plan, the precursor to the Mt. St. Helens plan, the Forest Service agreed to display the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal as an alternative. This agreement should be honored.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Raines. Mr. Gersten?

Mr. GERSTEN. Ms. Saul will go first.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN SAUL, MOUNT ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Ms. SAUL. Mr. Chairman, I am the cochairman of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association. The protective association was formed in 1970 when citizens became alarmed at the mismanagement they saw in the Mount St. Helens area. They saw logging creeping up the very slopes of the mountain. They saw clearcuts on pumice soils where new forests could not be regenerated despite repeated tree plantings. They saw roads constructed in steep, pumice soil slopes that had continuous erosion problems, and they saw clearcutting threaten prime recreational and wildlife habitat areas.

Through the efforts of the protective association, and with the help of others, some threats to the area were forestalled. The planned road through the Green River Valley of the Giants and the proposed logging of Miners Creek was stopped.

From the very beginning, the protective association supported national monument designation as the only means of obtaining recognition and sound management of the outstanding natural, recreational, and scenic resources of the Mount St. Helens area. The need for that national monument designation is greater than ever today because the Forest Service has demonstrated that it is unwilling or unable to recognize the unique opportunities which Mount St. Helens offers to the American people. Rather than using its administrative resources to devise a management plan of vision and planning, the Forest Service resorted to a business-as-usual attitude.

This business-as-usual philosophy translates into an overwhelming desire to salvage as much timber as possible with no sensitivity to the other values involved. Thus we find a Forest Service timber salvage sale currently being offered in the headwaters of the Green River drainage where the cutting unit boundary crosses over the Forest Service's own interpretive area boundary. The map I have attached to my testimony is taken from the Forest Service environmental assessment for that salvage sale.

It appears that the Forest Service is incapable of honoring boundaries of its own creation. As has been emphasized by preceding speakers, the protective association and its supporters are not opposed to all timber salvage. Indeed we have always recognized most of downed timber should be salvaged.

Furthermore, we are not antitimber industry. The protective association members live and work in local communities that are dependent upon the timber industry, and some of us, including myself, are children of people who are employed by that industry. We certainly appreciate the jobs that the timber industry provides.

Our concern lies mainly with timber salvage in the upper Green River drainage, the Miners Creek drainage, and the headwaters of the Smith and Bean Creeks drainages. These areas have spectacular displays of the effects of the eruption from trees swirled around ridges and jackstrawed by the blast to deep ash and pumice deposits. We believe these displays have great value for both tourism and scientific study. The headwaters of the Green River is particularly important because it was roadless before the eruption, and remains unaltered by human activity to this day yet is accessible right now for public viewing by way of the Quartz Creek Road.

The Forest Service does recognize tourism demand and the need to provide viewpoints for visitors, but the viewpoint planning seems totally uncoordinated with the timber salvage plan. Thus we have the paradox of Grizzly Panorama Viewpoint, and I will be quoting from this document, the Forest Service plan for viewpoint with its "* * * expansive view of the Upper Green River Valley in the foreground and the Mount Margaret Ridge," which will be overlooking the area to be completely salvaged this year from ridge top to ridge bottom, or the paradox of Strawberry Mountain Viewpoint which is described in this plan as "* * * probably the most outstanding viewpoint on the Forest as the crater and dome can be seen as well as an expansive view of Ryan Lake and the Upper Green River Valley below." Again, the foreground of this view is scheduled to be completely harvested this year.

A third example of the schizophrenic planning is the Road 92 junction with Road 99 Viewpoint which is described as having an "* * * outstanding view of the mountain and the devastated area in Smith and Bean Creeks to the south," yet here again timber salvage sales are currently being offered which would irretrievably alter that view.

In addition to tourism, the Upper Green River Valley provides an outstanding public education opportunity as an outdoor laboratory not only for scientific study as discussed by preceding speakers, but also for public education. The environmental learning center where many thousands of children and adults come to participate in environmental education programs every year is only about 15 miles by road from the Upper Green River Valley. Here is a superb educational opportunity to allow hands-on experience of the physical and biological science concepts and processes related to Mount St. Helens that can never be duplicated in the classroom.

There is no compelling reason to salvage this timber. Insects are not a threat. The Forest Service's regional entomologist reports that insects are at endemic levels and that he does not predict any outbreaks. Two fire seasons have passed without any problem, and finally, in some sale situations, economics may not even justify the sales because of the high cost involved in getting the wood up to the mill.

Testimony was presented yesterday about the number of deficit sales which are being offered, and three of the Forest Service's most recently offered salvage sales did not have any bids offered for this very reason.

Hence the Mount St. Helens Protective Association has initiated administrative appeals of those Forest Service timber salvage sales where it believes the trees have greater value on the ground over the long term than short-term use at the mill. We have included these areas in our national monument boundaries precisely because of their substantial tourism opportunities and scientific research potential.

One particular area where we have a number of appeals pending is the Upper Green River Valley which is research area No. 1 described by Mr. Peck of the USGS. We believe Congress should decide whether tourists visiting the Mount St. Helens area will exclaim in awe over the spectacular evidence of Earth's power, or will turn away in boredom from mediocre views emphasizing the evidence of human greed and insensitivity, and whether scientists will have access to these outstanding research opportunities.

Therefore, we urge the adoption of H.R. 5787 for the creation of the Mount St. Helens National Monument.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Saul Follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF SUSAN SAUL, MOUNT ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman; Committee Members:

The Mount St. Helens Protective Association was formed in 1970 when citizens became alarmed at the mismanagement they saw in the Mount St. Helens area. They saw logging creeping up the very slopes of the mountain. They saw clearcuts on pumice soils where new forests could not be regenerated despite repeated tree plantings. They saw roads constructed on steep, pumice-soil slopes that had continuous erosion problems, and they saw clearcutting threaten prime recreational and wildlife habitat areas.

Through the efforts of the Protective Association and with the help of others, some threats to the area were forestalled. The planned road through the Green River "Valley of the Giants" and the proposed logging of Miners Creek were stopped.

From the very beginning the Protective Association supported National Monument designation as the only means of obtaining recognition and sound management of the outstanding natural, recreational and scenic resources of the Mount St. Helens area. The need for that National Monument designation is greater than ever today because the Forest Service has demonstrated that it is unwilling or unable to recognize the unique opportunities which Mount St. Helens offers to the American people. Rather than using its administrative resources to devise a management plan of vision and imagination, the Forest Service resorted to a "business as usual" attitude.

This "business as usual" philosophy translates into an overwhelming desire to salvage as much timber as possible with no sensitivity for any other values involved. Thus, we find a Forest Service timber salvage sale currently being offered in the headwaters of the Green River drainage where the cutting unit boundary crosses over the Forest Service's own "Interpretive Area" boundary (see attached map). It appears the Forest Service is incapable of honoring boundaries of its own creation.

Let me emphasize that neither the Protective Association nor any of its supporters has ever opposed all timber salvage. Indeed, we have always recognized that most of the blowdown timber should be salvaged. The attached bar graph puts our concern in some perspective; out of some 40,000 acres to be salvaged, we have expressed concern or objected to salvage on only about 8,000 acres.

Furthermore, we are not anti-timber industry. Protective Association members live and work in local communities that are dependent on the timber industry, and some of us, including myself, are children of people who are employed in the timber industry. We certainly appreciate the jobs that industry provides.

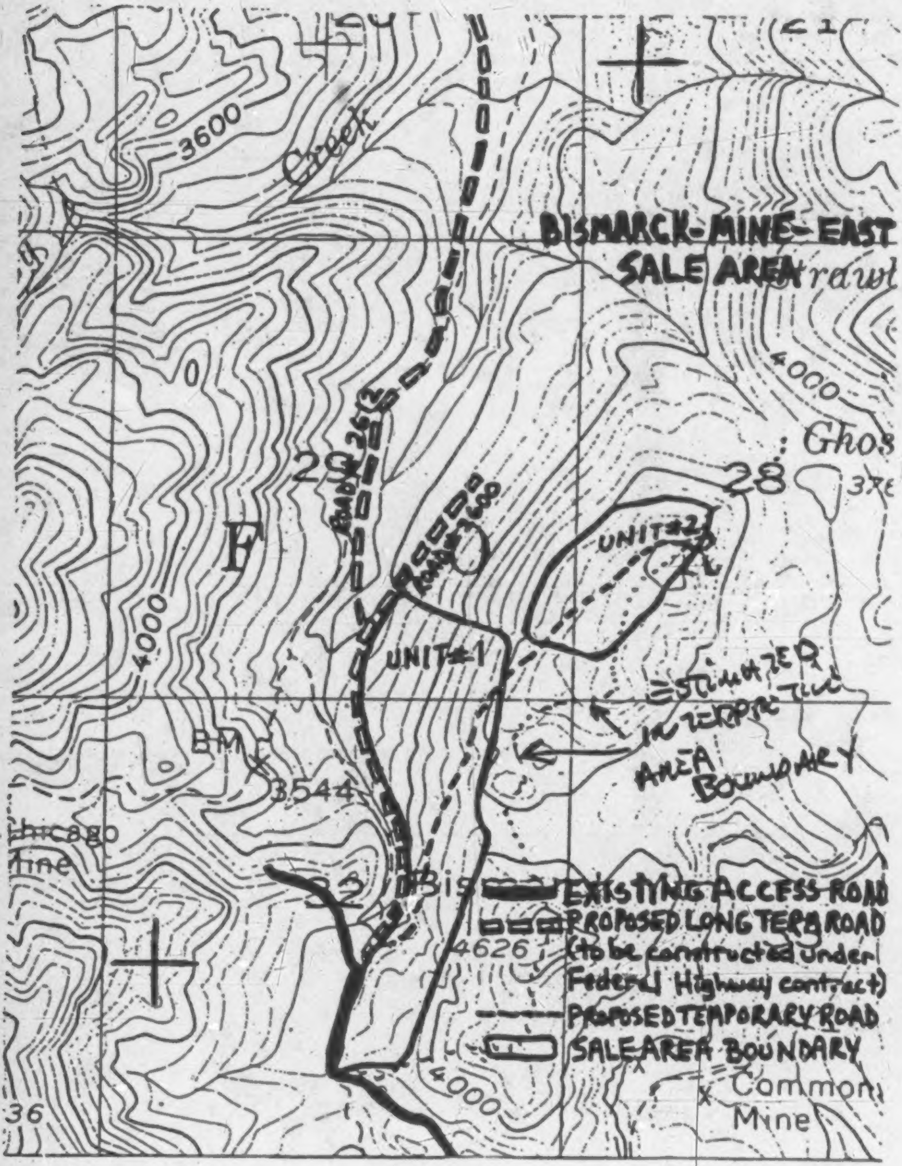
Our concern lies mainly with timber salvage in the upper Green River drainage, the Miners Creek drainage, and the headwaters of the Smith and Bean Creeks drainages. These areas have spectacular displays of the effects of the eruption, from trees swirled around ridges and jackstrawed by the blast to deep ash and pumice deposits. We believe these displays have great value for both tourism and scientific study. The headwaters of the Green River is particularly important because it was roadless before the eruption and remains unaltered by human activity to this day, yet it is accessible right now for public viewing by way of the Quartz Creek road.

The Forest Service does recognize tourism demands and the need to provide viewpoints for visitors, but the viewpoint planning seems totally uncoordinated with timber salvage planning. Thus, we have the paradox of Grizzly Panorama Viewpoint (refer to Photo 8024-30), with its "...expansive view of the Upper Green River Valley in the foreground and the Mount Margaret Ridge..." overlooking an area to be completely salvaged this year from ridgetop to ridgetop. Or the paradox of Strawberry Mountain Viewpoint, described as "...probably the most outstanding viewpoint on the Forest as the crater and dome can be seen as well as an expansive view of Ryan Lake and the Upper Green River Valley below..." Again, the foreground of this view is scheduled to be completely harvested this year. A third example of this schisophrenic planning is the Road 92 junction with Road 99 Viewpoint, which is described as having an "...outstanding view of the mountain and the devastated area in Smith and Bean Creeks to the south." Yet here again, timber salvage sales are currently being offered which would irretrievably alter that view.

There is no compelling reason to salvage this timber. Insects are not a threat; the Forest Service's Regional Entomologist reports that insects are at endemic levels and that he does not predict any outbreaks. Two fire seasons have passed without any problem. Finally, in some sale situations, economics may not even justify the sales because of the high costs involved in getting the wood out to the mill. Three of the Forest Service's most recent salvage sales did not have any bids offered for this reason.

Hence, the Mount St. Helens Protective Association has initiated administrative appeals of those Forest Service timber salvage sales where it believes the trees have greater value on the ground over the long term than short term use at the mill. We have included these areas within our National Monument boundaries precisely because of their substantial tourism opportunities and scientific research potential.

We believe Congress should decide whether tourists visiting the Mount St. Helens area will exclaim in awe over the spectacular evidence of Earth's might, or will turn away in boredom from mediocre views emphasizing the evidence of human greed and insensitivity.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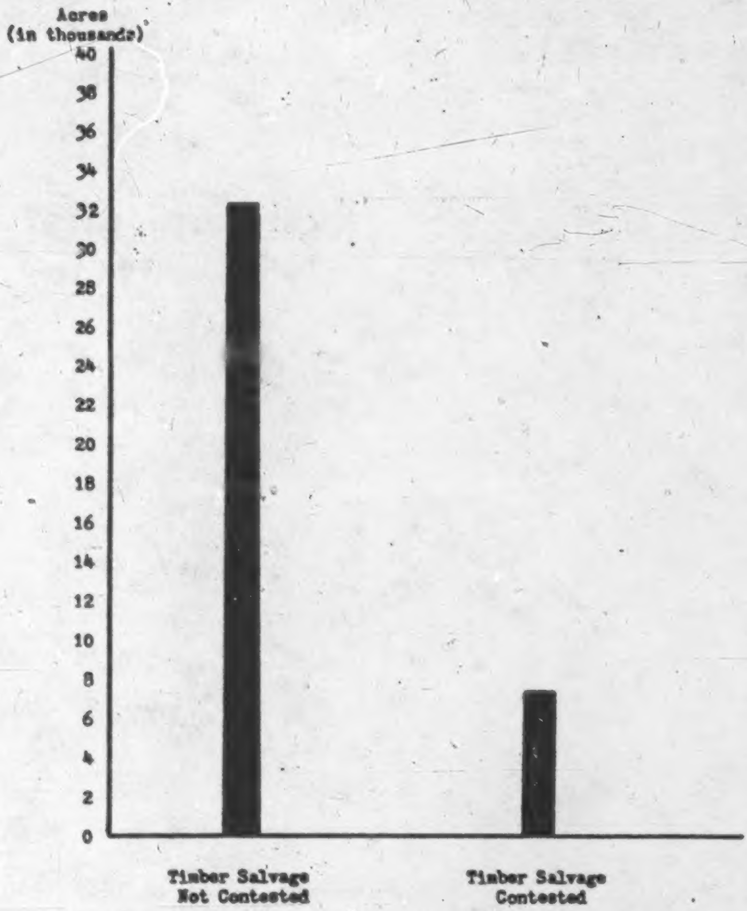


ACRES OF TIMBER SALVAGE OF BLOWNDOWN TIMBER CONTESTED AND NOT CONTESTED BY MOUNT ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

(Includes Private, State and Federal Lands)

(source of acreages: U.S. Forest Service documents)

H.R. 5787 -- Mount St. Helens National Monument Legislation

THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT OF 1982

A bill to establish a Mount St. Helens National Monument, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982."

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(a) Mount St. Helens is a resource of international significance, with inestimable scientific value, and vast potential edustional and recreational benefits for the people of the world;

(b) the resource includes, but is not limited to, the geologic features of the lateral blast and avalanche of the 1980 eruption, recent and prehistoric lava, mud and pyroclastic flows, tephra deposits, lava caves, batholiths, intrusive plugs and other igneous features, and the creation of new lakes and river courses; ecologic features such as oldgrowth forests, meadow, riparian and alpine communities, natural reestablishment of forest and other vegetational cover and associated wildlife in areas both severely impacted and those essentially undisturbed by the 1980 eruptions, and other ecological responses to previous geologic processes; and cultural resources from prehistoric, historic and recent time;

(c) the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has always been a scenic and recreational attraction of national reknown, and continues to be such, although safety considerations may presently limit actual public access into the entire area;

(d) that for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of the American people a comprehensive area surrounding Mount St. Helens, which contains both unique ecologic and geologic features, communities and landforms, and those which, by contrast, are characteristic of the region, should be preserved, for it is from such a spectrum that we reap the greatest scientific, scenic, educational and recreational benefits.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 3. (a) In order to properly protect the resources and to provide for public enjoyment and interpretation of the features described in Section 2, there is hereby established within the State of Washington a Mount St. Helens National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the Monument) of approximatley 216,000 acres, located within the boundaries as depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Mount St. Helens National Monument," dated February 15, 1982, a copy of which shall be on file and available for inspection in the Offices of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) As soon as practicable after enactment of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) shall file a map and legal description of the Monument designated under section 3(a) with the appropriate Committees of Congress. Such a map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,* That corrections of clerical or typographical errors in such documents may be made.

(c) The Secretary shall administer the Monument as a separate unit of the National Forest System, in accordance with the appropriate laws pertaining to such units of the National Forest System, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire all non-Federal real property and interests therein, including existing leases, easements and cooperative agreements, within the exterior boundaries of the Monument by purchase, exchange or donation: *Provided,* That acquisition of lands owned by State and Federal Governments shall be by exchange or donation.

The value of the real property shall be set as of July 1, 1982. The Secretary is further directed to enter into interim agreements to acquire the real property at a later date in order to prevent human alteration of the natural features of the Monument.

(e) The Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire sufficient property outside the Monument boundaries as delineated in section 3, and with Cowlitz County of the State of Washington, to establish administrative, interpretive, scientific and other facilities needed in the furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(f) Subject to valid existing rights, all lands and waters within the Monument are hereby withdrawn from disposition under the public land laws, and from location, entry and patent under the United States mining laws, and from the operation of the United States mineral leasing laws, and from the operation of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. No commercial timber harvest or water resource developments shall be allowed within the Monument.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MONUMENT

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall manage the Monument to preserve the geologic, ecologic and cultural resources found there in as natural a state as possible, allowing primarily natural geologic forces and ecological succession to continue unimpeded: *Provided,* That actions may be taken to control fire, insects, diseases and other agents that might endanger irreplaceable features within the Monument or would cause substantial damage to significant resources adjacent to the Monument, or would endanger human life: *Provided further,* That any such actions shall be the minimum necessary to prevent or reduce the unacceptable damage, based on a written finding of need and assessment of alternative courses of action.

(b) The Secretary is directed to prepare within two years of enactement of this Act a management plan for the monument in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such a plan shall be developed with full public involvement, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), and in consultation with the State of Washington. The plan shall include contingency plans that address anticipated threats to life and property.

(c) The Secretary shall provide, as safety allows, recreational and interpretive facilities for the use of the public which are compatible with the purposes for which the Monument was established, and may assist local governmental agencies within Cowlitz, Skamania and Lewis counties with related interpretive programs: *Provided,* That roads or other developed facilties shall be located primarily in areas that were developed prior to the 1980 eruption and are still readily apparent on the ground, and that other roads no longer needed for proper administration of the Monument shall be obliterated by man-made actions or by allowing natural forces to occur. The Secretary shall also allow legitimate scientific studies to be undertaken: *Provided,* That such scientific studies shall cause minimum alteration to the natural condition of the Monument.

(d) In order to protect the Monument's resources, reduce user conflicts and ensure visitor safety, the Secretary is authorized to control times and means of access and use of the Monument or parts thereof: *Provided,* That nothing in this Section shall be construed as to prohibit the use of motorized vehicles, aircraft or motorboats for emergency and other essential administrative functions, or for legitimate and necessary use of authorized scientists.

(e) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132), the Secretary shall, within ten years after the date of enactment of this Act review the roadless lands within the Monument as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness and report his findings to the President. The Secretary shall conduct his review, and the President shall advise Congress of his recommendations in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the National Forests classified as "primitive" shall be deemed to be a reference to the roadless lands within the Monument designated by the Act, and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to such areas within ten years after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided,* That the Secretary shall maintain the wilderness character of such roadless lands until Congress has acted upon the President's recommendations.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Washington with respect to fish and wildlife in the national forests: *Provided,* That fish and wildlife management actions shall not conflict with the purposes for which the Monument was established.

IN LIEU PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

SEC. 5. The counties of Cowlitz, Skamania and Lewis in the State of Washington are hereby entitled to payments from the United States Treasury in lieu of taxes, as provided in the   Act of 1976: *Provided,* That any assessment of fair market value shall be as of the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated after October 1, 1982 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.●

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Ms. Soul.

Mr. Gerstin?

STATEMENT OF KENNETH GERSTEN, CODIRECTOR, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. GERSTEN. My name is Ken Gersten. I am a Codirector of the Washington Wilderness Coalition, a statewide association of organizations and individuals totaling almost 15,000 Washington State residents.

I would like to thank you for this opportunity to express our views on the protection of our country's most recently active volcano.

The Washington Wilderness Coalition would like to add its support to the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal for the 216,000 acres national monument proposal which in the House was introduced as H.R. 5787. A national monument is important as opposed to a national volcanic area because it is a system of known management with a reputation around the world, and it is—excuse me.

I want to also mention a couple of the areas around the volcano which are important to us. Toutle and Goat Creek are old growth forests and high ridges untouched by the blast; the headwaters of the Green River which have been mentioned by a number of other speakers; the Elk Lake area and Miners Creek; the entire Kipuka area which has a long history of conservation support from back in the wilderness area study; and the Muddy River, Pine Creek mud flow which shows some interesting and unique geological features.

My main reason for being here today is to ask that the committee accept the testimony and statement of a number of other organizations from Washington State which I would like to have entered in the record. I have a statement from the Friends of the Earth which is a national organization supporting a national monument managed by the Park Service.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, it will be included.

Mr. GERSTEN. The Forty-Six District Organization in Seattle has endorsed the Mount St. Helens national monument proposal; the Mount St. Helens Protective Association, as has the Federation of Washington Outdoor Clubs, an organization of 46 hiking clubs in eight or nine of the Western States; the Mountaineers in Seattle, which is the largest hiking and climbing club probably in the country, maybe in the world, whose members had Mount St. Helens as one of its basic climbing areas formerly, and now supports the Mount St. Helens national monument proposal; the Mount St. Helens Hiking Club, a Longview-based hiking club which has a cabin now under about 100 feet of mud and water on the shores of Spirit Lake; and the Alpine Society, which used to use Mount St. Helens for its basic climbing course to teach ice rescues. I guess they will have to find another place.

I thank you for this opportunity to present these statements and the support of the Washington Wilderness Coalition.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Gersten and Mr. Ortman follow:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF KENNETH GERSTEN, CODIRECTOR, WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MY NAME IS KENNETH GERSTEN, CO-DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION, A STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATION OF ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, TOTALING ALMOST 15,000 WASHINGTON STATE RESIDENTS. OUR PURPOSE IS TO PROTECT AND WATCH-DOG THE PUBLIC LANDS IN WASHINGTON STATE. ON BEHALF OF THE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION, I WOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR VIEWS ON THE PROTECTION OF OUR COUNTRY'S MOST RECENTLY ACTIVE VOLCANO.

THE MT. ST. HELENS AREA HAS LONG BEEN AN INTEREST AND A CONCERN OF CONSERVATIONISTS IN WASHINGTON STATE. YEARS BEFORE THE MAY 1980 ERUPTION, CONSERVATIONISTS HAD PROPOSED PROTECTION FOR THE MOUNTAIN AND FOR THE AREAS SURROUNDING IT. AREAS SUCH AS THE KIPUKA, THE MT. MARGARET BACKCOUNTRY, THE GREEN RIVER AND MINERS CREEK, AS WELL AS SPIRIT LAKE AND MT. ST. HELENS ITSELF, HAVE DRAWN COUNTLESS VISITORS TO THE SCENIC WONDERS OF THE REGION. THE RECENT ERUPTIONS HAVE SERVED TO BRING NATIONAL, AND EVEN INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION TO THE MOUNTAIN. BUT THE CHANGE WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE ON MT. ST. HELENS, HAS NOT LESSENED OUR CONCERN FOR THE INTEGRITY OF THE LAND. IN FACT OUR CONCERN HAS INCREASED AS THE FOREST SERVICE HAS USED THE ERUPTION TO SUBVERT THE NEPA PROCESS AND TO DRAMATICALLY INCREASE TIMBER REMOVAL.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE WASHINGTON WILDERNESS COALITION FEELS THAT A CONGRESSIONAL DESIGNATION IS THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT MT. ST. HELENS AND THE AREAS AROUND IT. I WOULD LIKE TO

ADD OUR SUPPORT TO THE MT. ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL MONUMENT OF 216,000 ACRES FOR THE MT. ST. HELENS AREA. NATIONAL MONUMENT DESIGNATION IS APPROPRIATE FOR THIS EXAMPLE OF THE MANY FACES WHICH NATURE TAKES. MT. ST. HELENS WOULD BECOME PART OF AN EXISTING SYSTEM OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

THE NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA PROPOSED IN HR 5281 IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE DESIGNATION. THERE IS MORE TO THE AREA THAN JUST THE VOLCANO AND AFFECTED LANDS. THERE ARE ALSO, AND PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANTLY, THE AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL WHICH REMAIN UNCHANGED BY THE ERUPTION AND THEREFORE ARE NOW MORE UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT THAN EVER BEFORE.

THE UNCHANGED PORTION OF THE GREEN RIVER VALLEY IS CALLED THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS BECAUSE IT CONTAINS THE MOST OUTSTANDING REMAINING OLD GROWTH TIMBER IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON. ALL OF THE PROPOSALS BEFORE YOU PROTECT THIS AREA. BUT MINERS CREEK AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE GREEN RIVER, WHICH ARE RESPECTIVELY WEST AND EAST OF THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS, WOULD ONLY BE PROTECTED BY THE CONSERVATION PROPOSAL. THESE AREAS TOGETHER ARE MORE OF A MONUMENT TO NATURE THAN ANY ONE OF THEM IS SEPARATELY. THEY SHOW SOME OF THE MANY FACES WHICH NATURE TAKES AND THEY COMPRISE A COMPLETE WATERSHED. PROTECTION OF DIVERSITY AND COMPLETE ECOSYSTEMS IS THE TYPE OF THINKING WHICH WAS USED TO SELECT THE AREAS WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN THE MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL.

IN CONCLUSION, AMERICANS HAVE A VERY SPECIAL AND UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTED BY THE ERUPTION OF MT. ST. HELENS. WE HAVE HAD A CHANCE TO SEE NATURE MAKE A CATACLYSMIC CHANGE TO THE EARTH'S SURFACE AND, IF WE LET IT, WE CAN WATCH THE GRADUAL READJUSTMENT WHICH IS FOLLOWING THIS CHANGE. THE MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSAL WILL ALLOW THIS OPPORTUNITY. I URGE YOUR ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT FOR THIS TIMELY PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVID E. ORTMAN, CONSERVATION REPRESENTATIVE, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

My name is David E. Ortman, Conservation Representative for the N.W. office, Friends of the Earth, 4512 University Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98105. The N.W. FOE office covers the states of WA, OR and ID with approximately 2,500 members.

Friends of the Earth strongly supports Congressional establishment of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument of 216,000 acres. This proposal by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association is a carefully drawn and thoughtfully worked out designation which would address the special management needs of the ecological, geological and recreational resources of the Mt. St. Helens area.

We are strongly opposed to the wholesale alteration and destruction of the Mt. St. Helens eruption features carried out by the Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service, WA Dept. of Natural Resources and private timber companies since the eruption in May of 1980.

Instant designation of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument by Executive Order in 1980 would have permitted the development of a comprehensive plan for preserving the unique characteristics of the Red and Blue Zones.

Unfortunately, indecision and lack of action by the Carter Administration resulted in confusion and uncertainty concerning the fate of Mt. St. Helens, one of the most exciting and geologically important features in North America.

Congress must now work to establish a Mt. St. Helens Monument, under National Park Service management to permit the necessary acquisition of non-federal lands by purchase, donation or exchange.

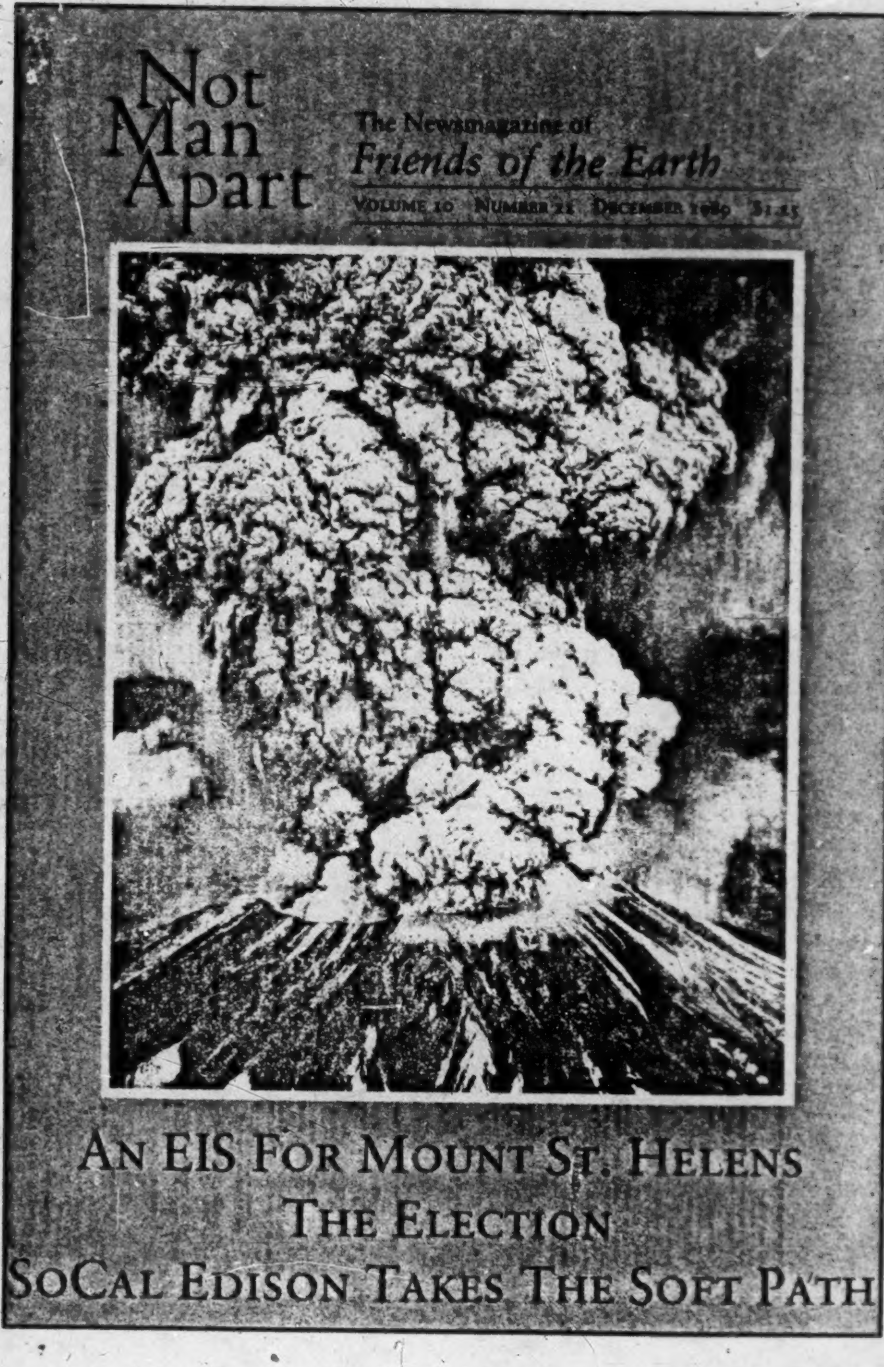
We especially support the concept of a Toutle/Cowlitz River Greenway along the flood plains of these two rivers from the National Monument boundary to the Columbia.

Given the uncertainty of the Mt. St. Helens eruption cycle, relocation of homes and families within what is a known destructive flood plain should be prohibited.

In summary, the proposed administrative designation by the U.S. Forest Service as well as the recommendation by the State of Washington fall far short of either a manageable unit, or a designation worthy of National Monument status.

We would ask that the attached article on Mt. St. Helens which appeared in the December 1980 issue of Not Man Apart entitled "Mount St. Helens: Draft EIS" be included in the hearing record.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony for the record.



Not Man Apart

The Newsmagazine of *Friends of the Earth*

VOLUME 10 NUMBER 21 DECEMBER 1980 $1.25

AN EIS FOR MOUNT ST. HELENS

THE ELECTION

SOCAL EDISON TAKES THE SOFT PATH

by David Ortman

December 1980 - Not Man Apart

Mount St. Helens: Draft EIS

To All Interested Parties:

An environmental impact statement for Acts of God such as the eruption of Mount St. Helens is not required by the National Environmental Policy Act. However, in the interests of providing a full disclosure document, the following draft EIS on the Mount St. Helens eruption, Cowlitz County, Washington, has been prepared using accelerated and abbreviated procedures.

Comments on the DEIS are to be forwarded to the following address as soon as possible:

David E. Ortman
Conservation Representative
NW office, Friends of the Earth
4512 University Way NE
Seattle, Washington 98105

No extensions of the review period will be possible.

1.0 Summary

On March 20, 1980, Mount St. Helens was shaken by an earthquake measured at 4.1 on the Richter Scale. Since that time six major eruptive phases have taken place:

First Eruptive Phase — 8:32 a.m. Sunday May 18. The cataclysmic eruption that destroyed the top 1,300 feet of the mountain sending clouds of ash drifting eastward across the United States.

Second Eruptive Phase — 2:39 a.m. Sunday May 25. A much lesser eruption which sent ash westward toward the Washington Coast.

Third Eruptive Phase — 8:45 p.m. Thursday June 12. Another lesser eruption which caused ash to fall on Portland to the south.

Fourth Eruptive Phase — 5:14 p.m. Tuesday July 22. A large blast that destroyed a lava dome which had formed inside the crater.

Fifth Eruptive Phase — 4:28 p.m. Thursday August 7. Another lesser eruption with ash drifting east. Due to clear weather the eruption was visible as far north as Seattle.

Sixth Eruptive Phase — 9:58 p.m. Thursday October 16. A series of four eruptions which for the second time blew away a lava dome that had plugged the inside of the crater. A new and larger lava dome, the third, has now formed.

2.0 Purpose of and Need for Action

Mount St. Helens is part of a circle of active volcanoes making up the "Ring of Fire" surrounding the Pacific Ocean. Mount St. Helens stands on remnants of previous volcanoes and is composed of lava flows, fragmented pumice, and other debris. The driving force appears to be the collision between the continent and the ocean floor, which float on plates. As these plates collide, various violent reactions occur near the edges of the continent. Volcanism is attributed to the ocean plate's plunging under the continental plate, which under heat and pressure forms magma, the fluid we call lava when it reaches the surface in a volcanic eruption.

The magma beneath Mount St. Helens was dacite, a silica-rich magma common in the Cascades but quite different from Hawaiian magmas which are fast flowing. The chemical composition of dacite allows it to hold a great quantity of water vapor, carbon dioxide, and sulfur in gaseous suspension. Thus, as pressure from deep within the mountain began to expand the north side, the scene was set for a large eruption. A weak point had been found.

3.0 Alternatives Including Proposed Action

Mount St. Helens is just one of a long string of major volcanoes of the Cascade Mountain Range which includes Mount Garibaldi in British Columbia; Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Rainer, and Mount Adams in Washington; Mount Hood, Mount Jefferson, Three Sisters, Mount Thielsen, Crater Lake, and Mount McLoughlin in Oregon; and Mount Shasta and Lassen Peak in California.

In 1975 Mount Baker, until recently the most thermally active volcano in the Cascade Range, showed increased activity but has remained quiet since.

Portland, Oregon, is the major metropolitan area in greatest peril. Not only is Portland situated near Mount Hood as well as Mount St. Helens, but there are also at least a dozen volcanoes in or very near the city limits—none of which is classified as extinct. All coastal volcanoes are connected in their subsurface roots, some 125 miles down, but it is not known what causes a specific volcano to become active. An eruption, however, of other Cascade peaks such as Mount Hood or Mount Rainer would certainly have resulted in far greater damage to the environment. In fact, had the major Mount St. Helens blast been to the south rather than the north, the possibility of wiping out reservoirs on the Lewis River would have added greatly to the environmental impact.

4.0 Affected Environment

The area surrounding Mount St. Helens lies within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. A land grant to Burlington Northern during the railroad era resulted in checkerboard ownership (the top of the crater is owned by BN) and management headaches. Some of the worst examples of checkerboard pattern clearcuts often include shots of Mount St. Helens in the background. Inspection of the blast area often failed to reveal what had been destroyed by the eruption and what were simply slopes devastated by Weyerhaeuser clearcuts.

When Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, the explosion and simultaneous landslide released hot gases, pumice, ash, and mudflows which devastated more than 150 square miles of forested and lake-covered land north and northwest of the mountain. It is believed that two closely spaced earthquakes shook loose the bulge on the volcano's north side, releasing the pressure and allowing the trapped gases in the dacite magma to escape. Before the mountaintop could slide down toward Spirit Lake the mountain erupted. The blast overtook the mudflow, raced across the lake knocking down trees, and swept down the Toutle valley blasting down trees until the swirling hot gases dissipated over 15 miles from the crater.

The ash spread eastward, darkening Yakima, Washington, 100 miles away to nearly midnight. Idaho's panhandle received between a half-inch and two inches of ash and schools were closed in Missoula, Montana, 500 miles away.

By June 3 the cloud of ash had finally circled the globe. The affected environment had become the world.

5.0 Environmental Consequences

5.1 Air

Four billion tons of mountaintop was blasted loose. Many of the particles were tiny, less than one micron in size. (A micron is one-thousandth of a millimeter). According to the National Bureau of Standards, particles of volcanic ash smaller than a micron may remain suspended in a stable atmosphere from four to five years. It is doubtful however, if more than 5-10 percent of the particles still remain aloft.

The composition of the ash varied from site to site. Analysis of particles in Idaho showed more than two-thirds silicon and smaller amounts of iron, titanium, calcium, potassium, aluminum, sodium, and magnesium.

The health risks from inhalation are still being debated. The presence of silica, the cause of silicosis (a scarring of the lungs), ranged as high as 10 percent in samples tested at the University of Washington. But silicosis usually occurs only after many years of heavy occupational exposure.

5.2 Timber

Robert Tokarczyk, Superintendent of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, estimated that the May 18 blast blew down 1.6 billion board feet of timber, more than triple the annual timber harvest on the Pinchot National Forest and enough to build about 160,000 houses. While the fallen trees, many stripped of all branches and whittled by the ash to a sharp point, are being sought by logging operations for salvage, erosion taking place on top of ash and mudflows was mostly absent on steep hills covered by downed trees. The trees act as tiny dams to slow running water, preventing erosion, according to a University of Washington specialist in forest soils.

Thus the decision by the Forest Service to proceed as rapidly as possible with salvage logging, at the same time the Soil Conservation Service and Corps of Engineers are carrying out extreme measures to insure that erosion is minimized, has been heavily criticized.

A tour of the blast area around Spirit Lake at the end of August showed small trees, identified as Pacific silver firs and vine maple, two to three feet high now exposed, apparently the understory of larger trees blown away. Reforestation could restore the general area within several decades.

5.3 Soils and Water

The new ash deposits resemble those of previous historical eruptions. The ash is low in fertility, porous, and contains large amounts of silica, typical of mineral soils. Plant roots penetrate easily, except where heavy deposits have formed a crust. Up to two inches of ash can be worked into the soil, but larger amounts may require deep plowing.

A recent report by the Corps of Engineers indicates the presence of phenols in surface and ground water around the volcano. Some phenols are carcinogens and others make water foul-tasting and odorous. Apparently, intense heat trapped in mud and water pools is causing rotting vegetation left over from the eruption of Mount St. Helens to produce high levels of various organic chemicals. The federal EPA has established a one-part per billion standard for phenols in drinking water. Samples taken along the Cowlitz river indicate phenols measuring from 28 to 190 parts per billion.

5.4 Wildlife, Fish, and Insects

5.4.1. Insects

The Mount St. Helens eruption drew attention to one segment of the ecosystem nearly always ignored in impact analysis —insect populations. Insects were an early casualty of the ash, as it scratches the waxy covering of their bodies and causes them to lose moisture. Damage reports on bees indicated that up to 20 percent of the state's bee population may have suffered damage. Insects provide the bulk of the diet for many game birds and song birds, and there was an almost total loss of insects in heavy ash fall areas in Eastern Washington. Fears that this would cut substantially into game bird population appear to be unfounded as the insect populations apparently made a strong comeback.

Less impact may also be felt in the size and number of next year's lake fish, which feed off aquatic insects, than was originally feared. Spokane area lakes hit historically by heavy amounts of ash have been some of the region's best trout spots.

Ants living in dead Douglas fir and western hemlock, and dragon flies making use of standing water have been early pioneers in the blast area. One species that apparently has survived the blast quite well is the mosquito. Mosquitoes in the moist mudbanks along the Toutle and Cowlitz Rivers have found the area ideal for breeding. Swarms have been reported far from the mudflow.

5.5.2 Wildlife

The State of Washington has estimated a loss of 1.5 million wild animals and birds. Based on existing populations, 5,250 elk, 6,000 deer, 200 bear, 100 mountain goats, and 15 cougars are feared lost in the blast, ash fall, and mud flows. Dairy farmers in some ashfall areas have noted a decrease in milk production among their cows. If the same holds true with elk and deer, there could be a higher than normal mortality among this year's fawn and calf crops.

Animals not killed outright but forced out of the blast area will probably also be lost. Habitat destroyed is lost living space and the surrounding area is usually populated to its natural limit. Excess populations compete for food and territory and the area around the blast zone will return to pre-eruption levels as excess animals are eliminated. This is a graphic illustration of what loss of habitat, from natural or man-made projects, will do.

5.5.3 Fish

The State of Washington has estimated a loss of 10 to 12 million salmon including 440,000 game fish from the first eruption. The mudflows wiped out the Toutle River which supported a fish hatchery, from which much of the loss of juvenile salmon occurred. Large numbers of spring Chinook Salmon from the heavily impacted Cowlitz River have shunned their native stream and headed up the neighboring Kalama River instead. By late June the spring Chinook had also fought their way up the Cowlitz, where several were caught above the mouth of the Toutle River.

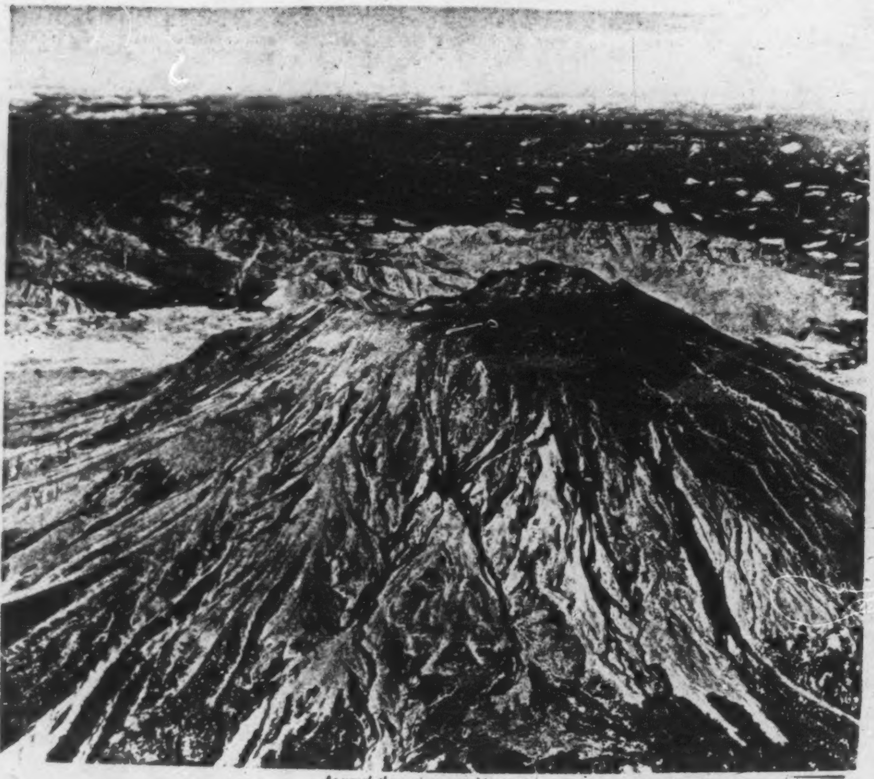
Idaho and Oregon reported little impact on fish and wildlife, but Washington State Department of Game officials released figures of $522,300,570 to cover recovery costs. By comparison, timber losses were estimated to be as high as $300,000,000. While both figures were clearly inflated it is interesting to note that the relative value of timber and wildlife in the blast area are in the same ballpark, a fact rarely reflected in management budgets for these resources.

6.0 Weather

Despite the four billion cubic yards of material blown loose (by comparison, according to the Washington National Guard, 200 million cubic yards of dirt was moved during the construction of the Panama Canal) it is unlikely, but not to be dismissed, that the eruption may affect the earth's climate. Volcanoes affect the climate when their debris creates a film that filters out sunlight and causes temperatures around the earth to cool somewhat. Of more concern is whether the eruption will affect baseline measurements designed to determine the increase of carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the atmosphere. The pattern of weather extremes in the United States the past few years may make it impossible to detect any impact from the eruption.

Footnote:

Mount St. Helens, once 9,677 feet in elevation, was Washington's fifth highest mountain. Today, at around 8,400, it has dropped to thirtieth.



As usual, the environmental impact statement is released considerably after the damage is done.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Gersten. The statements that you referred to will be included in the record.

I want to ask Ms. Lu Moore, a question. On the basis of what you have observed thus far, what do you consider the recreational opportunities to be in the area?

Ms. **Moore**. There are a number of recreational opportunities especially up around the Green River Valley, Goat Mountain and Strawberry Mountain areas. That peak has been one of the areas that many local people have gone to for years and still remains as a contrast between what was before and what happened closer up to the mountain.

Pine Lake in the past has always been a place where the local people would go for fishing and camping. It has an excellent view of the mountain. It was impacted directly by the blast of the mountain and was the site of the death of a few people, Chris Kelly among others, and therefore, also has an historical advantage and certainly will be a tourist draw in terms of recreation for all those reasons.

On the south side of the mountain is the Kipuka caving which is a sport that many people have indulged in in the past and which should be protected as something that people can indulge in in the future. It is a very unique area. Closer to the mountain as things calm down there will be large numbers of people who will want to, by footing in, experience the untouched effects of the eruption, perhaps at some point even climbing up the dome as opposed to climbing up the mountain in the past.

These are things that need to be kept in an untouched fashion. It is possible because of the adequate roading by Weyerhaeuser in the west and the Forest Service roading on the other side to completely drive the periphery and into the boundaries of the national monument proposal as put forth by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association, and many excellent viewpoints can be reached by car over Coldwater that look down into the Spirit Lake basin, and therefore negate the necessity of further roading into the interior of the proposal, and I can go on for three weeks if you would like.

Senator **Jackson**. Do you agree with the Forest Service about the location of camp sites, observation sites, et cetera., that were mentioned in its EIS statement?

Ms. **Moore**. I don't have a copy of that before me and I can't recall exactly where the camp sites are.

Senator **Jackson**. The Forest Service has a long-term plan that covers quite a wide area.

Ms. **Moore**. We have proposed campgrounds and visitor sites all the way around the mountain. There are excellent places for these facilities, and we feel that certainly they are a necessity.

Ms. **Saul**. I was going to add to the comment and say that in our proposal we have suggested locations for campsites and picnic areas and viewpoints, and of course, in many cases they are the same locations as the Forest Service because physically you use what is available and there are obvious places to do those things.

The main difference is that within our proposal those viewpoints and campgrounds are within the national monument, where the Forest Service plan there is one campground and two viewpoints that are actually inside the national volcanic area. The rest of the places, recreation sites, are outside. The visitor never has that satisfaction of actually having entered in and been inside the designated area.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. Does your organization have any policy or recommendation as to how compensation for private lands in any proposal should be undertaken, whether by purchase or exchange or some form of cooperative agreement?

Mr. RAINES. We don't have any specific land, specific purchase levels. What we do feel is a combination of purchase and exchange should work with the emphasis on exchange for commercial forest lands, and perhaps purchase for those that are nonforested such as a crater or the avalanche deposit.

The Forest Service told me this past week that they have recently done, concluded exchanges where they put the value of the bare land, commercial forest land, with road access, at about $300 an acre. I have no way of arguing with that. That apparently is a ball park figure. If you have 10,000 to 15,000 acres of bare land right around the volcano and you purchased, you are talking about $3, $4 million, the rest of it to be acquired by exchange.

There are many ways of going about it. We feel that there are sufficient national forest lands both within Cowlitz County and nearby Westside County whereby you would have a pool of land to exchange; perhaps a means of reducing impact on Weyerhaeuser and on the small mill operators is to have part of that land tributary to the Longview mill and exchange Federal lands there, and another part of it to be a little bit farther away so that you are not impacting the same small mills, and these lands we have identified were intermingled with Burlington Northern and Weyerhaeuser land.

Senator GORTON. Do you have any reaction as a citizen of the State of Washington to the Forest Service suggestion that the State school lands be donated rather than exchanged?

Mr. RAINES. I am quite familiar with the constitutional mandate that has been alleged by the Department of Natural Resources to manage their land.

Without addressing that issue, I do think it is fair for the Federal Government to justly compensate the State government for those lands as they would a private landowner.

Senator GORTON. Thank you. If I may, I would like to make a suggestion. As you noticed from the testimony of Weyerhaeuser's representative, it is submitting to us specific statutory language for the suggestions which it makes. You all have suggested that national monument status was much more significant and much preferable to the national volcanic area for designation partly because it is a known term I suppose for advertising purposes, but I suspect a more important reason in your own minds is because of the management techniques which are required in a national monument.

It would be very helpful to us I think to have suggested language which would cover the management techniques which you think are required even if it stays as a national volcanic area so that you have got some of those substantive provisions within the bill, whatever the ultimate designation.

There are, of course, some who feel that the national monument is so restricted that it can take what is inside the exterior boundaries that you pick up for a proposal who would not otherwise be there. If you could make suggestions as to proper management techniques, that would be helpful.

Mr. RAINES. That is an excellent point, Senator. If you will review section 4 of H.R. 5787, we have laid out some management direction. We tried to find the balance between being so specific that the management agency could not move, and so flexible that you would have a loophole large enough to drive a tractor through.

Senator GORTON. If that section were included in the other bill, it would cover at least most of your management concerns?

Mr. RAINES. That would go a long way toward addressing the kind of concerns we have about management within the monument.

Senator GORTON. Thank you. My last question—you had more time to prepare for it than the UW people did—would be to suggest to us as we work on the political problems here some kind of order as to additions to the Forest Service bill as opposed to the entire 216,000 acres, some kind of order of priority, what you think the most important additions would be, if you can make some of those suggestions now, each of you or all of you, and others more precisely later, it would be most enlightening.

Mr. RAINES. I think what I would prefer to do is invite you to come with us to the mountain with map in hand. We can go through each of these areas and we can discuss the importance of each of these areas and you can judge for yourself what you find to be the priorities. The decision is in Congress hands on this point, and I think we have come up with very sensible boundaries. We have analyzed it from the point of view of ecological resources, geological resources, scenic, tourist, recreational use, as well as management, drawing the line down the ridge which has the road wheeling in and out of the boundary. It is not a regular management solution.

We have analyzed that constantly and have tinkered with the boundaries, tried to make sure we have the best proposal we can.

Senator GORTON. For example, let's take, as I remember, three additional areas which the State has in its recommendation. There were three additional areas which the Geological Survey testified about. One of those was the same thing. Would those I guess five areas in total all be very high priorities?

Mr. RAINES. Certainly these are all critical areas. I discussed a few of them in my testimony this morning. It is very difficult to place a value on the types of resources we are talking about. It is very easy to say a tree is worth so many dollars, but how do you compare a 600-year-old tree to an avalanche deposit? Is it worth 1 acre, 10 acres, 100 acres? It cannot be done in quite so methodical a fashion, and it really does take an on-the-ground view to really understand the immense, just awesome nature of the area, and each area is distinctly different.

As I have gone around, each time I go back into the blast area from the air but more especially when I am on the ground I see new phenomena. If you look at one of those photographs you see dead conifers standing in the fringe zone. There a deciduous tree is living full grown which responded quickly after the blast. What are the mechanisms that work that way? If we rapidly salvage standing, downed, and blown down trees and we miss these, we have missed a rare opportunity to discover one of the secrets of the difference between these types of trees. Perhaps that would have some significance to the lumber industry by applying that to their management techniques.

I would say we should err on the side of caution and protect these areas rather than to err on the side of short-term salvage, especially on the Federal lands when we find that the urgency is not there. Fire and insects are not the great threat they were once thought to be, and with the salvage material on the fringes, on the edge of the monument, you protect those adjacent lands from any such damage.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you panelists. We appreciate very much your helpful input.

The Chair would suggest that the remaining three witnesses come up to the table in a group: Mr. Tom Manning who is the executive director, Longview Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Stephen Harris, author of "Fire and Ice," Sacramento, Calif.; and Mr. William Halliday, University of Washington and chairman of the Mount St. Helens Conservation Association.

Mr. Manning, we will start with you first. We are glad to welcome you.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. MANNING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, LONGVIEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mr. **Manning**. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, I thank you for the opportunity of appearing before you this morning, and I have submitted written testimony, and with the testimony I have submitted several resolutions and also some letters in support of the 84,700-acre proposal as set forth in your bill which I have with me today two more resolutions and letters, and one is from the Association of Western Pulp & Paper Workers supporting Senate bill 2133 as well as supporting the siting of the national volcanic center which I will mention in just a moment.

I also have two resolutions from the Board of County Commissioners of the Cowlitz County, Wash., supporting basically the same positions, and I would submit those for the record.

Senator **Jackson**. Without objection, it will be included in the record.

Mr. **Manning**. The Chamber of Commerce has been intimately involved in the Mount St. Helens disaster, and I must take issue and disagree most respectfully with Dr. Leopold. It was a disaster for the people of Cowlitz County of the State of Washington. I need not go into any detail on the massive mudflow and into the debris which caused a lot of problems for the people on the Toutle and the Cowlitz Rivers.

We have been on record since 1980 in the Longview Chamber of Commerce in stating that we feel that any land set-aside should be within limited parameters. We have also said that the public should have input. Governor Ray at the time she looked at this problem put together several task forces, and one of the task forces specifically was the public review task force which addressed the question of getting public input. I have the pleasure of chairing that task force, and we are quite a diverse group of individuals. There are 10 in all, and we held 8 public meetings in the State of Washington in areas impacted by the volcanic eruption. We had 439 people at the public meetings, and we have 448 written responses.

Out of that, from this group of 10 people, came a designation of the national volcanic area as a recommendation. We specifically zeroed in on a national volcanic area because it is a brand new designation. We recognize the fact that if you designate land as a monument or as a park, there are certain built-in restrictions and these restrictions, of course, have come from Congress, specific restrictions as to activity which can take place.

We feel very strongly that the designation of a national volcanic area is one which will give the Congress of the United States a lot of opportunity to get input from the public and to satisfy the needs of all the people rather than a few special interests, whether they be the timber industry, the environmentalists, the snowmobilers, or what have you.

We also, from this task force, came to the conclusion it should be administered, any land designated in this area, by the U.S. Forest Service, and we gave three areas of land designation—interpretive, recreational, general forest, and scientific. That is the background from which I am coming today as a representative of the Longview Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Weaver in his testimony made a statement that a lot of people do not know what this national volcanic area is, and truly they do not because it is a brand new designation, and consequently, we still subscribe to the view that the national volcanic area is the best way to go rather than a monument or a park.

I would like to speak to an issue which Mr. Wilkinson alluded to, and that is access to the volcanic area in the area where most of the destruction and were most of the viewing could be had, some kind of a substantive viewing by the general public.

We have State Road 504, and the position of the Chamber of Commerce in Cowlitz County is the interpretive center if it should be erected, and hopefully it will be, should be on State Road 504 as a site in Cowlitz County because of its proximity to the damaged area.

We also feel that State Road 504 should as quickly as possible be rehabilitated to at least Camp Baker, and in the very, very short, near term because people will be coming, and at the present time at Maple Flat they do not have an adequate viewing of what the destruction of the volcano has been.

Therefore, I would propose that if you gentlemen would consider putting as part of this bill the rehabilitation of State Road 504, and I studied the Kornbush Report which does give a number of viewpoints under the U.S. Forest and I submit one for the record, and this is a view of the volcano from Clearwater Ridge, Coldwater Ridge I should say, and this will give you an excellent view of just what we find of State Road 504, and basically the position for summarization is that we in the Longview Chamber of Commerce and the Chambers of Commerce in Cowlitz County support the 87,400 acres of Senate bill 2133, and also ask that you do consider a siting of the interpretive center on State Road 504, and in addition, rehabilitate State Road 504.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you this morning.

[The prepared statement and additional material submitted by Mr. Manning follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. MANNING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mr. Chairman, Committee Members, Ladies and Gentlemen; my name is Thomas J. Manning, Executive Director of the Chamber of Commerce of Longview, Washington. I want to thank you for affording me the opportunity to appear and furnish you comments from the Chamber of Commerce concerning proposed use and designation for the Mount St. Helens "event" area.

INTRODUCTION

When Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, the Longview Chamber of Commerce became intimately involved in the gigantic effort to attempt to restore some semblance of stability to the Toutle and Cowlitz river watershed, which had been devastated by this act of nature.

I will not set forth details of the destruction wrought by the eruption. It has been well publicized by the news media throughout the world. Our involvement was necessitated by the fact that our city is little more than 35 air miles from the middle of the Mount St. Helens crater, the only active volcano in the contiguous forty-eight states. We were rightfully concerned with a mud flow of massive proportions and then untallied blowdown of timber, the basic source of our economic well being in Cowlitz County. These were matters of most immediate concern. I must tell you that the citizens of our area were, and in some degree still are, extremely concerned with the unknown and its consequences.

I cannot help but take this opportunity, since we are involved in creating a public record, to point out the extraordinary efforts of the United States Corps of Engineers during the past 20 months disastrous times.

Representatives of the Corps were on hand just hours after the mud flow hit the Toutle and Cowlitz rivers. Logs, mud, and debris choked the area and the problem became one of paramount concern to some 80,000 people residing in Cowlitz County, Washington. Since the eruption of May 18, 1980, the Corps was involved in one of the most massive dredging operations ever in the United States. The lower Toutle River, the last 26 miles of the Cowlitz River and that great artery of international commerce, the Columbia River, were dredged or diked at least temporarily relieving threats of floods endangering our communities and commerce. We have great concerns for the Corps future funds to maintain good work already done. The personnel and contractors of the Corps deserve special recognition for truly "saving" our land - all in keeping with the highest traditions of a noble service.

And I am happy to report that the resiliency of the people of the Pacific Northwest who have suffered many natural disasters over the years, is still there and we are continuing our move forward with recovery. Just a few days ago, a delegation from our county visited Washington, D.C., and we now hopefully see some light at the end of the tunnel for some funding for continued dredging, which is an absolute necessity for the well being of our area.

With the base economy of our county centered in the timber industry, salvage of timber and reforestation of damaged state and private forest acres has been a plus for our area, contrasted to other more depressed sections of the state.

The State of Washington and Cowlitz County have now embarked on a cooperative venture to keep our rivers free of the large amount of volcanic silt coming from the mountain and we are now turning to a new, yet fledgling industry - Tourism. The Governor of our state has just revealed a tourism promotion which emphasizes "see the OTHER Washington". With monies allocated by the state legislature to assist in tourism promotion on a state and regional basis, we anticipate numerous visitors to OUR Mount St. Helens. This could well result, in the long term, in added economic benefits to our region.

POST-ERUPTION PUBLIC PLANNING

A principal effort of the Longview Chamber of Commerce began when the state set up several task forces to address the most pressing problems which were arising. One of these was a very vocal majority of citizens most affected by the volcano, literally demanding that before any decision was made by state or Federal authorities on land designation or uses to be made of the mountain area, that they be consulted in order to secure their most important input.

One of the numerous task forces set up by the Governor was the Public Review Task Force which I had the extreme pleasure of chairing. This was a very diversified group of people from all walks of life and from many pursuits who received a mandate from the state to secure PUBLIC INPUT to insure that the people of the State of Washington would be assured that their thoughts of this disaster would be fully considered. The Task Force met on a continuing basis, put together a planning document which solicited public input at eight public meetings held in areas of the state which sustained impact from the volcanic eruption.

Over 439 citizens attended the public meetings with 101 providing oral presentations running the gamut from snowmobiling to cave exploration and study. In addition, 448 written responses were received.

Upon completion of the public meeting aspect of the deliberations, the Task Force felt that ample opportunity had been given to all segments of the populace to set forth their desires for consideration in the final report.

The Task Force report issued on March 23, 1981, addressed the concerns which surfaced at the public meetings, the written input, and the deliberations of the Task Force itself, and has three basic recommendations in its concensus position:

1. Designation as a National Volcanic Area - and this is most important for being a new land designation you do not find in it the built-in restrictions of a National Park or National Monument.
2. The National Volcanic Area should be administered by the United States Forest Service.
3. The National Volcanic Area should be comprised of three land use classifications -

    Interpretive
    Recreational
    General Forest - Scientific

The Task Force recommendations, while calling for slightly more acreage than the bill before us today, is more consistent with this bill than other proposals advanced.

SUMMARY

We have noted that S.B. 2133 before the subcommittee today, calls for a recommended designation of a National Volcanic Area. The Longview Chamber of Commerce agrees with this proposal because it allows a variety of uses of the event area expressed publicly by numerous groups, individuals, and the general public. It also addresses maintenance of our forest land base ... the key and continuing element of our local economy ... plus the bill adequately addresses concerns for protecting key geologic features, for providing scientific study, for allowing a host of sports and recreational needs. We expect the area to become of great interest to many visitors from near and far in future years.

Therefore, I wish to inform you the position of the Longview Chamber of Commerce by resolution, which is attached as an addendum to my oral testimony statement, supports a National Volcanic Area under Forest Service Management as outlined in S.B. 2133.

We also urge, and endorse, the siting of a National Volcano Interpretive Center, in Cowlitz County on Washington State Route 504 corridor ... the most logical and direct route for visitor travel and convenience in visiting and learning of this volcanic event area and man's accompanying recovery. Our area was the focus of the volcano-caused damage and recovery. Our area is the best place to interpret the effort for posterity.

Thank you for the opportunity to convey this message to you today.

RESOLUTION

The Longview, Washington, Chamber of Commerce by Board of Director's action on March 1, 1982, adopted the following official positions:

Support of Senate Bill 2133, a bill to designate certain lands in the State of Washington as a National Volcanic Area, and for other purposes. Said lands within and adjacent to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately 84,700 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area, October 15, 1981."

Support the siting of a volcano interpretive center on the State Route 504 corridor in the vicinity of Interstate Highway 5 in Cowlitz County, Washington.

**KELSO
CHAMBER
OF
COMMERCE**

105 KELSO DRIVE • P. O. BOX 58 • KELSO, WASHINGTON 98626 • 577-8058

March 3, 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The Kelso Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors took the following position;

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports Senate Bill 2133.

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of House Bill 5281

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports the effort being made to locate the Federal Governments proposed Volcano Center in the SR504 Corridor.

Respectfully,

Mark Bell

Mark Bell, President
Kelso Chamber of Commerce

MB/jo

KELSO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

105 KELSO DRIVE • P. O. BOX 58 • KELSO, WASHINGTON 98626 • 577-8058

March 3, 1982

Congressman Don Bonker
House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Congressman Bonker:

The Kelso Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors took the following positions;

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of House Bill 5281.

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports Senate Bill 2133.

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports the effort being made to locate the Federal Governments proposed Volcano Center in the SR 504 Corridor located in Cowlitz County.

Respectfully,

Mark Bell

Mark Bell, President
Kelso Chamber of Commerce

MB/jo

KELSO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

105 KELSO DRIVE • P. O. BOX 58 • KELSO, WASHINGTON 98626 • 577-8058

March 3, 1982

The Honorable Slade Gorton
Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

The Kelso Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors took the following positions:

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports Senate Bill 2133.

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce is not in favor of House Bill 5281.

THAT The Kelso Chamber of Commerce supports the effort being made to locate the Federal Governments proposed Volcano Center in the SR504 Corridor.

Respectfully,

Mark Bell, President
Kelso Chamber of Commerce

MB/jo

Kalama Chamber of Commerce

"Where Water, Rail and Highway Meet"

P.O. BOX 824 / KALAMA, WASHINGTON 98625-0824

March 4, 1982

Honorable Henry Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Kalama Chamber of Commerce, a motion was made and was unanimously and enthusiastically passed to support Senate Bill 2133 which designates an area of approximately 84,700 acres as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Further, our group favors the location of the Mt. St. Helens Interpretive Center at the junction of the I-5 and 504 Corridor. This site is the only logical one as it is the natural gateway to the crater and blast area, and offers an excellent view of Mt. St. Helens.

We intend to campaign and advertise whenever and wherever possible in support of the above bill and for the proposed site, and will join forces with other chambers and organizations for this purpose.

We appreciate your interest in the well-being and welfare of your constituents in Cowlitz County. If we can be of assistance in some specific way in this matter, please feel free to call upon us.

Respectfully Yours,

Miriam Fosback

Miriam Fosback
President

Kalama Chamber of Commerce
"Where Water, Rail and Highway Meet"
P.O. BOX 824 / KALAMA, WASHINGTON 98625-0824

March 4, 1982

Honorable Don Bonker
Representative from the State of Washington
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Kalama Chamber of Commerce, a motion was made and was unanimously and enthusiastically passed to support Senate Bill 2133 which designates an area of approximately 84,700 acres as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Further, our group favors the location of the Mt. St. Helens Interpretive Center at the junction of the I-5 and 504 Corridor. This site is the only logical one as it is the natural gateway to the crater and blast area, and offers an excellent view of Mt. St. Helens.

We intend to campaign and advertise whenever and wherever possible in support of the above bill and for the proposed site, and will join forces with other Chambers and organizations for this purpose. We recognize your affinity with your hometown area, but hope that you remember that you are an elected Representative of the Cowlitz County area as well, and that you are realistic and fair to all of your constituents.

Respectfully yours,

Miriam Fosback

Miriam Fosback
PRESIDENT

Kalama Chamber of Commerce
"Where Water, Rail and Highway Meet"
P.O. BOX 824 / KALAMA, WASHINGTON 98625-0824

March 4, 1982

Honorable Slade Gorton
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Kalama Chamber of Commerce, a motion was made and was unanimously and enthusiastically passed to support Senate Bill 2133 which designates an area of approximately 84,700 acres as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Further, our group favors the location of the Mt. St. Helens Interpretive Center at the junction of the I-5 and 504 Corridor. This site is the only logical one as it is the natural gateway to the crater and blast area, and offers an excellent view of Mt. St. Helens.

We intend to campaign and advertise whenever and wherever possible in support of the above bill and for the proposed site, and will join forces with other Chambers and organizations for this purpose.

We appreciate your interest in the well-being and welfare of your constituents in Cowlitz County. If we can be of assistance in some specific way in this matter, please feel free to call upon us.

Respectfully Yours,

Miriam Fosback

Miriam Fosback
President

LONGVIEW LOCAL No. 153
ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PULP AND PAPER WORKERS
A Union for Today . . . and Tomorrow
P. O. Box 531 • 724 - 15th Avenue • Longview, Washington 98632 • Phone (206) 423-2080

March 9, 1982

Sen. Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Jackson:

The Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, Local 153, has gone on record in support of Senate Bill 2133 and for location of a volcano interpretive center on State Route 504 in Cowlitz County, Washington.

Senate Bill 2133 proposed the designation of approximately 84,700 acres as a National Volcanic Area in the Mount St. Helens event area.

We also endorse the siting of a National Volcano Interpretive Center on State Route 504 near the Interstate 5 junction. Our local feels that this is the only logical site for the interpretive center because it is the gateway to the crater and devastated area and provides an excellent view of Mount St. Helens.

Thank you for your interest in matters of concern to residents of Cowlitz County.

Sincerely,

Robert E Reynolds

Robert E. Reynolds
President

RER/kg

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

A Resolution Supporting Siting X
X RESOLUTION NO. 82 061
A Volcano Interpretive Center X

WHEREAS, Mount St. Helens erupted cataclysmicly in South West Washington on May 18, 1980; and,

WHEREAS, said eruption did cause extensive damage in Cowlitz County; and,

WHEREAS, said eruption and damage makes available a wealth of information to citizens and the scientific community not to be found in any of the other 49 states; and,

WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service desires to construct a Volcano Interpretive Center along the Interstate Five Highway Corridor (I-5) and with a view of Mount St. Helens; and,

WHEREAS, located within Cowlitz County are sites meeting United States Forest Service site criteria of: Proximity to the volcano, ease of access to the volcano, and additionally near visual evidence of destruction from the eruption and subsequent mud flows; and,

WHEREAS, Cowlitz County has offered to participate in the cost share of a facility which is located along the Spirit Lake Highway (SR504) corridor;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Cowlitz County Commissioners does hereby petition Congress that the United States Forest Service locate a Volcano Interpretive Center in the vicinity of the I-5 and SR504 to benefit the citizens of the United States and scientific people of the world.

DATED this 9th day of March, 1982.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Walt Church
Walter Church, Jr., Chairman

Van A. Youngquist
Van A. Youngquist, Commissioner

Beryl Robson
Beryl Robson Commissioner

ATTEST:
JACK TRENT, COUNTY AUDITOR

Eleanor Lawhon
Eleanore Lawhon, Deputy Auditor
Clerk of the Board

LONGVIEW LOCAL No. 153
ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN PULP AND PAPER WORKERS
A Union for Today . . . and Tomorrow
P. O. Box 531 • 724 - 15th Avenue • Longview, Washington 98632 • Phone (206) 423-2090

March 9, 1982

Sen. Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sen. Jackson:

The Association of Western Pulp and Paper Workers, Local 153, has gone on record in support of Senate Bill 2133 and for location of a volcano interpretive center on State Route 504 in Cowlitz County, Washington.

Senate Bill 2133 proposed the designation of approximately 84,700 acres as a National Volcanic Area in the Mount St. Helens event area.

We also endorse the siting of a National Volcano Interpretive Center on State Route 504 near the Interstate 5 junction. Our local feels that this is the only logical site for the interpretive center because it is the gateway to the crater and devastated area and provides an excellent view of Mount St. Helens.

Thank you for your interest in matters of concern to residents of Cowlitz County.

Sincerely,

Robert E Reynolds

Robert E. Reynolds
President

RER/kg

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

A Resolution Supporting X
X RESOLUTION NO. 82 060
A National Volcanic Area X

WHEREAS, the eruption of Mount St. Helens May 18, 1980 did create an area of national significance; and,

WHEREAS, the United States Forest Service, through its planning process, has recommended that an area be established as a national volcanic area; and,

WHEREAS, prior to the eruption, the United States Forest Service did manage a majority of the area impacted by the eruption for a diversity of wilderness, recreation, science and industry; and,

WHEREAS, Southwest Washington Counties of Lewis, Cowlitz, Clark and Skamania are dependent on the forest products industry; and,

WHEREAS, the 84,700 acres as recommended by the United States Forest Service will provide ample set-aside of geological features, interpretive and study areas;

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Cowlitz County Commissioners does hereby resolve that Congress adopt the United States Forest Service recommendation to establish a National Volcanic Area; and,

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Volcanic Area should include 84,700 acres as indicated by the United States Forest Service recommendation.

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that Congress authorize the United States Forest Service to acquire ownership of land within the recommended boundaries, manage said National Volcanic Area, and provide authorization and funding for restoration of access to Spirit Lake.

DATED this 9th day of March, 1982.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Walter Church
Walter Church, Jr., Chairman

Van A. Youngquist
Van A. Youngquist, Commissioner

Beryl Robison, Commissioner

ATTEST:
JACK TRENT, COUNTY AUDITOR

Eleanore Lawhon
Eleanore Lawhon, Deputy Auditor
Clerk of the Board

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Manning. We appreciate your very fine statement.

Dr. Stephen Harris is next.

STATEMENT OF DR. STEPHEN L. HARRIS, PROFESSOR OF HUMANITIES, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Dr. **Harris**. My name is Stephen Harris. I am here to speak on behalf of the establishment of a Mount St. Helens national monument. I am a professor at California State University, Sacramento, but I was born and raised in Washington State, became very familiar with the Cascades volcanos at an early age. I am author of a book on the geologic and volcanic histories of Cascades volcanos called, "Fire and Ice," which was first published in 1976 and revised following the 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens.

By a recent count, there are approximately 2,800 volcanos in the Cascade Range that extend from near Lassen Peak in northern California through Oregon and Washington, up to Mount Garibaldi in British Columbia; 176 of these are major cones like Mount Rainier and Mount Hood, but St. Helens is unique and distinct from nearly all of these.

I would like now to address the issue of why St. Helens is a particular kind of mountain and why it merits the protection of a national monument status.

One, U.S. Geological Survey studies have shown that during the last 4,500 years, Mount St. Helens has been the most frequently and violently active volcano in the 48 adjacent States. It has been highly explosive. Pumice layers extend from the mountain as far to the northeast as Lake Bam in Alberta, Canada. It has produced practically every known formation a volcano can produce. These range from pahoehoe balsaltic lave flows that contain the famous lava tubes and caves—these occur only in sulfuric flows—to the very thick, sticky dacites with lava domes such as the one that formed the previous substance of the mountain and was destroyed on May 18, 1980, and the new dome, of course, forming with the milewide crater now.

Another thing that makes St. Helens unusual and distinct from many a volcano in the Cascade Range is its extreme youth. Just looking at the mountain, one can see that it is almost unattacked by erosion whereas some of the others like Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, grew principally during the Pleistocene or Ice Age, and suffered extreme glacial erosion. Mount St. Helens did not begin to form, did begin to form less than about 40,000 years ago. As a matter of fact, the entire visible part of the mountain has been formed within the last millenium, and the almost entire surface was formed in a series of eruptions about 400 years ago known as the Kalamite volcanic cycle.

If the last two eruptive cycles are any indication, the mountain is likely to remain active longer than most people have stated or perhaps the earlier testimony has indicated. The Kalamite cycle began about 450 years ago and continued to about 350 years ago, during which time it produced extensive lava flows, widespread blankets of volcania tephra which are rock fragments that are blown into the air above the mountain such as pumice, ash, and a lava dome which comprise the summit. The last cycle prior to the present one began about the year 1800 with an ash explosion very similar to the one of 1980, and continued with at least two lava flows and the extrusion of tephra that built the rock dome. This lasted from 1857, or 1800 until about 1857, over half a century of intermittent activity, some of which was witnessed by early settlers, missionaries and so forth.

One other point I should mention about the fact that Mount St. Helens is extremely special is that although not one of the great glacial volcanos before the 1980 eruptions, it had at least 11 fairly good-sized glaciers on its northeast face; although 70 percent of the ice cover was destroyed, a number of the lower glaciers remained. This is an overused word, "unique," a bit during today's hearing, but Mount St. Helens is unique, one of a kind, in the sense that it has these glaciers which are a tremendous laboratory for the study of what happens when a glacier is deprived of its area of accumulation, snow accumulation, which it used to form on the summit of the volcano. The lower shoestring glaciers on the southeast side and several other small glaciers on the south side do remain, and this offers a highly unusual opportunity for glaciologists and others to discover what is going to happen. This, of course, merits the kind of protection which only the management of a national monument could give.

Finally, I would like to mention something which is peculiar to St. Helens as well, which is the fact that it played a prominent role in the pre-Caucasian settlement of the Pacific Northwest in the literature of Native Americans, the Clitkoff Tribe of Oregon. I am referring principally to the famous Bridge of the God's legend in which Mount St. Helens was once an old woman who was transformed by the Great Spirit into a young and beautiful maiden. As you know, before the eruption St. Helens was a perfect ice cream cone of a mountain sometimes called the Fujiama of America for its almost ideal symmetry.

Two great warriers fought for the favors of the Indian maiden, called Tah-one-lat-clah, the early name for St. Helens—threw hot boulders at each other across the Columbia, and caused the earth-shaking collapse of the Bridge of the Gods that formerly spanned the Columbia. Angered, the Great Spirit transformed the warring braves and the maiden into the three great volcanic peaks of the Columbia region—Mount Adams on the Washington side, Mount Hood, the highest peak in Oregon, and of course, the last became Mount St. Helens. The Indian legend said whereas the other mountains had cold hearts and froze, Mount St. Helens had the stoutest heart and she continues to burn even now.

As I said, the activity is likely to continue for a considerable period of time, but what I am trying to say is that the mountain is unusual not just for scientific, biological, and geologic reasons. It also played a very prominent role in the legendary and oral literature of the pre-European and American settlers representing an important aspect of the now vanished culture.

It seems that we have an unusual opportunity here comparable to the one which Congress acted upon earlier in the century when the only other Cascade volcano to erupt, Lassen Peak in California, was active from 1914 to 1921. It also produced a lava blast which destroyed part of the forest, a lava flow and an extensive mudflow, although not of the scale of Mount St. Helens, so in 1916 in the midst of Lassen Peak's latest eruptive cycle, Congress established the Lassen Volcanic National Park so that not only the peak itself, but adjacent other volcanic formations, also historically active, a number of domes and other areas, were preserved, and are now a source of recreation, scenic beauty, as well as of continuing scientific study.

I would like to recommend that we have the foresight to follow the insight of our forerunners and protect this very rare volcanic area. This mountain even in this area full of volcanos is distinct and unusual and merits the closest study and preservation.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Harris follows:]

Testimony on the Mount St. Helens
National Monument Bill

Statement of Stephen L. Harris, Ph.D.
Professor of Humanities
California State University, Sacramento
Author of Fire and Ice: The Cascade Volcanoes

Submitted to the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and House Agriculture Committee

As the author of a non-technical book describing the volcanic and glacial history of all the major Cascade Range volcanoes from Lassen Peak in northern California to Mount Garibaldi in British Columbia, I would like to bring to the Committee's attention a few of the ways Mount St. Helens is distinct and different from other West Coast volcanoes and why it merits the protection of a National Monument status.

(1) Although the Cascade Range contains at least 17 principal stratovolcanoes, Mount St. Helens is unique in being the most frequently --and violently--active volcano in the 48 adjacent states. An exhaustive study of the mountain's eruptive history by Drs. Dwight R. Crandell and Donal Mullineaux of the U.S. Geological Survey has shown that, during the last 4500 years, Mount St. Helens has produced virtually every kind of eruption known to volcanologists.

Its tremendously varied range of activity includes Vulcanian (highly explosive), Peleean (producing lava domes and pyroclastic flows), and Hawaiian type erutions. The last type produced a spectacular series of basaltic pahoehoe lava flows, containing miles of lava caves and tubes--such as the two-mile-long Ape Cave--similar to those found in Hawaii.

(2) Because it erupts a wide variety of magma types--ranging from fluid basalts to thick, viscous dacites--Mount St. Helens has created a corresponding diversity of landforms. These formations include massive streams of blocky andesite lava, far-flung layers of pumiceous tephra--some of which extend all the way to Alberta, Canada-- and towering lava domes, such as that which formed the previous summit of volcano and was destroyed in the 1980 outbursts. A new dome of dacite lava is currently forming in the mile-wide crater.

(3) Mount St. Helens is almost alone among the large Cascade volcanoes in being still in the cone-building stage of its development. Whereas most of the other great peaks were built during the Pleistocene (Ice Age that ended about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago) and have suffered considerable glacial erosion, Mount St. Helens is virtually untouched by erosion. In fact the entire visible part of the cone was constructed within the last 1000 years. Most of the volcano's surface was formed

during a series of eruptions about 400 years ago.

Despite the fact that the 1980 eruptions removed the former summit and whole north side of the cone, Mount St, Helens can be expectedto remain sporadically active and gradually rebuild itself.

(4) If the last two eruptive cycles are any indication, Mount St. Helens may remain active for many decades to come. Its last previous eruptive episode began about 1800 and continued intermittently until 1857. This cycle produced a major ash eruption (forming layer T), at least two andesite lava flows, and a large dacite dome called the Goat Rocks (destroyed in 1980). The next-to-last cycle spanned an entire century and included a much greater expulsion of pumice and ash, as well as immense mudflows and numerous lava flows. The rise of a fresh batch of gas-rich magma into St. H elens' vent could yet produce an explosive erution equal to or surpassing that of May 18, 1980. Thus St. Helens remains a unique laboratory of a living and highly unpredictable volcano.

(5) Finally, Mount St. Helens is important in the cultural legacy ofpre-Caucasian Pacific Northwest. Long before Europeans or Americans explored the area, the volcano played a prominent role in the mythic tradition of the Northwest's native Americans. It was the focus of the famous Bridge of the Gods legend, in which it was known as Tah-one-lat-clah , a wise and faithful old woman whom the Great Spirit transformed into a young and beautiful maiden. When two sons of the Great Spirit faught for her ffavors, their earth-shaking battle caused the natural Bridge of the Gods over the Columbia River to collapse. Angered, the Great Sprit changed the warring braves and the maiden into the three guardian volcanic peaks of the Columbia--Mount Adams, Mount Hood, and Mount St. Helens. Of the three, the legend says, Mount St. Helens has the stoutest heart and She still burns."

In sum, Mount St. Helens deserves the protection of a National Monument for his distinctive volcanic features, its scenic beauty, its value as a geological, biological, and recreational resource, and its legendary place in the mythology of a vanished culture.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Dr. Harris. Dr. Halliday?

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM R. HALLIDAY, CHAIRMAN, MOUNT ST. HELENS CONSERVATION TASK FORCE OF THE NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr. HALLIDAY. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, I am Dr. William R. Halliday of Seattle representing the National Speleological Society which has about 5,000 members and about an equal number of associate members of local chapters.

Also I represent the Western Speleological Survey, and specifically its director, Charles V. Larson of Vancouver. Partly I am speaking for myself.

Mr. Larson is former president of the National Speleological Society, and a former member of the advisory committee of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. I have submitted a one-page statement of the National Speleological Society together with three attachments. I request these be made a part of the record.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection, so ordered.

Dr. HALLIDAY. The information about me on the witness list is a bit confused. I am chairman of the Mount St. Helens Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society, as well as a fellow honorary member of that organization. I am not at the University of Washington, but I am the author of "The Caves of Washington" published by the State division of mines and geology. I might add I retired last year after 26 years as director of the Western Speleological Survey, but I continue as its director of research. In 1972, I was chairman of the first International Symposium on Speleology and later this year I will be chairman of the third session.

I have studied the caves of Mount St. Helens for more than 20 years, and held the only permit for their study while the caves were in the red zone. Although our research was directly obstructed by the Administrator of the Forest Service as specified in attachment B, along with coworkers, I already have published about a dozen technical papers on our findings. Also I have presented papers about them at such meetings as the Association of American Geologists and International Congress of Speleologists. I have studied and reported on the lava cave areas of the United States and Mexico, East Africa, the Canary Islands, Azores, and elsewhere. I happened to be the one who discovered the strange insect mentioned in attachment A, and I had an interesting experience with fairly heavy ash on Mount Rainier on May 18, 1980.

In my opinion, these caves would qualify for national monument status even if Mount St. Helens had never existed.

The U.S. Forest Service is a fine organization and very effective as logging operators, but as Susan Saul said earlier, the Forest Service tends to be insensitive to other resources and values.

We support the national monument proposal, H.R. 5787, instead of the Senate bill. Like other researchers who spoke, we favor and strongly urge this administration by the National Park Service. Our 25 years of experience with administrators of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest leads us to believe they will reinstitute highly inappropriate obstructions of research next time the volcano erupts, again hinder the research of everyone except perhaps the U.S. Geological Survey.

Earlier today you have heard of research which was successful in negotiating the Gifford Pinchot National Forest obstacle course on research, but there is so much more that should be being done, as Steve Malone pointed out. Already the world has lost a lot of significant knowledge which could and should have been obtained easily and safely. Because of these intolerable obstructions to research, in our case to use our committee research permit we had to practically claw our way past the obstacles and turn to your staff and that of Senator Magnuson for assistance to even get into our study area. It is our fervent hope your legislation will be admitted to provide in the strongest possible wording a prohibition of this kind of tragic attempt to obstruct and manage research.

As Steve Malone pointed out earlier, some extremely important events need to be studied as soon as they happen, not weeks later after we have clawed our way to the study area with your assistance.

Because of earlier testimony about the lack of experience in management of a national volcanic area, I urge your special consideration of the section on insubordination in section B, attachment B. I can assure you that these deplorable events occurred as described there. I was at the front row of that hearing. It was an instructive education and they were ignoring specific direction by the Secretary of Agriculture, were quite willing to acknowledge it in the public forum. I don't think we can trust them to behave differently in the future if Congress permits them to continue to manage this area.

In conclusion, we request that this committee hold a field hearing in Seattle to further tap the wealth of resources of the local scientific community, especially the biologists and others with the wealth of information on matters which have not yet come to wide public attention.

There is an increasing question of whether it is even reasonably safe to have Gifford Pinchot National Forest continue to manage the area. You may come to the conclusion that you should include a legislative mandate to them to open its entire data base on risk acceptance to the public. We need it very badly.

One footnote for page 3 of the attachment B—the document number is not necessarily that of Gifford Pinchot National Forest. I suggest that the committee request this transcript by date of March 26, 1980, rather than by W.A. & G. number.

I will be glad to try to answer any questions the committee may have.

Thank you very much for the opportunity of presenting these views.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Halliday follows:]

STATEMENT

of the National Speleological Society

on S.2133 and other pending legislation on the Mount St. Helens area

Members of the National Speleological Society have been studying the Mount St. Helens cave area since 1951. For more than ten years, the Society has had a special Mount St. Helens Caves Conservation Task Force, seeking adequate protection of this area's spelean, scenic, biological, wilderness, recreational, and other values and resources. These values and resources are such that the area clearly qualifies as a nationalmonument under the criteria established by the National Parks Act.

The position of the National Speleological Society on the Mount St. Helens cave area is as follows:

1) the cave area on the south side of the mountain should be designated a national monument, either in its own right, or as part of a Mount St. Helens National Monument or Mount St. Helens National Park.

2) Congress should transfer its administration to the National Park Service because it is far better qualified to manage its crucial values and resources. As shown in Attachment B, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is gravely mismanaging this unique area and proposes to continue to do so.

Therefore the National Speleological Society cannot approve S. 2133 as written. Its passage would merely legitimize the Forest Service's meaningless proclamation of a "national volcanic area". The Longview (Wash.) Daily News -- hometown paper for the Mount St. Helens area -- has characterized this proclamation as "mere puffery." The National Speleological Society cannot support any proposal of this kind.

It is our understanding that another bill is introduced -H.R. 5787- which would create a national monument in this area, much larger than the "volcanic area" proposed by the U.S. Forest Service. We also understand however, that it would provide for continued management by the U.S. Forest Service. Such a bill would require specific amendment to meet the needs of this exceptional area.

Thank you for this opportunity to express the position of the National Speleological Society. We request that a copy of this statement be included in the record of this hearing, including Attachments A, B, and C. These specifically describe the special values of the Mount St. Helens cave area, outline examples of intolerable mismanagement by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and specify elements of acceptible direction for a Mount St. Helens National Monument or national park that should be included in legislation being considered by your committee. Specifically we urge that your committee also hold further hearings in the Seattle area, so that members of our Society and others who are intimately familiar with this area and its features can make their expertise available to you in detail.

If the National Speleological Society can supply additional information which might be helpful to your deliberations, it will be a pleasure to do so.

Attachment A

Special values of the Mount St. Helens cave area

Prepared by the Mount St. Helens Caves Conservation Task Force of the
National Speleological Society

The Mount St. Helens cave area is of national and international significance. It contains the longest lava tube cave on either American continent (over 2 1/2 miles long), and several other lava tube caves of world class. In addition there are more than 30 other caves of lesser length but not necessarily lesser values. According to the tabulations of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and of our own members, several of them contain geological features of exceptional importance, including some types of lava stalactites not reported elsewhere in the world.

Biologically, these caves are of at least equal importance to their geological significance. This area is the only known habitat of Grylloblatta chirurgica, an insect with natural antifreeze in its blood and therefore of special interest to science. It was discovered by one of our members. No example of this insect has been observed since the May 18, 1980 eruption, and its numbers may have been decimated to the point that it should be placed on the endangered species list.

Other caves in the area are of special biological importance as nursing colony habitats and hibernation habitats for at least two species of bats whose populations in northwestern states is declining rapidly.

Also the area is of special interest because its caves and related features support a population of animals which otherwise are found only at much higher elevations, such as the pika (Ochotona princeps).

Scenically, this area has exceptional values both above and below ground. This is especially true in its southern portion where much of the cave-bearing lava flow remains in wilderness. Farther north, its scenic values have been diminished by extensive clearcutting, improper road-building, and open-pit mining of volcanic ash, but these unfortunate practices have not totally destroyed scenic values even here. The area was not scenically impacted by the 1980 eruptions, and subsequent mudflows and flash flood deposits have hidden some of the worst scenic degradations in the upper part of the cave area.

In terms of wilderness resources and values, the bulk of the downslope half of the cave area comprises the so-called Kipuka wilderness or roadless area of about 6,000 acres. This is a beautiful lowland wilderness, consisting of rolling, lightly-forested lava beds -- much of them moss-covered -- with numerous caves, tree casts, and other interesting geological features, numerous scenic views, and a chance for ordinary hikers to see and hear high-elevation animals like the pikas.

Recreationally, parts of the cave area are suitable for mass recreation but most of it is too fragile for this. Ape Cave is suitable for mass recreation, and is a tremendously popular tourist site even though it has no electric lighting or other extensive developmental features. Many other recreation uses are compatible with preservation and interpretation of the spelean and other unrenewable values of the area, and, in fact, are enjoyed by persons with a wide variety of outdoor interests. Hunting, however, is an increasing danger to visitors and should be banned from this area. Most of these narrow lava beds are little more than one rifle-shot wide. Snowmobiling should be permitted in this area north of road N81 in accord with present patterns of use.

Scientifically, in adition to its geological and biological values and resources, the Mount St. Helens cave area has outstanding potential for various studies as a "control area", almost untouched by the 1980 eruptions. Except for eroded and mudflow areas, its features will serve as a valuable comparison for studies of many types, conducted in other, more heavily impacted areas around the mountain.

In addition, the post-eruption mudflows and flood deposits of the cave area are of special interest because their sequence can be traced both aboveground and below-ground. Further, similar sequences have been found in pre-1980 deposits in some of the caves. The scientific values of the Mount St. Helens cave area may be found to be the most important of all.

Attachment B

Examples of extreme mismanagement of the Mount St. Helens cave area by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest

Prepared by the Mount St. Helens Caves Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society

1) Physical mismanagement

a) inappropriate clearcutting.

While some of the worst clearcutting on unstable volcanic soils was on "checkerboard" private lands within the national forest boundaries, inappropriate clearcutting on such soils in national forest lands in section 32, Township 8 north Range 5 east, resulted in severe damage to scenic values beginning around 1969. This area is about 5 miles from the summit. Rains following the May 25, 1980 eruption's tephra deposition caused severe erosion of this clearcut area. The pre-1980 ash eroded from this area contributed much of the bulk of the destructive Hopeless Cave Mudflow (see below) and the N81 Mudflow.

b) inappropriate roadbuilding.

Construction of road N81 in the section cited above lacked adequate consideration of the topography and of the subsurface geology. This led to numerous drainage problems even before May 1980. It caused very severe erosion and streamwash problems beginning at least by June 1980 (the first time any of our members were allowed to use their research permits).

Further, construction of the Ape Cave road also failed to consider the topography and its drainage. Near the main entrance of the cave it was constructed straight up the bed of the gully which carried pre-1980 mudflows. This road and parking lot diverted 1980 and 1981 mudflows and stream flood debris out of this gully and diagnnally across the lava flow. A single episode of mudflow here buried Hopeless Cave nearly ten feet deep in November 1980.

c) inappropriate open-pit mining of pre-1980 ash.

Around 1969, several very large "borrow pits" were excavated along the north side of road N81 in the same section cited above, and were left open. These caused further destruction of scenic values. In addition, they caused severe headward erosion into pre-1980 ash following the 1980 eruptions, aggravating the problems described above under clearcutting.

2) Obstruction of research.

Obstruction by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest of research on the effects of the 1980 eruptions has been a well-known national scandal. Speleological research was no exception. Although some of our members readily obtained a research permit from its scientific advisory committee (the so-called Allen Committee), highly inappropriate obstructionism by its administrators required congressional intervention and threats of legal action to perform even limited speleological research. As a result, none was accomplished during the critical periods between the two May 1980 eruptions, nor between the September 1980 eruption and the seasonal rains that destroyed all evidence of its effects in this area. Results of this reasearch -- which necessarily pointed out its incompleteness -- have been presented at regional, national, and international meetings. More than a dozen articles have been published on its findings to date, with more in press. But the fact remains that misadministration by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest caused irreplaceable gaps in this important research and its findings.

3) falsifications of fact.

In the summer of 1981, staff of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest plowed off the part of the Hopeless Cave Mudflow which covered part of the Ape Cave road upslope from the main entrance of Ape Cave. No Environmental Impact Report was made for this operation. Some of our members protested that the method used would funnel the next mudflow down the road toward the entrance. No formal response was made.

Subsequent to these protests, the down-slope part of this funnel was partially graded across the road where it was used to enlarge the up-slope graded debris to a height of about five feet, forming a curving dam about 1/4 mile long. This subsequently was covered with broken rock ("rip-rap"). Currently this dam is diverting small floods toward the site of Hopeless Cave but the deposit behind it is almost level with its crest in the old stream channel, and small amounts of small floods already are washing over and around it. Again, no Environmental Impact Report was made.

When this was protested, our members were told that no such report was needed because the chandlisation of the mudflows and the construction of this large dam were nothing more than "routine road maintenance." Attached photos show the falsity of this statement.

4) insubordination to higher authority.

During the hearing in 1972 on what became known as RARE I, a member of our society pointed out to the staff of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest that they had not complied with instructions of the Secretary of the Agriculture in inventorying roadless areas. Specifically, they had omitted what later became known as the Kipuka wilderness or roadless area, which then comprised around 7,000 acres. The spokesman for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest responded that its staff was aware of this omission, but that there were plans to build roads in it, and therefore they were not going to include it in the RARE inventory. Although this was contrary to their instructions from the Secretary of Agriculture, they in fact did omit it from this inventory despite having it brought to their attention. (In the later RARE II inventory, it was duly included.)

5) incompetent evaluation of risks.

Currently in press is a paper by one of our members, presented at the

May 18, 1981 Eastern Washington University symposium on Mount St. Helens, "One Year After." This paper clearly shows that staff persons of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, specifically including its Supervisor, either were unaware of, or chose not to use standard scientific principles of risk evaluation as documented in such works as Lowrence's book "Of Acceptible Risk."

In the cave area, this resulted in the grave obstruction of research specified above, and lesser adverse outcomes. We are aware that investigative journalism and several lawsuits are dealing with its graver impact elsewhere in the Mount St. Helens area, and the National Speleological Society will not comment on that aspect of risk evaluation and risk acceptance by those administrators.

6) violations of the Freedom of Information Act.

Because of this obstruction of research, some of our members began preparations for a lawsuit to force administrators of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to allow them to use their research permits. They filed a Freedom of Information Act request for all information these administrators had received from the U.S. Geological Survey.

These administrators took no action during the time required by the Freedom of Information Act. Intervention by the staff of Congressman Bonker was necesssary to obtain any response. Then, a largely meaningless collection of irrelevant material was supplied.

When this was pointed out as a second violation of the act, a larger collection of material was supplied. More of it was relevant, and this time much of it was responsive to the request. It was assumed that this was all that existed, and one of our members so reported at the Eastern Washington University symposium mentioned above. This paper soon will be published in the Proceedings of that meeting.

However, recent information shows that a large amount of other, highly responsive material was withheld, such as the transcript of a meeting on March 26, 1980 (document # Wang 9954/157A), contrary to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

7) exclusion of the public from proper participation in development of the management plan for the Mount St. Helens area.

In recent years, the national forests of the Pacific Northwest have been developing management plans. Others have held hearings as well as requesting written input from the public. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest instead has held a series of "meetings" at which its staff explained to the public what it had done, and what it planned to do. Attempts by members of the public to comment on these statements and plans were choked off.

This is especially unfortunate because of the limited time alotted for written input. At the Eastern Washington University symposium mentioned above, there was considerable informal comment about the lack of sufficient notice for many scientists to present vital input in writing. Many did not even learn about the opportunity until after the deadline had passed.

Attachment C

Elements of acceptible direction for a Mount St. Helens National Monument or a Mount St. Helens National Park

Prepared by the Mount St. Helens Caves Conservation Task Force of the National Speleological Society

1) provision for administration by the National Park Service;

2) minimum boundaries as proposed for a Mount St. Helens National Monument by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association in 1981; and

3) specific management directives that will assure management of the Mount St. Helens cave area to insure its preservation and enjoyment for all time, both above ground and below. Specifically protectection and interpretation of the caves and their features, contents, and environments must be recognized as the primary purpose of management of the Caves Basalt Lava Flow and its environs.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Dr. Halliday. I wanted to ask one question of Dr. Harris. You mentioned that Mount St. Helens was active from 1800 to 1857. There was another active period from 1825 or 1826 to 1857.

What about the other mountains adjoining—Mount Hood, Mount Rainier, Mount Baker specifically? Since they last erupted, as you know, there has been activity, steam coming out laterally at about the 9,000-foot level in connection with Mount Baker.

Dr. **Harris**. Yes. As a matter of fact, I spent about 5 days in the Sherman Crater at about the 9,500-foot level of Mount Baker for exploration mapping the steam caves that form the crater walls and floor.

During the 19th century there seems to have been a kind of flurry of activity that began with the eruption of St. Helens in about 1800 or 1802. It has been dated by the tree-ring method. The first eruption was explosive like this one, and there followed a series of somewhat smaller eruptions at Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood.

Senator **Jackson**. All erupting during the 19th century?

Dr. **Harris**. A single lifetime roughly; when I said that the range for St. Helens spans from 1800 to 1857, I meant sporadic, separated by a dormant period of over a century on each side.

Senator **Jackson**. We have known for a long time, of course, that one of the main agricultural advantages in eastern Washington is a result of the volcanic ash base, and it has been proven once again. The wheat crop was substantially improved as a result of the last event on May 18. There are other problems, but they are more mechanical than anything else. We have become too dependent on machines.

I don't have any questions.

Senator **Gorton**. Just a couple of matters—first, Mr. Manning, from the point of view of your testimony on Highway 504, the Federal Highway Administration hasn't made the Federal share of funds for that highway available. The planning and the scheduling of the construction is up to the State of Washington—is not being given by the Federal Highway Administration. Our understanding is that they plan to do something on it next year, but all Federal highways of that sort of actual construction, and the scheduling, is the State.

Mr. Manning. I realize that, and I was looking at the $15 million appropriated, and there presently is a move afoot on the part of the State of Washington Department of Transportation, Duane Barenson, to try to rehabilitate the road to Camp Baker some time in 1982 for the tourist season, and I want to make a point of that for the public record.

Senator Gorton. That's fine. We hope they do so, but it is their decision to make.

Second, I assume from reading your testimony and listening to your testimony that you do not want any management regime for the entire area which would in any way contribute to more than the absolute flow of materials down through the rivers?

Mr. Manning. Yes. The Chamber of Commerce subscribes to that view. We don't want a management which is so restrictive that the free enterprise system is disrupted.

Senator Gorton. I am not speaking of the free enterprise system but simply the possibility of flooding.

Mr. Manning. The flooding is a definite possibility, and of course, we are still addressing the issue of trying to get sufficient funds for the Corps of Engineers to come back in, but we recognize that flooding problems on the Toutle River is a definite possibility. It is probably done for this season. It could be much more of a problem.

Senator Gorton. Thank you. Dr. Harris, while I have got you here, I want to ask you a question about Mount St. Helens which I think the answer is implied in some of your testimony, but we have gone through this 1981 explosive eruption which has, of course, blown a whole peak off the mountain.

What was different in the 19th century series of eruptions that ended up by building it in the almost perfect cone which was the Mount St. Helens before 1980?

Dr. Harris. That's a good question. After being cone building for several 100 years, suddenly it half destroyed itself, although for one thing, it was not the collapse of an entire side of the mountain. The whole north base simply slid off in the basin, but what is interesting is the last two cycles prior to the present one have all become explosive eruptions followed by lava flows, usually of anthracite which is of less ballistic pumice, and ended up again with more a gas-poor substance that formed the dome about 400 years ago that formed the summit, and about probably during the eruption of 1842 to 1844 it formed the rock which was destroyed and the north side was blown out, so if things go according to the previous plan of the cycle, we should have a quieter eruption with lava flows issuing from the crater and perhaps flowing toward the Spirit Lake area, eventually perhaps a larger dome forming and partly restoring the cone, but why this time the mountain collapsed and had a laterally directed explosion where it didn't in the past is a good thing for scientists to work on.

Senator **Gorton**. One potential picture is that the rebuilding of a mountain is not too dissimilar to that.

Dr. **Halliday**. As long as the eruptions are not too violent, the material will accumulate and gradually reconstruct the cone, right.

Senator **Gorton**. One question for you, Dr. Halliday—the previous panel had included in its bill certain management requirements directed at the Forest Service.

Are the management restrictions in that bill which could be transferred in whole or part to the other bill sufficient to protect the caves?

Dr. **Halliday**. As I indicated a moment ago, I have great reservations about the willingness of some administrators of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to fully accept direction from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator **Gorton**. How about from the Congress?

Dr. **Halliday**. I have not read the details of the legislation so I can't cite it, but my understanding is that Congress was delegating this direction to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Senator **Gorton**. It might be appropriate if you looked at that section and made a comment on it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, each of you, gentlemen. We appreciate the testimony. We have had a good morning. Your testimony was helpful to me as I am sure it was to Senator Gorton and our staff. We will be holding a hearing in Longview on Wednesday, April 7, and it will probably start around 9 o'clock in the morning so that local people will have an ooportunity to be heard.

I imagine there will be a number of those who were here today who will be there on April 7 as well. Thank you again. We appreciate it very much.

The record will remain open for 2 weeks to include whatever.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing was recessed, to reconvene April 7, 1982.]

MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA ACT OF 1982

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982

U.S. Senate,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water,
Committee on Energy and Natural Resources,
Kelso, Wash.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9 a.m., at the Thunderbird Motor Inn-Kelso, Hemlock Room, Kelso, Wash., Hon. Henry M. Jackson, presiding.

Present: Senators Jackson and Gorton.

Also present: Tony Bevinetto, professional staff member, and Thomas B. Williams, professional staff member for the minority.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator Jackson. The purpose of the hearing today is to receive testimony on S. 2133—a bill Senator Gorton and I introduced to establish a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

I want to begin by thanking Senator Wallop, chairman of the Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee, for agreeing to schedule this field hearing. He and the chairman of the committee, Senator McClure, have been very supportive of our efforts to conduct hearings on this issue in a timely manner and we both appreciate that support.

By any measure, the events that took place on and around May 18, 1980, were of national and international significance. The eruption of Mount St. Helens had a profound and permanent effect on the environment and the people directly and indirectly involved. I believe, therefore, that it is important for the Congress to recognize this event in an appropriate manner.

The bill Senator Gorton and I have introduced is designed to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Forest Service's Mount St. Helens land management plan. This plan is the product of more than a year's work by numerous Forest Service planners, representatives of many State, local, and Federal agencies, and comments from over a thousand people who responded to the draft environmental impact statement.

I believe the Forest Service's preferred alternative for the Mount St. Helens area contained in the plan is fair and balanced. It provides for protection of important volcanic features for public education, interpretation, recreation, and research. The plan also provides for timber salvage and rehabilitation of much of the area. At our hearings in Washington, D.C. last month, the subcommittee heard from a number of witnesses who suggested additions to or deletions from the area. Many of these suggestions have merit, and I assure you that we will carefully consider all proposed changes in the bill as introduced.

As I indicated when the bill was introduced, and again last month, I think that both Senator Gorton and I believe that the bill will serve as a good vehicle to begin the legislative process of deciding what to do about Mount St. Helens. I look forward to working with the witnesses who are appearing here today as well as the other interested parties in arriving at a consensus on this matter.

This measure legislatively designates the 84,700-acre interpretative area as outlined in the land management plan as a national volcanic area. The area is to be managed in accordance with the final land management plan and other authorities available to the Forest Service for the administration and management of National Forest System lands. The Secretry is directed to acquire the approximate 26,000 acres of non-Federal lands within the volcanic area using his existing authority to acquire land by donation, exchange, or purchase with appropriated funds. One of the factors we want to carefully explore at the hearings on this measure is the best way to acquire these non-Federal lands.

The language for both the management of the area and land acquisition parallels the Forest Service's existing authority and the Mount St. Helens land management plan. It may be that we will want to be more specific in our recommendations on both of these issues as a result of our hearings and public input on this bill. If you have specific suggestions regarding the land acquisition and management aspects of the proposal, we would be pleased to hear them today or later for the record.

The bill also extends, as you know, the boundary of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to include approximately 20,000 acres—additional acres of land not currently in the forest. Most of this land is also included within the volcanic area. Finally, because much of the down timber in the area is deteriorating at a rapid rate, the measure ensures that the value of the timber will be fixed as of a date certain so that any delay in completing the acquisition of non-Federal lands will be less burdensome to the affected landowner.

Let me take this opportunity to get a few administrative details out of the way. I urge you to summarize your statements, as your comlete written statement will be included in the official hearing record as if read. I do want to emphasize minimizing your time so that all of you will have an opportunity to testify. Let me also say that the hearing record will remain open for 2 weeks so that additional statements can be included. If you wish to submit a statement, please send it to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. You can check with staff in the back of the room for the correct mailing address.

We have a sign-up sheet on the table here where you can leave your name and address, and we will see to it that you get a copy of the hearing record when it's printed. Two staff members are here, Tony Bevinetto and Tom Williams on my left, representing the majority and minority members on the committee. They will be available to help you with any questions or other maters that you may have.

I'm delighted to be here with my colleague, Senator Gorton, and he has a statement to make.

STATEMENT OF HON. SLADE GORTON, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm delighted to have this opportunity to join with your committee in this field hearing on S. 2133, designed to designate Mount St. Helens as a national volcanic area. I should also like to join you in extending my appreciation to Senator Wallop for his scheduling this hearing in Kelso.

As you said, Mount St. Helens is a unique phenomenon of literally worldwide significance. Special designation status should be given to the area in order to preserve and protect the scientific, historic and natural resource values presented by the volcano. Special designation status will preserve the area for future generations and will allow us to study and learn as much as possible from this unique event.

It is my prime concern, and I'm sure yours, as well, that we move quickly actually to get this legislation through Congress this year. Senator Jackson and I had a good hearing in March before this committee in Washington, D.C., and I am looking forward to hearing the testimony today from the people of the State whose lives have been most directly impacted by the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Earlier this morning I flew up to the crater and around the mountain with representatives of the U.S. Geological Survey, after attempting the same trip last August and getting rained out, and I appreciate the courtesy extended to me by USGS and its willingness to make the trip so early in the morning. It was a fascinating and awe-inspiring journey, and it certainly gave me a new appreciation of the areas we are considering for incorporation into this legislation. It also gave me a new appreciation of the importance of moving as quickly as possible to settle the significant issues which need to be decided in designating Mount St. Helens a national volcanic area.

As Senator Jackson explained, S. 2133 encompasses the Forest Service management plan for the Mount St. Helens area. You and I intended to use the Forest Service plan as a starting point in order to obtain the views of all interested parties on boundaries, land management plan, and other significant issues concerning Mount St. Helens. Today's hearing will bring us one step closer in our efforts to reach a consensus of all parties.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the courtesy which you and Senator Wallop have extended today in allowing me to participate in this field hearing, and I look forward to learning the views of all the witnesses you have here today.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Gorton. I think we can turn now to our first panel. Oh, wait a minute. Excuse me. All right, it will be a panel, we both agree. Senator J. T. Quigg, of the

19th Legislative District, from Aberdeen, and Mr. David Stevens, office of the Governor of the State of Washington. Gentlemen?

Senator Quigg, we will turn to you first. We are delighted to have you here and welcome your presence this morning.

Senator **Quigg**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton. Appreciate you coming to—back to the State of Washington, and going to have to be back in session at 10:30 this morning so your remarks about keeping things brief is well taken, and——

Senator **Jackson**. Carry great weight.

Senator **Quigg**. Yes, sir, they sure do.

STATEMENT OF HON. J. T. QUIGG, WASHINGTON STATE SENATOR

Senator **Quigg**. I'm the Senator from the 19th District, which includes parts of the city of Longview and Cowlitz County. I'm sure you share my concern for the many people who are employed in this area. Unemployed families are forced to painfully choose between feeding the family and paying utility bills that climb at an increasing rate. I come before you today representing those families that have to make those painful choices. and representing others who may lose their jobs and be forced into Government assistance if hundreds of thousands of acres around Mount St. Helens are locked up.

There are really five vital issues that have got to be considered before making a decision on the volcanic area around Mount St. Helens. The first one is jobs. They are needed now and in the future, needed to employ loggers and truckers, millworkers and longshoremen, as well as providing job-related recreation and tourism.

Second, of course, is nature, and nature's awesome reminders of the 1980 eruption should be preserved for both scientific research and interpretive display.

Third is the matter of private land. I think it is important that the volcanic area include as little private land as possible to preserve the area directly impacted by the blast of May 18, 1980.

The fourth is the need for compromise between employment and environment. The Jackson-Gorton-Morrison-Foley proposal reaches such a compromise of bipartisan support.

Finally, parks. Washington State can already boast of 1.6 million acres of the Nation's finest national parks. The National Park Service in this State has been restrained with budget cuts of around $322,000 this past year. Are resources available to properly care for another 100,000-plus-acre park?

You know the economy of southwest Washington is recovering from the May 18 eruption, and this recovery will strengthen when the volcanic area boundaries are resolved, and each day these boundaries remain undetermined loggers remain unemployed while timber rots on the mountain. The land around Mount St. Helens need not totally become a free farm, but selected areas should be available for logging, just as areas should be developed for their potential to attract tourists.

You may have noticed in the Nation's Capital billboards promoting Washington, the State. I understand that some are on New Hampshire Avenue, so if you happen to be back in the next month or so you might keep an eye out for that. It is a national program that passed the legislature in the November-December special sessions, because we found that while we know a lot about Washington, a lot of other people around the world know more about Washington, D.C., than they do about Washington State, so the program is entitled "Washington, the State," and it is a first-class promotion to show the Nation and the world the wonders and beauties of the State of Washington, and that is beginning to bear results. The other Washington ad campaign has been receivint an average of 200 calls a day on its toll-free information number since its national kickoff. Facilities must be developed and people must be employed to serve our visitors when they arrive here.

The May 18 eruption of Mount St. Helens made our area a national attraction site. We've got to capitalize on this fact and investigate alternatives to increase tourism and create jobs for people of the community. Investigating future alternatives does not give immediate assistance to the unemployed worker and his family. For this reason I sponsored legislation which Governor Spellman signed into law April 2, 1982, which will provide an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation benefits for Washington workers who have exhausted their benefits since July of 1980. However, longterm solution to the area's crisis rests in creating new jobs by releasing timberlands, not by locking it up. Environmental concerns will be met under this bipartisan proposal. The foliage, as you probably saw this morning, Senator Gorton, is already regenerating, and has been.

In short, the mountain is not static, and neither is the destruction. Trees will continue to merge from the ashes, just as they did 130 years or so ago, the last time there was a massive volcanic event here at Mount St. Helens.

This bipartisan proposal deserves support, because it involves the least amount of private land. The Federal Government already controls nearly 40 percent of the land in the State of Washington. Over two-thirds of this controlled Federal land is dedicated to timber and wilderness areas. It's simply not necessary, and against the American tradition of private ownership, for the Federal Government to take private property and thus increase its control over our State.

The sooner Congress acts, the fewer paychecks are lost, and the sooner our economy recovers. In Cowlitz County the unemployment rate was 11.6 percent in February, and other areas in the State, of course, as you know, it is much higher. For the sake of the families or unemployed, disillusioned and under enormous strain, I urge immediate and rational action on the part of this committee as a part of the U.S. Congress. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Senator Quigg. We are delighted, Mr. Stevens, that you could be here representing the Governor. Senator Quigg, I believe, asked to leave, so he'll be excused.

Senator QUIGG. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Mr. Stevens?

Mr. STEVENS. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton. Regretfully, the Governor couldn't be here this morning to give his testimony directly. There were two factors at work. One is the remaining pace of the legislative session, with both the legislature and the Governor trying to wind to a favorable conclusion; and second, the Governor has to, or will be making a decision on a project called Northern Tier tomorrow morning, so the balance of the day, I'm sure, will be spent on trying to finalize that.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN SPELLMAN, GOVERNOR, STATE OF WASHINGTON, AS PRESENTED BY DAVID STEVENS, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, we are also gratified that you were able to schedule a hearing here in Washington State on the legislative proposals that would establish a national volcanic Area. It certainly is important for the subcommittee to hear firsthand the interests and concerns of our citizens and public representatives, and always much more—much easier for those folks to be here at hand rather than to travel the distance required to Washington, D.C.

It is of utmost importance that Congress take action as soon as possible to establish a Mount St. Helens national volcanic area, and the State of Washington strongly supports such action. During the past several months a careful analysis has been made of the Forest Service proposal outlined in the draft, and subsequently in the final environmental impact statement. The proposal submitted by the Governor to the Forest Srvice last year meets the test of analysis of various suggested configurations that have been proposed in terms of a volcanic area since that time. This hearing provides another opportunity to reaffirm the Governor's support for an adequately sized area to be designated by Congress which will allow for the preservation and protection of significant geologic, volcanic, and ecological features resulting from that 1980 eruption.

Certainly central to the national designation is the creation of an interpretive area in which minimum disturbances to the land will be allowed, only under exceptional circumstances. Utilizing the Governor's previous submittal as a base, and recognizing the additional information acquired during the intervening months, the Governor calls for an interpretive land area designation of some 94,000 acres, which is something above what is contained in the legislation you are exploring. This area is inclusive of areas previously suggested and adds some land that was formerly identified as recreational area, as well as two landlocked areas. While this totals slightly more than that previously suggested, it substantially comprises the critical lands that have been identified as requiring substantial protection.

As a part of the volcanic area, the Governor also favors the designation of two additional land use classifications: Recreation and general forest-scientific. These would comprise some 8,500, nearly 8,600 acres and 9,700 acres respectively. The totals of these three land classifications would be approximately 113,000 acres, which the Governor feels represents the amount of land needed to be identified with special management directives that will enable the realization of the objectives of this nationally designated area.

We feel that it is essential that legislation specifically spell out how the lead Federal agency, the Forest Service, will manage the designated land uses in conformance with the objectives of the national volcanic area. Therefore, we recommend that the critical areas specified in legislation must have the protection of specific statutory language that will direct management activity.

We would also add language to the interpretive area goals and objectives which would preclude the sale or harvesting of timber or water resource development activities. It would also be helpful to provide that in the case of exceptional circumstance, fire, insect damage, disease, that appropriate mitigation actions be allowed.

The lands within the national volcanic area, subject to valid existing rights, should be withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation of disposal under a number of Federal laws, including the public land laws, mining laws, mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal Steam Act.

It is recommended that Congress specifically direct the Secretary to administer lands requiring specialized management, such as those that have been identified as habitat areas, consistent with the objectives of each area identified in the Forest Service's EIS. These lands would be outside the volcanic area designation, but should be considered essential parts of the overall management proposal.

Although testimony submitted at least month's hearing did deal with the key issue of non-Federal lands within the proposed volcanic area, we would like to reemphasize that the attainment of those objectives will not be realized unless included lands are acquired. The primary method, as has been suggested in the introductory statement by Senator Jackson, should be by exchange, with direct purchases occurring only when other agreements cannot be worked out. In regard to State lands, it should be recognized that the general rule which anticipates donation of State lands to any new federally designated area, cannot apply in regard to lands that are held in trust by the State of Washington. These lands are held for the support of our common schools and the donation of them for any purpose is prohibited by the State constitution and by the State enabling act. Due to this special circumstance, it will be necessary to treat these State lands similarly to other non-Federal ownerships, and it is essential to work out an acceptable exchange program. We are persuaded that adequate lands are available in the region to accommodate all exchange requirements so that Federal control and management can be secured for the designated area.

We certainly would also reaffirm the importance of establishing a specific date to identify values for State and Federal—State and private lands, as is contained in the legislation. This would provide the opportunity to have a benchmark for carrying out exchanges or providing adequate compensation to non-Federal landowners. Failure to specify a point of value makes it difficult for landowners to know how to treat downed timber on lands that would be included in the volcanic area.

In order that scientific activities are enhanced in the volcanic area, it is recommended that a scientific advisory board be established to advise the Secretary concerning the management measures needed to protect natural and scientific values. The board should be expected to make recommendations as to research opportunities which may exist within the area.

Mr. Chairman, we have unique opportunity to identify, to designate, and to protect lands which will yield rich dividends through the creation of a national volcanic area for Mount St. Helens. It provides an unparalleled opportunity for our citizens throughout the country to learn about the mountain. It will not happen without specific and careful action by Congress. The State is committed to support the establishment of the area and will carry out its responsibilities. What we need, on a timely basis, is the early attention of Congress and its willingness to see this proposal as we see it—a special opportunity which must be seized, and soon.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to comment, and our appreciation for conducting the field hearing.

[The prepared statement of Governor Spellman follows:]

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR JOHN SPELLMAN

Mr. Chairman, I am gratified that you have scheduled a Subcommittee hearing here in Washington State on legislative proposals that would establish a National Volcanic Area for the Mt. St. Helens region. It is important for the Senate subcommittee to hear firsthand the interests and concerns of our citizens and public representatives in identifying and preserving this area of national significance.

It is of utmost importance that Congress take action as soon as possible to establish a Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area. The state of Washington strongly supports such action. While there are other alternatives by which the uniqueness of the Mt. St. Helens area can be recognized, the concept of a National Volcanic Area has the most merit.

Mr. Chairman, you have in the record my testimony of March 12, 1982, delivered for me by the state Commissioner of Public Lands, Mr. Brian Boyle. I do not feel that it is necessary for me to repeat that testimony wholly at this field hearing. However, there are a number of points that I feel need emphasizing and the balance of my remarks will focus on these issues which I feel need careful and particular Congressional attention.

Identification of the National Volcanic Area

During the past several months, a careful analysis has been made of the Forest Service proposal outlined in the draft and subsequently, the final environmental impact statement prepared by them. My proposal submitted to the Forest Service last year meets the test of analysis of various suggested configurations that have been proposed since that time. This hearing provides another opportunity for me to reaffirm my support for an adequately sized area to be designated by Congress which will allow for the preservation and protection of significant geologic, volcanic, and ecological features resulting from the 1980 eruption. Such designation must provide opportunity for public education, interpretation, scientific research, and recreation.

Central to the national designation is the creation of an Interpretive Area in which minimum disturbances to the land will be allowed, only under exceptional circumstances. Using my previous submittal as a base and, recognizing the additional information acquired during the intervening time, I call for an Interpretive Area land designation of some 94,400 acres. This is inclusive of the areas previously suggested and adds some land that was identified as Recreation as well as two land-locked areas known as the Goat Marsh Natural Area and the Ape Canyon Area. This totals slightly more than previously suggested and substantially comprises the critical lands that have been identified as requiring substantial protection.

As a part of the Volcanic Area, I also favor designation of two additional land use classifications: Recreation and Forest-Scientific. These would comprise some 8,576 acres and 9,720 acres respectively. The specified land uses totals about 112,696 acres which I feel represents the amount of land that is needed to be identified with special management directives that will enable the realization of the objectives of a nationally designated area.

Management of the Designated Land Classifications

It is essential that legislation specifically spell out how the lead Federal agency will manage the designated land uses in conformance with the objectives of the National Volcanic Area. The current Forest Service position appears to oppose the acquisition of non-Federal lands within the most critical parts of the area. This position would be in conflict with the need to adequately preserve the Interpretive Area and would allow creation of islands and degrees of activity which could be incompatible with keeping that area free of timber salvage and other alterations. Continuation of this attitude would result in a significant weakening of needed protection for this area. Therefore, I recommend that critical areas must have the protection of specific statutory language that will direct management activity:

1. Maintain the crater, mudflows and associated volcanic features and landscape in their natural state;
2. Study and interpret the volcanic features;
3. Assure the continuation of the natural process of biological succession through study, interpretation and other activities;
4. Interpret the geological and biological processes for visitors including providing access and visitors' facilities adequate for such interpretation.

I would also add language to the Interpretive Area, goals and objectives which would preclude the sale or harvesting of timber or water resource development activities. It would also be helpful to provide that, in the case of fire, insect damage, and disease, appropriate mitigation actions be allowed.

In the Recreational and Forest Scientific classifications, directions for management should include the permitting of timber harvest, provided that sites and areas of significant scientific interest shall be preserved.

The lands within the National Volcanic Area, subject to valid existing rights, should be withdrawn from all forms of entry, appropriation or disposal under the public land laws, including location entry and patent under Federal mining laws, or disposition under the mineral leasing laws and from the national geothermal steam act.

I also recommend that Congress specifically direct the Secretary to administer lands requiring specialized management, such as habitat areas, consistent with the objectives of each area identified in the Forest Service's final environmental impact statement. These lands would be outside the Volcanic Area but should be considered essential parts of the overall management program.

Non-Federal Lands Within the Volcanic Area

Although testimony submitted at last month's Hearing did deal with the key issue of non-Federal lands within the proposed Volcanic Area, I would like to reemphasize that the attainment of protection objectives will not be realized unless included lands are acquired. The primary method of dealing with private and state lands should be by exchange with direct purchases occurring only when other agreements cannot be worked out. In regard to state lands, it should be recognized that the general rule which anticipates donations of state lands to any new Federally designated area cannot apply in regard to lands held in trust by the state of Washington. These lands are held for the support of our public schools. Donation of them for any purpose is prohibited by our state Constitution and by the statehood enabling act adopted by Congress in 1889. Due to this special circumstance, it will be necessary to treat these state lands similarly to other non-Federal ownerships and it is essential to work out an acceptable exchange plan. I am persuaded that adequate lands are available in the region to accommodate all exchange requirements so that Federal control and management can be secured for the designated area.

I also reaffirm the importance of establishing a date of value for state and private lands. Some of the lands within the proposed Volcanic Area boundaries contain timber now susceptible to deterioration in value due to weather and insects. Values for the land and timber should be designated as of July 1, 1982; to provide a benchmark for carrying out exchanges or providing adequate compensation to non-Federal land owners. Failure to specify a point of value makes it difficult for landowners to know how to treat downed timber on lands that will be included within the Volcanic Area.

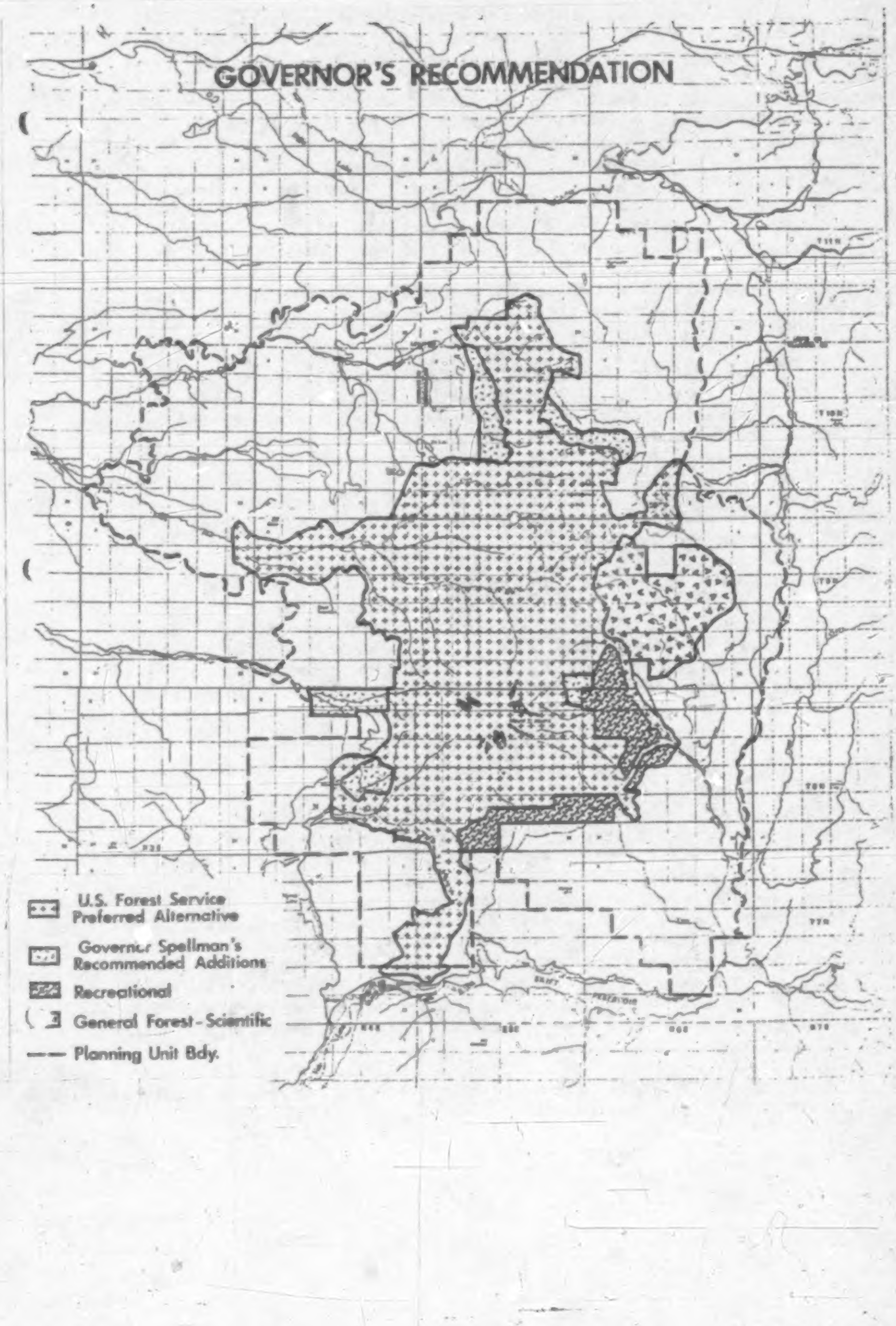
Mt. St. Helens Scientific Advisory Board

In order that scientific activities are enhanced in the Volcanic Area, it is recommended that a Scientific Advisory Board be established to advise the Secretary concerning the management measures needed to protect natural and scientific values. The Board should be expected to make recommendations as to research opportunities which may exist within the area.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, we have a unique opportunity to identify, to designate, and to protect lands which will yield rich dividends through the creation of a National Volcanic Area for Mt. St. Helens. It is an area full of potential scientific discovery and observation. It provides an unparallelled opportunity for our citizens throughout the country to learn about the mountain, its eruptions and their impact. It will not happen without specific and careful action by Congress. The state is committed to support the establishment of the Volcanic Area and will carry out its responsibilities with enthusiasm and dedication. What we need, on a timely basis, is the early attention of Congress and its willingness to see this proposal as we see it - a special opportunity which must be seized, and soon.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and, again, my thanks for conducting a field hearing here in the state.


GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION
U.S. Forest Service Preferred Alternative
Governor Spellman's Recommended Additions
Recreational
General Forest - Scientific
Planning Unit Bdy.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Stevens, for a fine statement. Could you explain the differences in total acreage? We have about 84,000 acres in this draft proposal, and I believe yours totals 112,000 acres. Essentially it's 84,000 versus 94,000. What is the nature of the additional lands? Is it mostly downed timber, or is it standing timber?

Mr. **Stevens**. Mr. Chairman, there is a variety of differences, different kinds of land. For one thing, the south fork of the Toutle, it appeared as a part of the interpretive area in the draft Forest Service environmental impact statement. It did not appear in the final. We think it is meritorious to include that, so that is essentially a mudflow area in the south fork. Up in the northern, in the northwest area would be an area where there has been some down timber in the Miner's Creek area, and up in the upper northeast area would be a variety. There's a variety of land use——

Senator **Jackson**. Most of it Federal lands, some private.

Mr. **Stevens**. Yes, most of it——

Senator **Jackson**. Is Federal land.

Mr. **Stevens**. But not all of it.

Senator **Jackson**. All right. Yes, a small amount. Senator Gorton?

Senator **Gorton**. Just one question, Mr. Stevens. Does this recommendation represent the combined views of the Governor and of the Commissioner of Public Lands? Did you work together on that?

Mr. **Stevens**. Yes, we have.

Senator **Gorton**. And this represents Mr. Boyle's views as well as the Governor's?

Mr. **Stevens**. Yes, and Mr. Boyle is, of course, particularly concerned about the trust land issue.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Stevens. We appreciate your appearing here today. As we call the names of the first panel, it would be helpful if you would leave your statements at the table so that we can have them available to us. Dr. Stephen Porter, University of Washington Geology Department; Dr. Anthony Qamar, associate professor, Geology, University of Montana; Dr. Thomas Dunne, Department of Geology, University of Washington; Donald Leaver, geophysicist, University of Washington; Doug Martin, Fisheries Research Institute, School of Fisheries, University of Washington. I gather two or your colleagues are not here.

Gentlemen, may I reemphasize the importance of summarizing your statements. The whole statement will go in the record; but to save time, we would like to have you hit the high points, with the understanding, of course, that the rest of the statement will appear in the record as read.

Now, Dr. Porter? He's not here. Dr. Qamar?

Dr. **Qamar**. Yes.

Senator **Jackson**. You are first.

STATEMENT OF DR. ANTHONY QAMAR, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Dr. **Qamar**. My name is Anthony Qamar. I live in Missoula, Mont., where I teach geophysics at the University of Montana. I hope it's appropriate for an out-of-Stater to come in today and testify.

Senator GORTON. We're happy to have you.

Senator JACKSON. The outpouring from here did reach Montana, so you have a right to be heard.

Dr. QAMAR. I'm temporarily studying Mount St. Helens earthquakes and volcanic tremor at the University of Washington. I'd like to address that point about western Washington being affected. In May 19—the experience in May 1980, is still very vivid in the memory of western Montanans, because the mayor closed our city for 1 week as ash rained down on our city and we were unable to go outside without masks on. I have visited Mount St. Helens since the May, 1980 eruption, and I find it a place of stark and awesome beauty, much like Death Valley National Monument or parts of Grand Canyon National Park.

The U.S. Forest Service has done a good job documenting the resources at Mount St. Helens in their October 1981 environmental impact statement. Unfortunately, and I'd like to emphasize this, the inaccessibility of the mountain has limited contributions from a great many interested scientists. My view is that the Forest Service plan, as embodied in S. 2133, is basically sound, but it falls short in preserving several critical areas of scientific interest.

Ninety miles south of Missoula, Mont., high on Lost Trail Pass, there are some swampy bogs. These were lightly dusted by the May 1980 eruption. At a depth of several feet in these bogs, however, you can find numerous layers of very old, volcanic ash, from which scientists have recently pieced together a volcanic history of other Cascade volcanoes like Glacier Peak and Mount Mazama, which is now Crater Lake, Oreg. This illustrates that valuable scientific evidence from volcanic eruptions can come from fringe regions not immediately around the volcano, using methods which are not often foreseen at the time of the event.

Though the Forest Service plan in S. 2133 adequately preserves the main features of the devastated zone around the mountain, it does not sufficiently protect outlying areas of great scientific interest, and there are specifically about three areas I would like to address.

One is that there are too few examples of historic volcanic activity. These are useful in comparative studies with current deposits from the recent eruptions. Areas like Marble Mountain and the Pine Creek flow to the south, and the Strawberry and Goat Mountain areas to the north should be included.

The second, there is inadequate protection of the fringe areas around the devastated zone. These are critical in understanding the dynamic processes of the eruption and the future biological changes in the area, and as you saw this morning, Senator Gorton, they provide some of the most spectacular views for the general public, including the mudflow deposits, the blowdown and the singed trees. If you stand on Harry's Ridge right in front of the mountain and look out around you, it's almost incomprehensible. It's hard to imagine. One of the problems is there's no scale by which to judge what you are seeing, but when you get in those areas where the trees form these blow patterns, and there's something down there you know the size of, it really makes an impression on you. I think we could improve this situation by adding areas between the north and south forks of the Toutle, and in the source zones of the Green and Clearwater Creeks. Also, the unique tephra deposits to the east of the area, which are also outside the present boundaries of S. 2133.

Last, I think that undamaged stands of forest, which, after all, was the dominant environment before the eruption, are inadequately represented in S. 2133. Even as a layman in the area of biological studies I can see the scientific importance of including forested areas like this, from which many plants and animals venture forth out into the devastated zone. Additional areas like the upper Green River are critical in this respect.

In closing I'd like to say that as an aid in your analysis of regions outside of the boundaries in S. 2133 which are of great scientific importance, there is a map that has just been prepared by a consortium of scientists at the University of Washington, including Craig Weaver there, and I hope you will consult this map, because it very clearly delineates very specific regions and explains what their scientific importance is.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Qamar follows:]

Testimony of Anthony Qamar

My name is Anthony Qamar. I live in Missoula, Montana where I teach Geophysics at the University of Montana. I am temporarily studying Mount St. Helens earthquakes and volcanic tremor at the University of Washington.

Mount St. Helens has a special place in the memories of western Montanans. In May, 1980 the mayor closed all non-essential businesses in Missoula as ash fell on our city. I know many Montanans who want the opportunity to visit the mountain that "made the sky fall", as one local newspaper phrased it. I have visited Mount St. Helens since the May 1980 eruption and I find it a place of stark and awesome beauty much like Death Valley National Monument or parts of Grand Canyon National Park.

The U.S. Forest Service has done a good job documenting the resources at Mount St. Helens in their October, 1981 Environmental Impact statement. Unfortunately the inaccessibility of the mountain has limited contributions from a great many interested scientists. My view is that the Forest Service plan as embodied in S2133 is basically sound but falls short in preserving several critical areas of scientific interest. The National Monument proprosal HR5787 does a better job of preserving these features.

Ninety miles south of Missoula, Montana, high on Lost Trail pass, there are some swampy bogs which were lightly dusted by the May, 1980 eruption. At a depth of several feet in these bogs you can find numerous layers of old, volcanic ash from which scientists have recently pieced together the history of prior eruptions of Cascade volcanoes like Glacier peak, Washington and Mt. Mazama,now Crater lake, Oregon. This illustrates that valuable scientific evidence from volcanic eruptions can come from "fringe" regions, far removed from the volcano, using methods which are often not forseen at the time of the event.

Though the Forest Service plan in S2133 adequately preserves the main features of the devasted zone around the mountain, it does not sufficiently protect outlying areas of great scientific interest. Specifically:

1) There are too few examples of historical igneous activity in S2133. These are useful in comparative studies with current deposits. Areas like Marble Mountain and the Pine Creek flow to the south and the Strawberry and Goat Mountain area to the north should be included.

2) There is inadequate protection of "fringe areas" around the devastated zone. These are critical to understanding dynamic processes of the eruptions and the future biological changes in the area. These fringe zones also provide some of the most spectacular views for the general public and include mudflow deposits, blowdown and singed trees. Features which should be preserved are the debris flows of the North and South Forks of the Toutle river, the blowdown and singe zones between these rivers and in the source zones of the Green and Clearwater creeks, and the unique tephra deposits in the Smith and Clearwater drainages.

3) Undamaged stands of forest , the dominant environment prior to May 1980, are very poorly represented in S2133. Even as a layman in this area I can see the scientific importance of these forested areas as plants and animals venture into the devasted zone. Additional areas like the upper Green river drainage seem critical in this respect.

As an aid to your analyses of regions of great scientific importance, which are outside the boundaries provided by S2133, I hope you will consider the map which has been prepared by ~~a~~ consortium of scientists including Craig Weaver at the University of Washington.

Vitae: Anthony Qamar

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Research and Publications related to Mount St. Helens

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Dr. Qamar. Dr. Dunne? He is missing. The other two will be here. Mr. Leaver?

STATEMENT OF DONALD S. LEAVER, GEOPHYSICIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. LEAVER. Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson, good morning. My name is Donald Leaver. I am a graduate student in geophysics at the University of Washington, where I'm studying the structure of the Earth's crust in the southern Cascade Mountains.

I would like to discuss for just a minute the importance of preserving for the general public the interpretive values of the Mount St. Helens area. In the spring of 1980, when Mount St. Helens first showed signs of becoming active, I worked for the geophysics program setting up new seismometers in the area. I remember one day in April 1980, as I drove up the Toutle River Valley, I wondered what the world around me would look like if the mountain erupted on a large scale. I had read the articles published in 1975 and 1978 by U.S. Geological Survey, in which they described the previous large eruptions of Mount St. Helens and the ensuing mudflows, and I tried to imagine what such a scene would look like if it were repeated again, and quite frankly, my imagination was not up to it. The idea of this entire green valley flooded out by mud seemed too improbable, too absurd. Nothing could be that big. It can't happen here, I said to myself; we'll just see some more of these little steam puffs for a few months and then everything will go back to normal.

After that day I continued to work at the University of Washington with the Mount St. Helens seismic data, but I never had occasion to go back to the field until the end of the summer. Then, on August 24, 1980, I drove up the Toutle River again. I was traveling into the blast zone to set out portable seismometers. The Army Corps of Engineers was building a silt-retaining dam across the river, and they were quarrying a hillside for rock fill. I was going to use their quarry blasts like a sonar source, following the echoes of the explosions through the earth with my instruments, trying to peer into the structure deep beneath the mountain.

I don't have time today to discuss my work, but I want to share with you what it was like, what my own personal feelings were, that day when I first entered the blast zone. An officer of the Army Corps of Engineers escorted me through the construction site and pointed out to me through the dust where the far road lay. "When you go up that road," he advised me, "before you try to set up your equipment, take 20 minutes or so to sit on a hilltop and try to understand what you see. You might save yourself getting lost." Then he turned his truck around and drove off, and when his truck was out of sight and I was alone, there was not a single thing I could see that looked like anything I had ever seen before. There was a hillside off in the distance covered with fallen trees, and between it and the land and I—and between it and I the land was covered with clumps of broken mud. Now I've seen hillsides covered with fallen trees before—they are usually clearcuts, and they are usually about a quarter mile on a side. Well, I figured this could have been a clearcut, and it could have been about a mile away, and the trees would have been a little bit small, and that would have been OK, but the whole hillside looked just a little bit purple, as if I was looking at some distant mountain range through a bit of haze. My eyes hurt. I couldn't make the pieces fit together. I searched for some nearby object that I could use for reference, something to try to get perspective, but I was up on the debris flow and all I could see were big lumps of mud. I had no idea how big, or how far away. And for a while up there I felt pretty helpless. My eyes worked, but I couldn't see. Well, gradually it sank in. The hillside covered with fallen trees was about 10 miles away, and the clumps of mud in front of me were about half the size of this auditorium. I felt pretty small. It's something I really hadn't understood from watching the newsreels.

I firmly believe that every single person who has traveled to the devastated lands has come back changed. Each of us brings back a different understanding of the sizes of nature and of the sizes of man. Reading about it in the history books is not enough.

So what's the point? The point is, here I was, a supposedly educated person, supposedly intelligent, and yet totally unable to comprehend the magnitude of a volcanic eruption until I had sat in its aftermath for an afternoon. The point is that I'm no better, and I don't think I'm particularly worse, than the next guy. This is tough stuff to try to get a handle on, even if you've been there. And if all you've got to go on is television and newspapers, you'll probably never understand how badly you've missed it. But we have to get a handle on it, each and every one of us, because we, as a society, have to make some fairly important decisions on land use management, based on our perceptions of just, how big is big, when it comes to natural disasters. I don't just mean, are we going to rebuild on the floodplains of the Toutle and the Cowlitz. It is the Toutle, it is the Cowlitz, it is the Nisqually, it is the Puyallup, it is the Skagit. By extention it is not only the Cascade volcanoes, it is all the flood prone areas in this country.

Now, I am not here arguing for floodplain management. That is not the point of this meeting. I'm here arguing for public education. I would like to recommend that the terrible landforms that are the legacy of the eruptions of Mount St. Helens must be preserved as a public educational opportunity, and I think that almost everyone here will agree that some sort of preservation is necessary. It gets down, then, to the nitty-gritty questions of where to draw the boundaries and how to administer them. It is on this question of administration that I feel my experience has some relevance. The Senate bill 2133 addresses the necessary questions of compromise between economic interests and preservation of these lands for public education. I'm quite concerned, however, that this bill would not provide sufficient long-term protection of key interpretive areas. In 5 years the Forest Service Land Use Management Plan would come up for review within the Department of Agriculture. Public hearing would not be mandated. I sincerely recommend that the key interpretive areas of the Mount St. Helens area be given a clear, legislative mandate for future preservation. Either the Governor's proposal or a National Monument proposal would be adequate to this end. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Leaver follows:]

Testimony of

Donald S. Leaver

Geophysics Program
University of Washington, AK-50
Seattle, Wa. 98195

Before Senators Gorton and Jackson,
in Kelso, Washington
April 7, 1982

On the future preservation and management of
the Mt. St. Helens, Washington area.

Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson, good afternoon. My name is Donald Leaver. I am a graduate student in geophysics at the University of Washington, where I am studying the structure of the earth's crust in the Southern Cascade Mountains.

In the spring of 1980, when Mt. St. Helens first showed signs of becoming active, I worked for the Geophysics Program setting up new seismometers in the area. I remember one day in April, 1980, as I drove up the Toutle River Valley, I wondered what the world around me would look like if the mountain errupted on a large scale. I had read the articles published in 1975 and 1978 by U.S. Geological Survey scientists (Crandel, D., and Mullineaux, D., Mount St. Helens volcano: recent and future Behavior. Science, v. 187, 438-441. 1975. Crandel, D., and Mullineaux, D., Potential Hazards from Future Eruptions o Mount St. Helens Volcano, Washington. USGS Bulletin 1383-C. 1978) in which they described the previous large eruptions of Mt. St. Helens and the ensuing mudflows, and I tried to imagine what such a scene would look like if it were repeated again. Quite frankly, my imagination was not up to it. The idea of this entire green valley flooded out by mud seemed too improbable, too absurd. It can't happen here, I said to myself, nothing could be that big. We'll just see some more of these little steam puffs for a few months and then everything will go back to normal.

After that day, I continued to work at the University of Washington with the Mt. St. Helens seismic data but I never had occasion to back to the field untill the end of the summer. Then, on August 24, 1980, I drove up the Toutle River again. I was traveling into the blast zone to set out portable seismometers. The Army Corps of Engineers was building a silt-retaining dam across the river, and they were quarrying a hillside for rock-fill. I was going to use their quarry blasts like a sonar source, following the echoes of the explosions through the earth with my instruments, trying to peer into the structure deep beneath the mountain.

I don't have time today to discuss my work, but I want to share with you what it was like, what were my own personal feelings, that day when I first entered the blast zone. An officer of the Army Corps of Engineers escorted me through the construction site, and pointed out to me through the dust where the far road lay. When you go up that road, he advised me, before you try to set up your equipment, take twenty minutes or so to sit on a hilltop and try to understand what you see. You might save yourself getting lost. Then he turned his truck around and drove off, and when his truck was out of sight, and I was alone, there was not a single thing that I could see that looked like anything that I had ever seen before. There was a hillside off in the distance, covered with fallen trees, and between it and I the land was covered with clumps of broken mud. Now, I've seen hillsides covered with fallen trees before -- they're usually clearcuts, and they're usually about a quarter-mile on a side. Well, my eyes said to me, this could have been a clear-cut, and it would have been about a mile away, and the trees would've been a little small, but it would've been ok -- except that that this hillside looked just ever so slightly purple, as if I were looking at some distant mountain through a bit of haze. My eyes hurt. I couldn't make the pieces fit together. I searched for some near-by object that I could use for reference -- something to try to get some perspective -- but I was up on the debris flow, and all I could see were big lumps of mud, and I had no idea how big, or how far away... And for a while up there, I felt pretty helpless; like, my eyes worked, but I couldn't See... Well, gradually, it sank in. The hillside covered with fallen trees was about ten miles away and the clumps of mud in front of me were about the size of this auditorium. I felt very small. It's something I really hadn't understood from watching the newsreels.

I firmly believe that every single person who has traveled to the devastated lands had come back changed. Each of us brings back a different understanding of the sizes of Nature and of the sizes of Man. Reading about it in the history books is not enough.

So what's the point? Here I was, a supposedly educated person, supposedly intelligent, totally unable to comprehend the magnitude of a volcanic eruption untill I had sat in its aftermath for an afternoon. The point is that I'm no better, and I don't think I'm particularly worse, than the next guy. This is tough stuff to try to get a handle on, even if you've been there. And if all you have to go on is television and newspapers, you'll probably never understand how badly you've missed it. But we have to get a handle on it, each and every one of us, because we, as a society, have to make some fairly important decisions on land-use management based on our perceptions of how-big-is-big when it comes to natural disasters. And I don't just mean are we going to rebuild on the flood-plains of the Toutle and Cowlitz. It's the Toutle, it's the Cowlitz, and it's the Nisqually, the Puyallup, and the Skagit. And by extention it's not only the Cascade volcanoes, it's also the Front-Range canyons in Colorado, where a flash-flood from a thunderstorm killed 137 people in just under twenty minutes about six years ago; and it's the outer islands off the eastern seaboard where the population has quadrupled and the evacuation capability has remained stagnant since the last hurricane. If there's a lesson we've all learned from Mt. St. Helens, it's that the works of man pale in comparison to those of Nature. This sounds simplistic, but this is an important lesson and actually a fairly expensive one and it's one we've got to carry over to these other situations as well. Sudden floods which claim the lives of scores of people are tragically common in this country, and although most of them are caused by thunderstorms and hurricanes instead of volcanoes, the principle is the same: people build on floodplains not because there are no farsighted geologists and hydrologists to point out the dangers, but because, even with the dangers outlined in advance, the average person is, just like me, unable -- not unwilling, but un-able -- to believe just how big, or real, a natual disaster can be. And all too often, after disaster strikes, and after the floodwaters recede, after the dead are mourned, we rebuild like robots. Mt. St. Helens, on the other hand, has left us a legacy, a land where a person can walk, and begin to learn.

I feel that I cannot sufficiently emphasize how important the lesson of Mt. St. Helens is to our society. You see, if we were living under any kind of government other than a democracy, we wouldn't need to have public education on the pro's and con's of flood-plain management. A few specialists would be all the government would need. But we are trying, as a nation, to be a Democracy, and, with the grace of God, we are succeeding. One of the crucial assumptions of this democracy, however, is that the citizens have enough understanding of the issues that confront them to lead themselves in collective wisdom. Now in the case of flood plain land management, and I include here volcanic mud-flow plains, we're not quite on top of it yet. We're close, as evidenced by the fact that we are meeting here to-day, but I think anyone who reads the newspapers throughout the years will sadly agree that our nation suffers needless losses each year to floods because too often we can't understand, on a basic gut-level, just how awesome Nature really can be.

Now I'm not here arguing for flood-plain management; I'm here arguing for public education. I would like to recommend that the terrible landforms that are the legacy of the eruptions of Mt. St. Helens be preserved as a public educational opportunity, and I think almost everyone here will agree that some sort of preservation is necesary. It now gets down to the nitty gritty questions of where to draw the boundaries and how to administer them. It is on the question of administration that I feel my experience has some relevance. Two proposals for the management of this area have been put forth at this and previous hearings. One, tha this land be dedicated as a National Monument, a permenant preservation and a withdrawl of the land from commercial uses; and another that this land be managed by the Foreest Service, with multiple land-use reflecting both commercial and scientific interests. Now, if you could look at this from a strictly monetary viewpoint, the Forest Servece plan would be the way to go. But a free society does not run strictly on money. It runs also on the wisdom and the free spirit of its people. The preservation of Mt. St. Helens is not a luxury; it is a necessity. National Monument status for this area makes that unequivocably clear; the Forest Service plan, I'm afraid, leaves this somewhat in doubt. In five years the whole protection scheme would be up for review and this time without public hearings. I sincerely recommend that at least part of the Mt. St. Helens area be designated as a National Monument. It would be well worth the cost to this Nation. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson.** Thank you, Mr. Leaver. Next is Doug Martin, School of Fisheries, University of Washington.

STATEMENT OF DOUGLAS J. MARTIN, FISHERIES BIOLOGIST, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. **Martin.** Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton. My name is Douglas Martin. I'm a fisheries biologist with the University of Washington, School of Fisheries, and I have been researching the effects of the eruption on salmon population and habitat in the Toutle River for the last year and a half.

The eruption of Mount St. Helens and the subsequent mudflow that entered the north fork of the Toutle River have created a unique environment where pertinent questions concerning salmon biology and stream ecology can be investigated for the first time. The Toutle River has historically been a good producer of salmon, even though Mount St. Helens has erupted repeatedly during the past 4,500 years, and at least two of these eruptions caused major mudflows in the Toutle River. Since the last ice age Northwest volcanoes have produced, on the average, at least one major volcanic outburst per century. Therefore, it can be assumed that many rivers supporting salmon in this region have been disrupted by volcanoes. Some intriguing questions arise. For example: How long would it take for salmon populations and habitats to recover in the Toutle River? Does the species of salmon that establishes itself first become dominant? Is the presence or absence of nonsalmonid species significant to salmonid production? How long does it take for the natural assemblage of species endemic to this region to recover? Although these questions may seem esoteric, the answers would be of great significance, not only for education and science, but on a practical basis for the fisheries manager, who is charged with the task of rehabilitating streams that have been affected by pollution and overfishing.

The sterile and diverse assemblage of lakes and streams on the debris flow provides scientists with an opportunity to study the evolution of channels and the development of fish habitat. Examination of preeruption maps of the upper north fork of the Toutle, and the known distribution of salmon in this area indicates that salmon were most abundant in streams previously formed on mudflow deposits from past eruptions. What channel and habitat characteristics that made these areas favorable to salmon can only be ascertained from documented observations. Studies in this area would provide a better understanding of how fluvial processes and succession in the riparian plant community interact to form habitat utilized by salmon and trout.

The new streams developing on the debris flow need to be preserved for scientific investigation and public education. The debris flow area that extends from Spirit Lake down to what is known as the 3100 road, contains the only area in the proposed monument where anadromous salmonids—salmon and steelhead—exist. Salmon have already returned to the Corps of Engineers Dam and would have ascended streams on the debris flow had passage been available. Therefore, you can see the debris flow is a highly valuable area for education and scientific study. I conclude that this area and the debris flow needs to be preserved because this area would provide for future investigation of scientific merit and for education, and I support the national monument bill, H.R. 5787, because it would provide the protection necessary to preserve this area. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Martin follows:]

TESTIMONY CONCERNING MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water and
the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate

Submitted by Douglas J. Martin, Fisheries Biologist
Research Staff, Fisheries Research Institute
School of Fisheries
University of Washington, Seattle 98195

April 7, 1982

The eruption of Mount St. Helens and subsequent mudflow into the upper North Fork Toutle River have created a unique environment where pertinent questions concerning salmon biology and stream ecology can be investigated for the first time. The Toutle River has historically been a good producer of salmon even though Mount St. Helens has erupted repeatedly during the past 4500 years, and at least two of the past events caused major mudflows in the Toutle River. Since the last ice age, Northwest volcanoes have produced on the average at least one major volcanic outburst per century. Therefore it can be assumed that many rivers supporting salmon populations in this region have been disrupted by volcanoes. Some questions that arise are -- how long will it take for salmon populations and habitats to recover in the Toutle River, does the species that establishes itself first become dominant, is the presence or absence of non-salmonids significant to salmonid production, and how long does it take for the natural assemblage of speces endemic to this region to recover. Although these questions appear esoteric, the answers would be of great significance to fisheries managers charged with the task of rehabilitating fisheries resources on other rivers that have been destroyed by pollution and overfishing.

The sterile yet diverse assemblage of lakes and streams formed by the debris flow provides scientist with an opportunity to study the evolution of channels and the development of fish habitat. Examination of pre-eruption maps of the upper North Fork Toutle and the known distribution of salmon in this area indicates that salmon were most abundant in streams previously formed on mudflow deposits from past eruptions. What channel and habitat characteristics that made these areas favorable to salmon can only be ascertained from documented observations. Studies in this area would provide a better understanding of how fluvial proceses and succession in the riparian plant community interact to form habitat utilized by salmon and trout.

The new streams developing on the debris flow need to be preserved for scientific investigation and public education. The debris flow area that extends from Spirit Lake down to the 3100 road (one mile above the Army Corp of Engineers Dam), contains the only area in the proposed monument where anadromous salmonids (salmon and steelhead) exist. Salmon have already returned to the Corps of Engineers Dam and would have ascended streams on the debris flow had passage been available. Therefore, the debris flow is a highly valuable area for education and scientific study. I support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787) because it would provide permanent protection and a defined management plan for the region. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Martin. Dr. Stephen Porter of the Department of Geology, University of Washington, is next. Might I again mention, gentlemen, that if you can summarize your statement, it will be very helpful.

STATEMENT OF DR. STEPHEN PORTER, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. **Porter**. Mr. Chairman, I have a very brief statement here and I'd like to make a couple of points from the perspective of the geologist. I am on the faculty of geological sciences at the University of Washington, and affiliated with the Quarternary Research Center.

Mount St. Helens is only one of more than a dozen volcanic cones in the Cascades that have erupted in the recent geologic past, any one of which could become active again with little advanced warning. Some of these lie closer to population centers than does Mount St. Helens, and thus could have greater human impact, but geologists know very little about what to expect from future eruptions of Cascade volcanoes, other than what they can read from the records, and with the exceptions of Mount St. Helens and Mount Lassen, none have been observed in eruption by scientists. For this reason, Mount St. Helens affords a unique glimpse of the eruptive character of one Cascade volcano from which a great deal may be learned that can apply to other volcanoes along the chain. The opportunity of making detailed studies of an active Cascade volcano may not come again for many generations. What we know about the specific eruptive character of Cascade volcanoes and what is of importance for interpreting their past behavior, as well as anticipating the future behavior of many other volcanic centers in the western part of the United States, comes exclusively from these two recently active volcanoes.

Mount St. Helens is by far the more important scientifically because it has been intensely monitored by dozens of scientists since the eruptive phase began. Because the eruptions could recur for some years the mountain will continue to be of major scientific interest for the foreseeable future, and like Kilauea and Mauna Loa volcanoes in Hawaii's Volcanoes National Park, will constitute one of the prime areas in the country, and indeed the world, for the study of volcanic processes and their effect on the landscape.

Because science advances through introduction of new techniques and ideas, the significance of Mount St. Helens to volcanology will not end with the termination of the present eruptive cycle. It is important scientifically that the volcano and some of its immediate surroundings remain in a natural state so that the eruptions of the 1980's can be reevaluated by future generations of investigators who are likely to have new tools to work with and an improved theoretical foundation with which to evaluate the present eruptive events.

I personally would like to urge that National Monument status be considered for this unique area. There are a number of precedents: Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho; Sunset Crater National Monument in Arizona; the lava beds in California; and Katmai National Monument in Alaska, all focus on recently active volcanic areas, as do national parks in Hawaii, California, and Washington. Each of these areas is of considerable scenic and scientific significance, but none has attracted more public attention, both in this country and abroad, to the extent that Mount St. Helens has, and none has been the focus of such intense multidisciplinary scientific study over a comparable period of time. Clearly, Mount St. Helens, by drawing attention to itself in such a dramatic and continuing manner, is urging that it, too, be set aside as part of our natural heritage for the benefit of future generations. Thank you.

Senator **JACKSON**. Thank you, Dr. Porter. Dr. Thomas Dunne, Department of Geology, University of Washington.

STATEMENT OF DR. THOMAS DUNNE, DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Dr. **DUNNE**. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton. I'm on the faculty of the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Washington. Since May 1980, I've been involved in field research in the Toutle River basin on mudflows and erosion of the sediment that have occurred since that time.

I would like to suggest the value of establishing a national monument status, extending the boundaries of the national monument proposed in two areas, west and northwest of the mountain. The first one is in the north fork of the Toutle River to the vicinity of Camp Baker, where the large avalanche stopped on May 18, and where the mudflows extended and caused a lot of damage in the Toutle and Cowlitz valleys later than day, and the second one is in the upper south fork of the Toutle River, down to the vicinity of Disappointment Creek.

I think that preservation of these areas and the establishment of interpretive displays in them, would provide a permanent means of educating people about the dramatic events of that day, and of explaining to them the continuing hazards that exist around this mountain and around the other volcanoes of the Cascade range. I think it's valuable to extend the boundaries and manage those areas in perpetuity for scientific and educational reasons, simply because they are areas in which the events are displayed to the public in a dramatic way. In the vicinity of Camp Baker we see the snout of the big debris avalanche, and although it has been disturbed considerably by roads and grass seeding, and so on, it's still a dramatic landscape feature, and from that point down the valley we see extensive mudflow deposits, which, again, have great value for explaining to the public the generation of the mudflows and the extension of the hazard down-valley. The area is suitable for education because it has many vantage points around which—from which you can see the juxtaposition of these two sets of landforms and sets of sediments.

The similarly dramatic set of evidence in the south fork down to Disappointment Creek, where the public can see scar marks on the vegetation, on the sides of hills, can appreciate the dramatic power of the mudflows, the speed with which they traveled, which was over 60 miles an hour in that valley, and also they can see that the north fork and the south fork mudflows were dramatically different kinds of mudflows and present different kinds of hazards, they had different sizes, different triggering mechanism, they traveled different speeds, they had—one had—given us much less warning than the other one, and there are several other important differences between those two kinds of mudflows. So preservation of both areas would be valuable because of their value for teaching, and also because of the difference between the two areas. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. I just have two quick questions. I wanted to ask Dr. Porter this question. Based on the data that we have accumulated here, have you and your colleagues been able to improve your ability to predict what other volcanic areas might be on the active list for trouble, specifically here in the States of Washington and Oregon?

Dr. PORTER. I think the answer is yes and no. Volcanoes are diverse in character. Just like everyone in this room has a different personality, every volcano has a different personality, and although we know a great deal about the recent eruptive mechanisms of Mount St. Helens now from careful monitoring, this will enable us to perhaps have a much better idea of potential future eruptions of Mount St. Helens and other volcanoes like it. The one that comes to mind is Glacier Peak, which has a history—in the rock records it looks very similar to Mount St. Helens. On the other hand, whether the observations that have come from Mount St. Helens will apply to other volcanoes like Mount Rainier, Mount Baker, and the like, is difficult to say. As I indicated, this is the first real eruptive sequence of a Cascade volcano that has been monitored by scientists in the modern era.

Senator JACKSON. That's why I asked the question here. This has been a great resource——

Dr. PORTER. It's been a tremendous resource. This is the only volcano in the Cascades which really has had a careful look by modern science, and I think most scientists would be a little careful in extending their observations too far to other volcanoes, but clearly we at least have something now to work with in trying to anticipate what other volcanoes in the Cascades might do.

Senator JACKSON. If you were to speculate, give us a list of the most likely.

Dr. PORTER. Well, I'll give you two which I think are most likely, other than——

Senator JACKSON. I just said speculate. I'm trying to protect you.

Dr. PORTER. I'll speculate. The two that I think would be most likely to show signs of vigorous eruptive activity on a scale that could equal that of Mount St. Helens, are first, Glacier Peak, in the north Cascades. It's a fairly remote area, but it has erupted dramatically in the past and the products of Glacier Peak eruptions extend all the way down to Puget Sound on the west side of the mountain. They extend east into the Rocky Mountains on the east side. So the effects could be extremely dramatic if we had a repeat performance there. The other volcano which I think is of considerable concern is Mount Shasta in California, primarily because its past behavior has been very similar to both Glacier Peak and Mount St. Helens, and because there are fairly large population centers on deposits that were laid down in the very recent geologic past.

Senator **Jackson**. The other question is, to what extent can we have multiple use and still protect the scientist's ability to do his or her work? I think that's a major issue here. In other words, do you have to fence it all off? Is that what we're saying?

Dr. **Porter**. No; I don't think that's the case at all. I think—a lot depends from the—on the perspective of the different scientists involved. I think that a person who is involved in seismic research, some aspects of geologic research, doesn't really need to have things fenced off at all. Biologists, people working with process geomorphology, on the other hand, need study areas where there can be minimum disturbance, and such areas within an area the size which is being suggested here, could certainly be set off and yet one could have multiple use in much of the accessible region.

Senator **Jackson**. Senator Gorton?

Senator **Gorton**. Each of you testified, I believe, that you preferred the designation of national monument to that of national volcanic area. Dr. Porter, since you answered the last question, maybe I'll direct this one at Dr. Dunne, unless other of you disagree with him significantly. Leaving aside the areas within the boundaries which we set, what advantages, what management changes do you see as tipping your recommendation toward a national monument as opposed to a national volcanic area?

Dr. **Dunne**. Well, my major reason for preferring a national monument is that those areas have been traditionally set aside because of their scientific value, and all cultural value, and have been managed for that purpose. I'm uncertain what a National Volcanic Area means. I don't see precedents. I don't know what rules can be or will be set up for their management, and I have no reason to believe that scientific and cultural values will be paramount in the management. I could foresee that multiple use, if it means exploitation of timber resources, may require the installation of roads, for example, in an area where, for the purpose of monitoring changes that are occurring on that large avalanche, would seriously aggravate the erosion problem. for example. The material is silty and fine sandy, it's highly erodible. Many of the slopes on it are highly unstable, and yet I could imagine roads needing to be put in there for various kinds of management purposes. I don't know at this point whether the scientific value would be paramount in that decision.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, gentlemen. I appreciate very much your input here. I wish to remind the participants to bring their statements up to the table here. On panel 3, we have Chuck Wiggins, vice president of Southwest Washington Region, Weyerhaeuser Co.; Martin Devere, North West Timber Associaton, Eugene, Oreg.; David Mote, International Paper Co., Portland; Bob Spence, Pacific Lumber & Shipping in Seattle.

All right, Mr. Wiggins, vice president Southwest Region of Weyerhaeuser Co. Again, I wish to ask that you summarize your statements.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK WIGGINS, VICE PRESIDENT, SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON REGION, WEYERHAEUSER CO.

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, I want to thank you for the opportunity to allow me to comment briefly on the bill that we are discussing here today, and in the interest of time we have submitted a full summary of our remarks and I will highlight those remarks and try to talk to the key points.

Weyerhaeuser Co. recognizes the enormous interest in this activity and has actively participated in establishing a National Volcanic Area. We also see a need for providing public access to such an area. However, we realize that this is going to inhibit the normal forest management practices. It is essential for us to maintain our forestland base. We need to continue the supply of the facilities that we have here in our Longview area and to support the jobs and the payrolls in this community.

We generally support Senate bill 2133, which was introduced by members of this committee, and it calls for approximately an 85,000-acre set-aside to be managed by the Forest Service and designated a national voclanic area. We agree that it is the most balanced and realistic of the proposals which have been presented. It has undergone extensive public review. The size offers excellent representation of the volcano's features. It offers a wide range of uses, from scientific to recreation. It provides for compensating landowners at the least public cost. However, it does affect about 15,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser's timberlands.

As for the other proposals, we find them unacceptable, overreaching in size and forest management restrictions, and the other proposals actually affect from 18,000 to 40,000 acres of our forestlands. It is our feeling that these proposals do not recognize the area's needs to maintain a forestland base.

Prompt action is required and we prefer to exchange our 15,000 acres with the proposed area. However, it must be done quickly in order to prevent decay beyond economical and practical uses. Our schedule calls for completion of our salvage work by the end of 1982. We are on schedule and something over 60 percent complete with that work. We must actively manage those acres if we retain the ownership within this area. In 1981 and 1982 we will complete replanting about 15,000 acres outside of the interpretive area, or the designated area, and by 1985 we have plans to have more than 40,000 acres reseeded.

Southwest Washington has long relied on the forest base in this area for employment, for tax purposes, to supply customers with a product. Weyerhaeuser here alone provides over 4,700 jobs, and has a payroll in excess of $147 million.

In summary, again I want to state that we are supportive of Senate bill 2133, and with safety as a very top priority, we are supportive of a public access, reconstruction of State Highway 504, or the Spirit Lake Highway, as the major western access to this area. We must quickly accommodate both the public and land-owner goals. We must be assured that the issue of compensation, preferably through exchange, for the taking of company lands will also be resolved quickly. The alternative for us is that we must continue to salvage and plan to accelerate our salvage operations through the summer of 1982 in order to be complete by the end of the year. We cannot afford to allow our timber to deteriorate. We need the timber and land as a resource for our mills, our customers, and the payroll. We urge swift adoption of specific legislative language, processes and timetables, under which these issues can be resolved to insure that the public, private, and community needs can be quickly and equitably met. We are prepared to work with the committee to suggest language to implement these concepts.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wiggins follows:]

TESTIMONY

THE WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
BEFORE

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

ON

S. 2133 - THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA ACT OF 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON
April 7, 1982

Presented by:

Chuck Wiggins
Vice President
Southwest Washington Region
Longview, Washington

Introduction

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Chuck Wiggins, Vice President of Weyerhaeuser Company's Southwest Washington Region, headquartered in Longview, Washington. Thank you for the opportunity to comment briefly on the bill before this Committee, and to expand our testimony presented March 12, 1982 in Washington, D.C.

Support for the National Volcanic Area

Weyerhaeuser Company recognizes the enormous interest in establishing and providing public access to a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We also recognize that the establishment of such an area and the access to it could inhibit normal forest management practices including road building, salvage of dead timber, green tree harvest, and tree planting on a substantial acreage of my company's forestlands. Since our lands are managed primarily for the production of timber, any proposed policy that restricts that use and takes our land out of production creates a dilemma for us. We believe the maintenance of our present forestland base and the timber it supplies is essential to the continued operation of our woods and mills in the Longview area and the nearly 5,000 jobs those activities directly support.

In addressing this issue, we strongly support a "National Volcanic Area" designation and the U.S. Forest Service as the administering agency for Mt. St. Helens.

S. 2133

We essentially support S. 2133 calling for approximately 85,000 acres and the management plans for an interpretive area boundary as identified in the October 1981 final EIS developed by the U.S. Forest Service. This proposal and boundary would involve approximately 15,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser land and timber. We strongly favor exchange of our land and timber within the proposed boundary for U.S. Forest Service land outside the interpretive area. This is an option the EIS recognizes and we would commit to immediate implementation action.

Though some proposals recommend inclusion of smaller or larger areas, we believe this proposal (S. 2133) is the most balanced and realistic of the alternatives, and offers numerous public benefits. It has undergone extensive public review; its size offers an excellent representation of the volcano's key features and boundaries and provides for a range of public uses including preservation of key volcanic and other eruption-caused features, scientific research and outdoor recreation. In addition, it does all this at the least cost to the public of any of the other alternatives. Finally, it is realistic from the standpoint of compensating landowners for the taking of their land and timber.

Other Proposals

We support S. 2133, but I will comment briefly on other proposals that have been discussed.

Plans of smaller area have significant positive aspects and could adequately address key volcanic features and other eruption damage. However, within the range of administrative and other considerations, especially on the western boundary, S. 2133 is more comprehensive and appropriate.

The size of a 216,000 acre proposal and the restrictions identified are pointedly excessive and unacceptable. This proposal would prohibit timber salvage, land rehabilitation and normal forest management activities not only on forestland damaged by the eruption, but on several thousand acres of standing green timber and highly productive timberlands as well, including 40,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser's land and timber. The public cost for implementing this proposal would be enormous.

We also do not believe this proposal takes into account the important short and long-term needs of this region's high dependence upon a viable forest products industry. In addition, this proposal ignores short-term flood and watershed factors that pose immediate threats to life and property if not mitigated properly. This deficiency is symptomatic of the inflexible nature of this proposal.

As for a 110,000 acre proposal, we believe comprehensive inclusion of key volcanic features and eruption damage of the Mount St. Helens event can be well represented within fewer acres and at a lesser public cost. For example, the Sheep Canyon area along the upper South Toutle River is included for apparent "study" purposes. The plan boundary, however, extends some three (3) miles downstream below Sheep Canyon in an arbitrary manner, and includes hundreds of acres of green timber and forestland not related to Sheep Canyon in any way. Arbitrary and restrictive boundary placements do not best serve the interests of either private landowners or general public. Approximately 18,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser's land and timber would be included in this proposal.

There have been some who minimize the "total cost/value" differences between the various proposals. On Weyerhaeuser land alone there are major larger impacts in land, timber, long term forest production and other factors for each larger proposal. These impact factors must be recognized in the final proposal.

Support for Land and Timber Exchange

Under S. 2133, we prefer to exchange our 15,000 acres of land and timber inside the proposed National Volcanic Area for Forest Service lands outside of it - if this can be done quickly. However, should Weyerhaeuser retain ownership of any portion of the dead timber and timberland on these acres inside the Volcanic Area, the Company must continue to salvage the timber and actively manage our lands for commercial forest production. Our urgency is driven by the recognition that we have a very short time to salvage the timber inside the proposed boundary before it decays beyond economic and practical use. Accordingly, in 1980 we laid plans to complete salvage on all company acres by the end of 1982. We are on schedule. Our 1982 salvage plans require immediate resolution of the Mt. St. Helens issue.

Research and Regeneration

Since the eruption we have invested more than $1 million for research and development in soils, science, entomology and regeneration techniques. In addition, we are conducting research in workplace and worker safety and health to facilitate the harvesting of damaged timber and the growing of new stands of timber. We have successfully harvested more than 60 percent of our affected acres and plan to complete our forest salvage operation by the end of 1982. Furthermore, we successfully planted more than 2 million seedlings on 5,000 acres in 1981 and will soon complete planting over 4 million seedlings on 10,000 additional acres this spring. By 1985, we will have planted some 17 million trees on more than 43,000 acres in the affected area. These plans also require prompt resolution of the Mt. St. Helens issue.

The Importance of Maintaining our Land Base

Southwest Washington has long relied upon the forest products industry for its economic livelihood for jobs, income and revenues. I cannot overstate the importance of maintaining Weyerhaeuser's forestland base to support our employees, local businesses, the local tax base, and our manufacturing complexes and their customers. In the past decade alone Weyerhaeuser Company invested more than $850 million in new and renovated facilities in the Longview area. Our annual payroll of $147 million directly employs more than 4,700 men and women from local communities. If we are to maintain this payroll and tax base, we must maintain our forestland base. In our view, exchange of land and timber offers the most cost-effective method to both establish a National Volcanic Area and maintain our commercial forestland base, an important renewable resource base for our entire area.

Access

As the weather improves in this region, the public will intensify its efforts to get access to the Mount St. Helens area. Therefore, with safety as a top priority, we support the recommendations of the Governor's public access task group for the reconstruction of State Highway 504 for access up the North Fork of the Toutle. This access plan should be recognized and supported in any Mt. St. Helens plan.

Summary

We believe that both the public use goals and those of the landowners must be accommodated as soon as possible. We will need to continue our timber salvage, road building and tree planting on our acreage inside the proposed National Volcanic Area if the issue of compensation for the taking of our rights is not resolved quickly. We must be assured that the legislation before this committee can resolve these issues quickly. Otherwise we must not only aggressively continue our present salvage efforts, but intensify our activity as summer nears to complete the salvage by the end of 1982. We simply cannot allow the value and volume of our timber to deteriorate, to be subject to insects and disease or threat of fire. We need to maintain our timber and land base to furnish raw materials to our Longview mills that provide jobs and payroll in local communities and a wide range of products for housing and consumer needs.

We urge adoption of specific legislative language, processes and timetables under which these issues can be resolved. With some modification we encourage swift passage of S. 2133 to ensure that the public, private and community needs can be quickly and equitably met. We are prepared to work with the Committee to suggest language to implement these concepts.

Thank You

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wiggins. Mr. Martin Devere, North West Timber Association.

STATEMENT OF MARTIN L. DEVERE, NORTH WEST TIMBER ASSOCIATION

Mr. DEVERE. Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton, my name is Martin L. Devere. I am executive assistant with North West Timber Association in Eugene, Oreg. We are a trade association comprised of independent lumber and plywood manufacturers, all of whom are classified as small business, and all are dependent on Federal timber for their raw material supply.

I wish to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify before you today in this subcommittee hearing on the subject, the results of which will have a dramatic impact on our members in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon. Let me make it clear that we recognize that the Mount St. Helens eruption was a phenomenon of worldwide significance, and that the preservation of representative portions of the affected area is desirable. There have been three House bills introduced, 5787, 5281, and 5773. Senate bill 2133 is most like the 5773 proposal.

Within a short period of time after the settling of dust from the eruption the Forest Service began a process that eventually led to the environmental impact statement on the Mount St. Helens land management plan in October of 1981. Through that process the Forest Service took public input from literally thousands of people, and in the end developed an interpretive area of nearly 85,000 acres, which also included some research and natural areas, some roadless recreation areas, some botanical areas, and reservations for prime habitat of several wildlife species. This was developed in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, who not only had a major input into the outcome of this land management plan, but was an actual part of the decisions which led to the preferred alternative.

I have seen testimony presented in the Washington, D.C. hearing, and I understand that now the Geological Survey would like some additional areas. Why they didn't insist on these during the land use planning process I'm not sure, but one of those is the Green River Valley area that is, currently has proposed salvage operations and a number of timber sales sold which holds some 400 million feet of recoverable timber.

The Mount St. Helens Protective Association has made a proposal that comprises 216,000 acres that I'm sure you will be hearing of in great detail later today.

I have great concern for the people who will be most directly affected in their jobs and social well-being. We expect that they would—we can't expect that they would move out so the research and analyzation can become the primary concern. The average Gifford Pinchot National Forest produces 475 million board feet per acre per year. A rough calculation of just what the Mount St. Helens Protective Association would want would translate into about 42 million board feet a year. That would also translate into 1,300 jobs and the economies of significant parts of Skamania and Cowlitz Counties and others. I don't know how many visitor centers, motel rooms, and additional meals would have to be served to make up for 1,300 jobs, and what will it cost the taxpayer? To meet the full proposal it would take at least, as has been mentioned here, 40,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser Co. land alone, plus additional acres from Burlington Northern, Champion International, and other private landowners. The cost would run into the tens of millions of dollars by purchase. If we put it up for exchange there will be a dramatic loss in the allowable cuts in the National Forest. Either way the large landowner would at least come out with something. The independent nonlandholding companies would not only lose the harvest from the classification of the Gifford Pinchot lands, but would also lose the harvest from the exchange lands given to the landholding companies.

A proposal has been made by Burlington Northern to sell the timber from the traded lands on the open market. I would commend Burlington Northern for this proposal, but I think we need to look at that, also, in that it will have little effect to negate the problem of the independent. Burlington Northern timber would not be restricted to domestic processing, and therefore, since most of the independents rely on federal timber to a heavy extent, many of them would lose because of the direct export substitution restrictions, and would probably keep them from being competitive.

There are five plywood cooperatives that purchase timber on Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Who is going to explain to these shareholders that they would not only lose their shareholding investment, but also their jobs? Another large segment of the Gifford Pinchot purchasers is the independent lumber and plywood manufacturers that are basically family-owned companies, whose owners have invested a lifetime and their family fortunes, such as they are, into an area that was partially blown away and the remainder possibly taken away. This does not account for the literally hundreds of loggers and millworkers who are employed by the large corporations that depend on this area for their raw material supply.

As I said in the beginning, I wholeheartedly agree that an area must be set aside to preserve the important geological features surrounding the eruption of the volcano. S.B. 2133 closely resembles the interpretive area as defined by the Forest Service. Its 85,000 acres more than adequately covers all of the important geological and ecological features created through the volcano's eruption. It is my estimation this area proposed—that an area proposed by a number of interests in the land use plan, which incorporated approximately 40,000 acres, would do the job.

We hope that this committee and the Senate of the United States consider not only the physical aspects of the volcanic eruption, but also the social effects and the economic burden placed on a relatively small area in southwestern Washington.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Devere follows:]

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STATEMENT OF MARTIN L. DEVERE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LAND AND RESERVED WATER
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

REGARDING: S.B. 2133

April 7, 1982 - Kelso, Washington

Mr. Chairman, my name is Martin L. Devere and I am Executive Assistant with North West Timber Association, Eugene, Oregon. We are a trade association comprised of independent lumber and plywood manufacturers all of whom are classified as small business, and all are dependent on federal timber for their raw material supply.

I wish to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify today before this subcommittee hearing on a subject the results of which will have dramatic impact on our members in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon. Let me make it clear that we recognize the Mount St. Helens eruption was a phenomenon of worldwide significance and that preservation of representative proportions of the affected area is desirable. There are at least three bills, H.R. 5787, H.R. 5281, and H.R. 5773 that have been introduced in the House which would have varying affects on the social and economic environment in the Mount St. Helens vicinity. S.B. 2133 is most like H.B. 5773.

Within a short period of time after the settling of dust from the eruption the Forest Service began a process that eventually led to a Final Environmental

Impact Statement (EIS) on the Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan in October 1981. Through that process the Forest Service took public input from literally thousands of people and in the end developed an interpretive area of nearly 85,000 acres which also included some research and natural areas, some roadless recreation areas, botanical areas, and reservations for prime habitat of several wildlife species. This was developed in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey, who not only had a major input into the outcome of this land management plan, but was an actual part of the decisions which led to the preferred alternative.

Because of their day-to-day contact and constant communication Forest Service personnel have told me that they were shocked at the testimony of Doyle G. Frederick, Associate Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, at the hearings in Washington, DC where he made some suggestions of additional areas of important geologic interest. In fact, I have been told by involved Forest Service personnel that little mention was ever made of these areas during their significance until they read it in Mr. Frederick's testimony. It seems strange to me that the U. S. Geological Survey personnel waited until this time to exercise any of the influence that they carried during the entire EIS development process. It is especially interesting that the Green River Valley that he mentions is, in fact, the heart of current salvage operations and holds some 400+ MMBF of recoverable timber.

Many people want the volcanic area preserved for many different reasons, but in reviewing some of the testimony presented in Washington, DC, I found one of particular interest and amusement. I would quote from the testimony of Dr. Paul Colinvaux, Professor of Zoology, Ohio State University, "...Mount St. Helens is a treasure. What was an ugly and common green is now an elegant and beautiful brown." If Dr. Colinvaux had stated this with tongue in cheek I might understand, but I believe he was serious. I am afraid his sense of values would not coincide with the majority of Pacific Northwest residents. From what I have seen of the industrial mid-eastern United States the Mount St. Helens blast area may make him feel right at home. I hope he will not be too disappointed when in just a few years these same brown and gray areas turn into a sea of green from ceanothus, salmonberry, and vine maple as they have on untold acres in the Cascades after similar occurrences in ancient times.

My concern is not with the scientists however pure their motives. I do have great concern for those most directly affected by this blast when it comes to their jobs and social wellbeing. Should we expect that they should all move out so that some research and analyzation can become our primary concern? The Gifford Pinchot National Forest produces 475 MBF of timber/acre/year. A rough calculation on just what the Mount St. Helens Protective Association wants versus what the Forest Service proposes amounts to 42 MMBF in harvest. This translates into a total of nearly 1,300 jobs and a very large portion of the economies of Skamania and Cowlitz Counties. How many visitor centers, motel rooms, and additional meals served would it take to make up for this drastic economic loss. In addition, if one follows the wishes of the aforementioned scientists the area would be almost totally inaccessable; and therefore, have little or no impact--unless negative--on the tourist trade.

What will it also cost the taxpayer? You and I do not live in the affected area. To meet the full proposal of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association would require the purchase or exchange of over 40,000 acres of Weyerhaeuser Company land alone and this does not include the additional acres owned by Burlington Northern, Champion International, and other major private landowners. The cost to the taxpayers would run into the tens of millions of dollars to acquire this land by purchase. If put up for exchange there will be a dramatic loss in the allowable harvest from the National Forest. Either way the large landholders would at least come out with something. The independent non-landholding companies would not only lose the harvest from the classification of the Gifford Pinchot lands, but would also lose the harvest from the exchange lands given to the landholding companies.

A proposal has been made by Burlington-Northern to sell the timber from the traded land on the open market. This would have little affect to negate the problem. Burlington-Northern timber would not be restricted to domestic processing, since most of the independent direct export substitution restrictions would keep them from being competitive.

There are five plywood cooperatives that purchase timber on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Who is going to be the one to explain to these shareholders that they have just lost their entire shareholding investment and their jobs with no possibility for replacement? Another large segment of the Gifford Pinchot purchasers are the independent lumber and plywood manufacturers, basically family-owned companies whose owners have invested a lifetime and the family fortunes, such as they are, into an area that was first partially blown away and then the remainder finally taken away. This does not account for the literally hundreds of loggers and millworkers who are employed by the large corporations that also depend upon this area for their raw material supply.

As I said in the beginning, I wholeheartedly agree that an area must be set aside to preserve the important geological features surrounding the eruption of the volcano. H.B. 5723, as introduced by Representative Morrison, and S.B. 2133 closely resemble the interpretive area as deliniated by the Forest Service. Its 85,000 acres more than adequately covers all of the important geological and ecological features created through the volcano's eruption. It is my estimation that an area proposed by a number of interests in the land use plan, which incorporated approximately 40,000 acres, would do the job.

We hope that this Committee and the Senate of the United States consider not only the physical effects of the volcanic eruption, but also the social effects and the economic burden placed on a relatively small area of southwestern Washington.

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Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Devere. Mr. David Mote of International Paper Co.

STATEMENT OF DAVID MOTE, INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Mr. MOTE. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, I am David Mote, manager of forest management, Western Region, International Paper Co., headquartered in Portland, Oreg.

My company owns about 100,000 acres of forestland in southwest Washington, very little of which is included in the interpretive area of the U.S. Forest Service preferred management alternative. However, IP does own timber cutting rights on some 26,000 acres of Burlington Northern land on and around Mount St. Helens. Much of IP's remaining timber on these Burlington Northern lands is also included in the interpretive area of the U.S. Forest Service preferred management alternative. IP's right to cut and remove this timber, as well as other contractual rights on the Burlington Northern land, extends into the year 2000 and beyond.

IP shares the great interest shown both locally and nationally in passage of legislation for designation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Scientists, environmentalists, recreationists, the timber industry, as well as the general public, all have some stake in this and will be affected in varying degrees by the legislation that's finally enacted.

IP is supportive of legislative to establish a national volcanic area as long as it contains provisions to protect our shareholders' economic interests. We would support language that provides for timely cash compensation or equivalent compensation through exchange for timber, with such values being established as of July 1, 1982.

Harvest of some of the timber is in our 1982 operating plan. Therefore, it is imperative that the final legislation provide a firm timetable for completion of acquisition and/or exchange of the private timber, land and other interests, and provide for appropriation of adequate funding therefor. It is urgent that this matter be promptly resolved.

I appreciate the opportunity to present International Paper's views on this issue. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mote follows:]

TESTIMONY

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

PORTLAND, OREGON

BEFORE

THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

ON

S.2133 - THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC
AREA ACT OF 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON

APRIL 7, 1982

Presented By:

David Mote
Manager, Forest Management

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

WOOD PRODUCTS & RESOURCES GROUP

April 7, 1982

I am David Mote, Manager, Forest Management, Western Region, International Paper Company, headquartered in Portland, Oregon.

My Company owns approximately 100,000 acres of forestland in Southwest Washington, very little of which is included in the Interpretive Area of the U.S. Forest Service Preferred Management Alternative. However, International Paper does own timber cutting rights on some 26,000 acres of Burlington Northern land on and around Mount St. Helens. Much of International's remaining timber on these Burlington Northern lands is also included in the Interpretive Area of the U.S. Forest Service Preferred Management Alternative. International's right to cut and remove this timber, as well as other contractual rights on the Burlington Northern land, extends to the year 2000 and beyond.

IP shares the great interest shown both locally and nationally in passage of legislation for designation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Scientists, environmentalists, recreationists, the timber industry, as well as the general public, all have some stake in this and will be affected in varying degrees by the legislation that is finally enacted.

IP is supportive of legislation to establish a National Volcanic Area as long as it contains provisions to protect our shareholders' economic interests. We would support language that provides for timely cash compensation or equivalent compensation through exchange for timber, with such values being established as of July 1, 1982.

Harvest of some of the timber is in our 1983 operating plan. Therefore, it is imperative that the final legislation provide a firm timetable for completion of acquisition and/or exchange of the private timber, land and other interests and provide for appropriation of adequate funding therefor. It is urgent that this matter be promptly resolved.

I appreciate the opportunity to present IP's views on this issue.

David Mote

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Mote. Robert Spence, Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co., Seattle.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT SPENCE, PACIFIC LUMBER & SHIPPING CO.

Mr. SPENCE. Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton, I, on the part of my colleagues in the industry, I would certainly like to thank you for talking the time to address the issue and help resolve the problems that are at hand here.

I think in parts of—first of all let me say, I am with Pacific Lumber & Shipping Co., and I'm vice president of that company, and we have three manufacturing facilities that are located in close proximity to the Mount St. Helens area. One facility is in Packwood, Wash.; another facility is at Randle, Wash; and another one is at Morton. We also have a log sorting yard here in Longview. So our company is intently interested in this as a small, family-owned, independent operator in this area.

In parts of Washington when we talk about the timber industry it's debated whether it's the number one or the number two driving force, but when you come to southwest Washington I don't think there's any question that the heartbeat of this area is the timber industry. It supplies the jobs, the majority of the jobs, the majority of the revenue, all the factions that develop the community are involved right here with this industry, and if I could extend that illustration, the Gifford Pinchot is one of the lungs of that industry, and the other lung is problably the private ownership that surrounds the area or mainly lies to the west side of the mountain.

Now in the Gifford Pinchot the allowable cut basically is approximately 450 million feet of timber per year, and that's intensely important to the mill operators that have, over the decade, built up substantial capacity in the areas that ring the mountain, and provide the job basis for many of the small communities in this area. To broaden that perspective let me give you a few numbers. When you talk about 450 million feet of log scale, that converts to basically about 700 million feet of lumber, and it also will convert to a figure of close to four to five hundred thousand tons of chips, and on top of the 450 million allowable cut, that's a merchantable, net merch figure, and in the Gifford Pinchot it's predominantly old growth timber, so we have another 200 million feet of utility log scale that develops along with that merch timber, and that converts at a factor of about two to three units of chips per 1,000 board feet of utility scale, so out of the Gifford Pinchot itself there is enough chip volume to sustain the activities of one large pulp operation, or more, and if it, in the chemical balance of the industry and the supply/demand relationship, if it's tampered with, it affects the whole economics of our timber environment.

I basically support the concept of the national moument, and I think my, I have consensus with my colleagues in that regard. We are very concerned about the way the boundaries are written. We don't necessarily feel that if there is a boundary established for the national monument that we should go into timber producing or potential timber producing areas with that boundary. We think that we could maintain the timber producing areas in the multiple use concept, those lands would still be available to the public from the standpoint of entry to the lands, it is still available to the scientific needs and all the variety of interests that have expressed their concerns here today. The monument area would be set aside for a special interest, but once that is done it's set in concrete, and then we've lost the flexibility, so I would caution you on the boundaries when they get into areas that are potential timber growing areas.

Just to emphasize the perspective on the industry I'd like to just kind of go around the area. If you start at Yakima, you have Boise Cascade, who have a facility there that employs approximately 450 people in the sawmill, and if you come up the highway, Highway 12, coming toward White Pass, the next town would be Naches, that's about 20 miles up the highway from Yakima, and the Lehman Lumber Co. has a mill there, and they have a fairly modern mill that they've put a substantial investment into. There are also some loggers in that town. Ernie Lehman's brother is a logger in that town. If you come over White Pass the next town you come to is Packwood Lumber, where our company has a substantial investment in a cutting mill, and I'd like to say we just finished a 5-year investment program on that sawmill, which is in the neighborhood of $12 million in total, and we are a very major factor in the employment base of that particular area. Coming down the road you would come to Randle. There's four mills in the Randle area. One of them is the Cowlitz Stud mill, which again is one of our facilities, Wasser and Winter Co., which is located here in Longview has RDW, that's a sawmill that employs, it's a substantial sawmill that employs around 100 people. The Mount Adams Veneer Co. has a veneer plant there at Randle and Max West has a veneer plant that they are also making substantial investments in. If you come down the road another 20 miles you will come to Morton, and these towns, incidentally, are within a proximity of about 20 miles of the volcano.

At Morton there's three mills. There's Champion that has a substantial mill, a veneer plant and stud mill. We again have another sawmill there that is a stud mill. We employ 100 people in that mill at that town. Two-by-Four has a cedar mill in that town. All three of those mills are vital to the ecomomy at Morton and they are directly or indirectly affected by what happens on the Gifford Pinchot.

If you come down the highway, Highway 12, again toward I–5, there are some of the operators that take logs and they flow into the Chehalis-Centralia area. The Hemphill-O'Neill Co., Bob O'Neill has a substantial investment in sawmill capacity in that town and it's a major part of the job base for Centralia. Napavine, there's another installation at Napavine. Winlock Veneer is a veneer plant owned by Quay Jorgensen. It's another employment base that's a substantial part of those small communities and their livelihood.

Coming down the highway you get down to Castle Rock and you come into Longview. Longview is, of course, made up of the pulp companies, Longview Fibre, Weyerhaeuser, IP, and then there's a substantial number of small operators that exist in the Longview area. You go down to Kalama, at Kalama Bob Sanders has a substantial investment in a sawmill at, R. S. & G. is the name of it. He's just built in the last 5 years a very modern, very efficient plant down there. It's one of the premier plants as far as dimension lumber in the Northwest for efficiency.

You go down to Vancouver, again, you get into the area of where all the co-ops exist. There's Multnomah Plywood, Astoria Plywood, Fort Vancouver Plywood, Stevenson Co-Ply up the river. The point is that the whole area is surrounded by manufacturing facilities that are very intensely involved in the community and the balance that is, the formula that is arrived at in the settlement of this issue is the key to their survival and to that job base in the future, and Senators, I'd like to thank you for hearing——

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Spence. Just one quick question. Do you think the allowable cut which is currently what, 450 million feet a year in Gifford Pinchot, will be changed by the various proposals?

Mr. SPENCE. Well, I think in all honesty we have to still look and study that the impact of the volcano itself on the blown down timber has not been totally analyzed. I don't think that we really know exactly how much damage has been done to us on that allowable out, so when I caution about making too quick a decision at this point on taking timberland that is potentially going to be needed to help improve that allowable cut, or at least maintain it, because of the damage that was done by the volcano. So specifically I just caution about taking those boundaries into that area.

Senator JACKSON. Well, we'd like to have that estimate if each of you wish to submit it for the record, so we can have some options to look at.

Mr. MOTE. I think the Forest Service has put together some estimated figures, as I recall, that the bill that, your bill would be about 7 million feet, the Governor's proposal would be—the earlier Governor's proposal, before they added some, would be about 11, and the larger one, the 216,000 acres, would be in the vicinity of 42 million, is what they came up with.

Senator JACKSON. A deduction from the——

Mr. MOTE. A deduction from the Forest Service, yes.

Senator JACKSON. Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. Mr. Wiggins, since our hearing in Washington, D.C. have representatives of Weyerhaeuser met with any of the conservationist groups to discuss the differences in their approaches, and if so, what——

Mr. WIGGINS. Yes, representatives of our company have met with some of those groups, Senator.

Senator GORTON. Have you gotten anywhere, come to any kind of, resolved any of the differences?

Mr. WIGGINS. Exchanged views, but not really. Not really resolved anything.

Senator GORTON. How about meetings between your company and the Forest Service on land exchanges? Do you have any indication as to how you could go or where you would find potential exchanges based on the Forest Service bill?

Mr. WIGGINS. We have. We've had some discussions with the Forest Service and they are preliminary at this point in time, but it does appear that we are going to be able to resolve some areas that would be acceptable for exchange.

Senator **Gorton**. Mr. Devere, how would those exchanges impact the smaller company?

Mr. **Devere**. Well, the way they would impact them is that the exchange lands of the National Forest today that would not be part of the volcanic area would be, the timber on those lands would come out of the base of the Gifford Pinchot Forest, and therefore, would not be part of the allowable cut of the forest, so in addition to whatever came out from the volcanic area in reduction, there would also be the additional reduction——

Senator **Gorton**. Well, let's say there was an exchange for the entire 15,000 Weyerhaeuser acres, how much, or what percentage of the base of the southwest would that represent—southwest Washington, would that represent?

Mr. **Devere**. Until those actual acres are determined I don't think anybody can tell you that, because we don't know whether it will be acre for acre or how it would be, you know, until they are actually determined. You couldn't tell.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, gentlemen. Our next panel, panel 4, includes Ann Werner, Sierra Club, Gig Harbor; Susan Saul of Longview, cochairman of Mount St. Helens Protective Society; Debbie Frierson, president of Willapa Hills Audubon Society, Longview; and Mary Ellen Covert, Mount St. Helens Hiking Club; and Otto Sieber. Again, both of us wish to emphasize the need to try to summarize statements, because we have a long, long agenda here. We are most anxious to hear everyone who wishes to testify today. Ann Werner, Sierra Club.

STATEMENT OF ANN WERNER, SIERRA CLUB

Ms. **Werner**. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, my name is Ann Werner, and I have come here from Gig Harbor as a member of the Sierra Club, and would like to express our appreciation for this field hearing and the opportunity to comment on the Mount St. Helens Resource Area.

Many of our members used to visit the Mount St. Helens area regularly. However, I am like many who, due to the continued eruptions and administrative closures, have been unable to visit the area after the May 18, 1980, eruption. One has a sense of frustration knowing that an event of international renown has occurred in your backyard, and yet ongoing management may seriously alter its appearance before you can even see it. This situation strengthens our members' desires to have appropriate legislative protection bestowed on the area—soon.

Mount St. Helens is a unique resource that has attracted international interest and it should be classified and managed as such. We feel that the Mount St. Helens National Monument legislation, H.R. 5787, is conceptually the best management proposal because of a few of the following reasons I'll go over.

One, it designates the area as a national monument. Why, with all the existing Federal land use classification systems, should the U.S. Forest Service propose a new one; that is, a national volcanic area? This is unnecessarily confusing to the public, especially because the National Volcanic Area does not contain clear management language, and relegates almost total authority to the USFS, even allowing boundary changes every 5 years. The purpose of Federal legislative classification of significant natural resources is to insure their integrity survives the whims of each administration, and so remain as savings in the bank for future generations.

Second, we feel that H.R. 5787 is large enough to adequately protect the interrelationships existing between significant geologic and ecologic resources, such as the Kipuka region, the old growth forest of the Green River and Goat Creek, the tephra and mudflow deposits at Pine and Smith Greeks, and the historic ash deposits at Strawberry Ridge. This proposal provides for integrated comprehensive management of these interdependent natural systems. Protecting these natural systems will also provide better opportunities for a quality visitor experience than, for example, just having the cone protected.

For comparison, how many people would visit Mount Rainier National Park, which is now estimated to support 2,000 jobs, if the mountain's flanks were harvested right up to Paradise Lodge, where the park would begin? The club feels that tourism can be strengthened through proper exhibition and careful management of our State's treasures.

And third, H.R. 5787 sets forth clear management direction that respects traditional use in the area—hiking, hunting, horseback riding. It requests continued USFS administration and provides the flexibility necessary to respond to emergency situations. It will give Mount St. Helens the management framework she needs.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to speak and for the field hearing.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Werner follows:]

CASCADE CHAPTER TESTIMONY
SIERRA CLUB
U.S. SENATE HEARINGS
ON MT. ST. HELENS, KELSO, WA
APRIL 7, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, MY NAME IS ANN WERNER, I HAVE COME HERE FROM GIG HARBOR AS A MEMBER OF THE SIERRA CLUB AND WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR APPRECIATION FOR THIS FIELD HEARING AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THE MT. ST. HELEN'S RESOURCE AREA.

MANY OF OUR MEMBERS USED TO VISIT THE MT. ST. HELEN'S AREA REGULARLY; HOWEVER, I'M LIKE MANY WHO, DUE TO CONTINUED ERUPTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURES, HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO VISIT THE AREA AFTER the MAY 18, 1980 ERUPTION. ONE HAS A SENSE OF FRUSTRATION KNOWING THAT AN EVENT OF INTERNATIONAL RENOWN HAS OCCURRED IN YOUR BACKYARD, AND YET ONGOING MANAGEMENT MAY SERIOUSLY ALTER ITS APPEARANCE BEFORE YOU CAN EVEN SEE IT. THIS SITUATION STRENGTHENS OUR MEMBERS DESIRES TO HAVE APPROPRIATE LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION BESTOWED ON THE AREA, SOON.

MT. ST. HELEN'S IS A UNIQUE RESOURCE THAT HAS ATTRACTED INTERNATIONAL INTEREST AND SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AND MANAGED AS SUCH. WE FEEL THAT THE MT. ST. HELEN'S NATIONAL MONUMENT LEGISLATION, HR 5787 IS CONCEPTUALLY THE BEST MANAGEMENT PROPOSAL BECAUSE:

1) IT DESIGNATES THE AREA AS A NATIONAL MONUMENT. WHY, WITH ALL THE EXISTING FEDERAL LAND-USE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS SHOULD THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE PROPOSE A NEW ONE, THAT IS,

A NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA? THIS IS UNNECESSARILY CONFUSING TO THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE THE NVA DOES NOT CONTAIN CLEAR MANAGEMENT LANGUAGE AND RELEGATES ALMOST TOTAL AUTHORITY TO THE U.S.F.S. - EVEN ALLOWING BOUNDARY CHANGES EVERY 5 YEARS. THE PURPOSE OF FEDERAL Legislative CLASSIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL RESOURCES IS TO ENSURE THEIR INTEGRITY SURVIVES THE WHIMS OF EACH ADMINISTRATION AND SO REMAIN AS SAVINGS IN THE BANK FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

2) WE FEEL THAT HR 5787 IS LARGE ENOUGH TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS EXISTING BETWEEN SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC AND ECOLOGIC RESOURCES, SUCH AS THE KIPUKA REGION (LAVA FLOWS, PYROCLASTIC FLOWS, OLD GROWTH), THE OLD GROWTH FOREST OF THE GREEN RIVER AND GOAT CREEK, THE TEPHRA AND MUDFLOW DEPOSITS AT PINE AND SMITH CREEKS, AND THE HISTORIC ASH DEPOSITS AT STRAWBERRY RIDGE. THIS PROPOSAL PROVIDES FOR INTEGRATED COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF THESE INTERDEPENDENT NATURAL SYSTEMS. PROTECTING THESE NATURAL SYSTEMS WILL ALSO PROVIDE BETTER OPPORTUNITIES FOR A QUALITY VISITOR EXPERIENCE THAN, FOR EXAMPLE, JUST HAVING THE CONE PROTECTED.

FOR COMPARISON, HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULD VISIT MT. RAINIER, WHICH IS NOW ESTIMATED TO SUPPORT 2,000 JOBS, IF THE MOUNTAIN'S FLANKS WERE HARVESTED RIGHT UP TO PARADISE LODGE, WHERE THE PARK WOULD BEGIN? THE CLUB FEELS THAT TOURISM CAN BE STRENGTHENED THROUGH PROPER EXHIBITION AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT OF OUR STATE'S TREASURES.

3) HR 5787 SETS FORTH CLEAR MANAGEMENT DIRECTION THAT RESPECTS TRADITIONAL USES IN THE AREA - HIKING, HUNTING, HORSE BACK RIDING. IT REQUESTS CONTINUED U.S.F.S. ADMINISTRATION AND PROVIDES THE FLEXIBILITY NECESSARY TO RESPOND TO EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. IT WILL GIVE ST. HELEN'S THE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK SHE NEEDS.

THANK YOU.

ANN WERNER
3327 114 ST. NW
GIG HARBOR, WA 98335

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Susan Saul, we're delighted to welcome you back again.

STATEMENT OF SUSAN SAUL, MOUNT ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Ms. SAUL. Mr. Chairman, my name is Susan Saul. I am cochairman of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association, a locally based citizen conservation organization. Our members are mostly southwestern Washington residents.

The Protective Association was born at a meeting in Chehalis, Wash., in 1970, when some of these people became alarmed at the mismanagement they saw occurring around Mount St. Helens and they decided something had to be done. They could no longer tolerate logging to timberline on the very slopes of the mountain, or roads built on steep, unstable pumice soils that created severe environmental damage. Their favorite hiking, hunting, and fishing areas were disappearing before the onslaught of roads and clearcuts.

The first action of the founding members was to develop a national monument proposal. They quickly became involved in opposing Forest Service plans to log the Green River Valley, the Miners Creek Valley and the Ghost Lake area—all areas with high scenic and recreation qualities, and with steep slopes and pumice solid that would be severely damaged by road building and logging. Their efforts ebbed and flowed through various Forest Service land use management planning processes in the 1970's, but they always stood behind their belief that the Mount St. Helens area should be designated as a national monument.

Following the 1980 eruptions, Protective Association members carefully developed our present proposal. We knew the area intimately before the eruptions, and we tried as much as possible to reevaluate our knowledge in light of the dramatic changes that had occurred. Consequently, H.R. 5787 is the result of many years of active citizen commitment and love for the Mount St. Helens area.

We chose national monument designation for the area because, first, there was historical precedent for such a designation, going back to the original national monument proposal made by Phil Pryde in a 1968 magazine article; second, the language of the Antiquities Act of 1906, which established the concept of national monuments, seemed appropriate to the Mount St. Helens area since national monuments are areas of historic or scientific interest; third, such a designation would provide statutory protection, and insure that the natural processes of the area would prevail while allowing scientific study and public recreation.

We chose to endorse the U.S. Forest Service as the managing agency for the national monument because of the economy and efficiency of not changing administrative agencies, and because Forest Service Administration would allow the management flexibility to permit traditional recreational uses of the ares, such as hunting.

We drew the boundaries of our national monument proposal to preserve a comprehensive spectrum of past and present geological events and the natural succession of plants and animals. We also believe this diversity of features is essential to maximizing opportunities for tourism and recreation, since the proposal includes undamaged forests, lakes, and streams, as well as the volcano and portions of the devastated area.

The quality of the areas included is important. This is what sets H.R. 5787 apart from S. 2133. Only H.R. 5787 contains the headwaters of the Green River drainage, with its ash and pumice deposits which the geologists have identified as an important research area, its diverse patterns of blown down and standing dead trees which reveal the eddying currents of the blast, and its proximity to the Cispus Environmental Learning Center for public education opportunities;

Strawberry Mountain, with it trail system, pumice and ash deposits from previous eruptions, and dramatic visual display of blown down, standing dead and undamaged trees in close proximity;

Quartz Creek, with its significant old growth forest stands at low elevations that provide important deer and elk winter range, and its display of the effects of the channelized blast;

Smith and Bean Creeks, which received the heaviest ash fall from the 1980 eruptions. Smith Creek also had recent and historic mudflows, including one that scoured Ape Canyon during the 1980 eruption. Ape Canyon was formed by a previous volcanic event that diverted the streamflow over the cliff face.

Muddy River and Pine Creek, with their outcrops and stream cuts that expose the whole range of deposits from Mount St. Helens' volcanic history as far back as 37,000 years ago. Low elevation old growth forests provide forests significant wildlife habitat;

Swift Creek, with its old lava flaws;

Marble Mountain, which is a shield volcano in contrast to the composite cone of Mount St. Helens, and which offers an outstanding viewpoint of the south side of the mountain, as well as the Pine

Creek, Muddy River, and Swift Creek valleys, and three other major Cascades volcanoes;

Kipuka Forest, which is the watershed for the lost streams that disappear in the Kipuka lava flow and which provides important wildlife habitat;

Kalama River, with its old lava flows and volcanic domes, wildlife habitat and opportunites for hiking, camping, skiing, and snowmobiling;

Sheep Canyon, with its mosaic of pumice, ash and mud deposits and the narrow edge of the lateral blast;

Castle Creek drainage which feeds the newly formed Castle Lake;

Toe of debris avalanche, which is geologically different from the upper end of the avalanche deposit where the material was moving faster and had different composition;

Fawn Lake-Elk Lake complex, which offer opportunities for future campground development and recreation;

Goat Creek, an unaltered stream bed drainage that provides opportunities for baseline scientific studies, protection of wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities on the intact trail system.

We drafted H.R. 5787 with management language which we believe achieves a balance between the desirability of allowing natural processes to occur and the need for flexibility to deal with life and property threatening emergencies. It is also the only bill with management language that specifically states that public recreational and interpretive facilities will be provided. The management section of H.R. 5787 also states that the State of Washington will have the responsibility for management of fish and wildlife just as on National Forest lands, thereby, permitting the State to open the area to hunting if it is deemed to be biologically sound.

We believe that a Mount St. Helens National Monument is the best, most complete and most appropriate solution to protection and sound management of this unique national treasure which we have cared about for so many years. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Saul follows:]

MOUNT ST HELENS
PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION
2857 Rose Valley Loop Road
Kelso, Washington 98626

STATEMENT OF

SUSAN SAUL, CO-CHAIRMAN

MOUNT ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

BEFORE THE

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

REGARDING

S. 2133, TO CREATE A MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

KELSO, WASHINGTON

APRIL 7, 1982

Mr. Chairman, my name is Susan Saul. I am co-chairman of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association, a locally based citizen conservation organization. Our members are mostly Southwestern Washington residents.

The Protective Association was born at a meeting in Chehalis, Washington in 1970 when some of these people became so alarmed at the mismanagement they saw occurring around Mount St. Helens that they decided something had to be done. They could no longer tolerate logging to timberline on the very slopes of the mountain, or roads built on steep, unstable pumice soils that created severe environmental damage. Their favorite hiking, hunting and fishing areas were disappearing before the onslaught of roads and clearcuts.

The first action of those founding members was to develop a National Monument proposal. They quickly became involved in opposing Forest Service plans to log the Green River Valley, the Miners Creek Valley and the Ghost Lake area -- all areas with high scenic and recreation qualities, and with steep slopes and pumice soils that would be severely damaged by road building and logging. Their efforts ebbed and flowed through various Forest Service land use management planning processes in the 1970s, but always they stood behind their belief that the Mount St. Helens area should be designated as a National Monument.

Following the 1980 eruptions, Protective Association members carefully studied scientific reports, held discussions with scientists, agency personnel and land owners, studied aerial photographs and made aerial and on-the-ground visits to the area as we developed our present proposal.. We knew the area intimately before the eruptions, and we tried as much as possible to reevaluate our knowledge in light of the dramatic changes that had occurred. Consequently, H.R. 5787 is the result of many years of active citizen commitment and love for the Mount St. Helens area.

We chose National Monument designation for the area because:
first, there was historical precedent for such a designation, going back to the original National Monument proposal made by Phil Pryde in a 1968 magazine article;

second, the language of the Antiquities Act of 1906, which established the concept of National Monuments, seemed appropriate to Mount St. Helens since National Monuments are areas of "historic or scientific interest"; third, such a designation would provide statutory protection and insure that the natural processes of the area would prevail while allowing scientific study and public recreation.

We chose to endorse the U.S. Forest Service as the managing agency for the National Monument because of the economy and efficiency of not changing administrative agencies, and because Forest Service administration would allow the management flexibility to permit traditional recreational uses of the area, such as hunting.

Other conservation organizations, such as the North Cascades Conservation Council, did not agree with us and chose to endorse the National Park Service as the administrative agency.

We drew the boundaries of our National Monument proposal to preserve a comprehensive spectrum of past and present geological events and the natural succession of plants and animals. We also believe that this diversity of features is essential to maximizing opportunities for tourism and recreation since the proposal includes undamaged forests, lakes and streams as well the volcano and portions of the devastated area.

The quality of the areas included is important. This is what sets H.R. 5787 apart from the other two bills. Only H.R. 5787 contains:

—the headwaters of the Green River drainage, with its ash and pumice deposits which the geologists have identified as an important research area, its diverse patterns of blowdown and standing dead trees which reveal the eddying currents of the blast, and its proximity to the Cispus Environmental Learning Center for public education opportunities;

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— Quartz Creek, with its significant old growth forest stands at low elevations that provide important deer and elk winter range, and its display of the effects of the channelized blast;

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— Muddy River and Pine Creek, with their outcrops and stream cuts that expose the whole range of deposits from Mount St. Helens' volcanic history as far back as 37,000 years ago. Low elevation oldgrowth forests provide significant wildlife habitat;

— Swift Creek, with its old lava flows;

— Marble Mountain, which is a shield volcano in contrast to the composite cone of Mount St. Helens, and which offers an outstanding viewpoint of the south side of the mountain as well as the Pine Creek, Muddy River and Swift Creek valleys, and three other major Cascades volcanos;.

— Kipuka Forest, which is the watershed for the lost streams that disappear in the Kipuka Lava Flow and which provides important wildlife habitat;

— Kalama River, with its old lava flows and volcanic domes, wildlife habitat, and opportunities for hiking, camping, skiing and snowmobiling;

— Sheep Canyon, with its mosaic of pumice, ash and mud deposits and the narrow edge of the lateral blast;

— Castle Creek drainage which feeds the newly formed Castle Lake;

— Toe of Debris Avalanche, which is geologically different from the upper end of the avalanche deposit where the material was moving faster and had different composition;

— Fawn Lake-Elk Lake Complex, which offer opportunities for future campground development;

— Goat Creek, an unaltered stream drainage that provides opportunities for baseline scientific studies, protection of wildlife habitat, and recreation opportunities on the intact trail system.

We drafted H.R. 5787 with management language which we believe achieves a balance between the desirability of allowing natural processes to occur and the need for flexibility to deal with life and property threatening emergencies. It is also the only bill with management language that specifically states that public recreational and interpretive facilities will be provided. The management section of H.R. 5787 also states that the State of Washington will have responsibility for management of fish and wildlife just as on national forest lands, thereby, permitting the State to open the area to hunting if it is deemed to be biologically sound.

We believe that a Mount St. Helens National Monument, as delineated in H.R. 5787, is the best, most complete and most appropriate solution to protection and sound management of this unique national treasure which we have cared about for so many years.

Thank you.

MT. ST. HELENS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

POSITION PAPER

INTRODUCTION

The Mt. St. Helens Protective Association (MSHPA) has long been interested in the protection and sound management of the ecological, geological, recreational and scenic resources of the Mt. St. Helens area. Many federal proposals to recognize the special values of Mt. St. Helens have been made over the years, beginning with National Park status suggested by Secretary of the Interior Ickkes in the 1930s. The U.S. Forest Service has adopted or proposed recreational, scenic, "limited" and geologic areas of varying sizes over the past 45 years. During the past 10 years, the MSHPA has carefully studied and put forward two proposals for legislative protection.

As a result of the May 18, 1980 eruption, however, the MSHPA has had to reevaluate its proposals. The dramatic changes that occurred have required a reexamination of the area. Many hours of careful study of scientific reports, discussions with scientists, agency personnel and property owners, scrutiny of aerial photographs and aerial and on-the-ground visits have preceded the formulation of this position paper.

Beginning with a study area encompassing a 20-mile radius around Mt. St. Helens and the Toutle River/Cowlitz River corridor, the MSHPA has developed a reasonable and modest proposal for the future management of the Mt. St. Helens area.

PROPOSAL

To establish a Mt. St. Helens National Monument of approximately 216,000 acres.

PURPOSE

To preserve a comprehensive spectrum of the process of vulcanism and the associated natural succession of flora and fauna and other geologic, ecologic, recreation and cultural resources of the Mt. St. Helens area for scientific study, understanding and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The National Monument would include a comprehensive record of past and present geological events related to Mt. St. Helens. It would also include a spectrum of landscapes, ranging from the crater itself and the devastated Spirit Lake basin to relatively untouched forests which represent the way much of the land looked prior to the 1980 eruptions.

Merely preserving unique or unusual features of the area would severely limit scientific study and public interpretation. Contrasts and comparisons are important to understanding the natural processes occuring here for both the scientist and the lay person. Features from previous eruptions and other geologic events would provide an added dimension for understanding geologic time.

Provision would be made for tourism and recreational use. Mt. St. Helens was a popular recreation area before the recent eruptions, and it is now the most famous volcano in North America. All forecasts predict increasing numbers of people coming to the area to experience and understand an active volcano, as well as returning to favorite recreational sites. Only a comprehensive National designation would reap the full benefits of tourism for the local economy and provide recreational and interpretive opportunities for the public.

ADMINISTRATION

The National Monument could remain as a unit of the National Forest System or could be transferred to the National Park System. The MSHPA at this time has not recommended which agency should administer the National Monument.

The managing agency would be directed to acquire all non-federal property within the Monument boundaries. This would include 10,000 acres of state-owned land (Department of Natural Resources) and 65,000 acres of private lands, primarily owned by two corporations.

Acquisition of lands would be accomplished by purchase, donation or exchange. The MSHPA has identified sufficient commercial forest lands within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to trade for commercial forest land included in the proposed National Monument.

MANAGEMENT

Roadless Areas — The U.S. Forest Service inventoried four roadless areas, comprising about 95,000 acres, in the Mt. St. Helens area during the RARE II study. The May 18, 1980 eruption recreated about 25,000 acres of roadless area. All of these 120,000 acres are within the proposed Monument. Due to potential conflicts between scientific, monitoring and other essential operations and varying interpretations of the Wilderness Act, the roadless areas would not be recommended for wilderness at this time. During formulation of a management plan, the administering agency would be directed to inventory and study the roadless areas and make recommendations for wilderness with an assessment of when such designation would be appropriate. In the interim, nothing would be done to adversely affect the wilderness characteristics of the roadless areas.

Motorized Vehicles — Off-road and oversnow motorized recreational vehicles would be restricted to those roads open to the general public. Emergency, necessary scientific and administrative use, however, would not be prohibited off established roads.

Hunting and Fishing — These activities would require additional study to determine the appropriate course of action concerning wildlife.

Mineral Development — All lands within the Monument would be withdrawn from all appropriations under the general land laws, mineral claim or leasing laws and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. Although some of these resources exist within the Monument, more practical and less damaging locations exist elsewhere, such as near Stevenson.

Timber — Cutting of trees would be allowed only to provide appropriate recreational, interpretive, scientific or interpretive facilities, and would be the minimum necessary to accomplish the development.

Salvage logging within the National Monument would be prohibited except where absolutely necessary to protect life and property such as a threat of substantial resource damage from fire or insects outside the Monument, or threatening severe damage to irreplaceable resources within the Monument.

Seeding — Reintroduction of vegetation would generally be accomplished by natural succession. Any artificial seeding or planting, if determined to be necessary to protect resources inside or outside of the Monument would be limited to native species and the minimum necessary.

Recreation and Interpretation — Recreational and interpretive facilities would be provided in the Monument where and when safe, and where they would not adversely affect the resources being protected. Facilities would range from visitors centers to rugged trails, and would include wayside interpretive exhibits, scenic vistas, picnic areas and campgrounds.

Roads — The road system in the Monument would be the minimum necessary to protect the resources and provide reasonable access for scientific, recreational and administrative use. Access would generally be limited to reopening existing roads. Some roads would be permanently closed. In no case would roads be constructed into existing roadless areas.

Scientific — Legitimate scientific studies would be encouraged so long as they did not adversely affect the natural character of the Monument. Guidelines would be developed to clarify this issue and determine appropriate means of access. The two existing Research Natural Areas would be retained, and additional RNA's would be established to promote the study of significant ecologic features.

Other Activities — Any significant disturbance of the natural landscape such as bulldozing or breaching of natural dams would be prohibited within the Monument except when life or property is directly threatened. A hazard assessment and contingency plans would be developed (with full public involvement) to anticipate catastrophes and devise the prevention method with least impact to the Monument's resources.

AREAS OUTSIDE THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MONUMENT

A Toutle/Cowlitz River Greenway would be established along the floodplains of these two rivers from the National Monument boundary to the Columbia. Critical floodplain areas, as identified jointly by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and Cowlitz County, would be acquired. Floodplain acquisition would be a non-structural approach to flood hazard mitigation which could be more cost-effective than traditional structural approaches such as diking and dredging.

Public acquisition of these affected properties would assist victims by providing them with the necessary capital to reestablish in safe areas. It would prevent re-occurring flood insurance pay-offs and disaster recovery payments in these critical areas. Acquired sites would be available for dredge spoil deposition, and would provide outstanding opportunities for tourist and recreation facility development.

This Greenway would provide recreation sites along the river while preventing establishment of homes, businesses and industries in the floodplain. Low development agriculture would be permissable. Major capital investment in highly developed recreation sites would be discouraged. Low level developments such as bicycle, horse and hiking trails, linking picnic areas and fishing and boating access sites would be appropriate. Interpretation of the mudflow and flood and subsequent rehabilitation efforts would be a common theme.

A Mt. St. Helens Parkway would link Longview/Kelso with the National Monument. It would consist of highways 411 and 504 to the dams and an additional segment to Elk Rock. Common signing, interpretive sites and recreational areas would be incorporated into the Parkway.

A Northwest Volcano Center would be established on a hill above Castle Rock. A major visitor center, a governmental center (State, Federal and local land management and emergency agencies) and scientific center (eventually the base for study of other Cascade volcanoes) would be incorporated into this complex.

This Center would have convenient access from Interstate 5 to accomodate those visitors who do not have the time or inclination to drive to Elk Rock.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Debbie Frierson, president of the Willapa Hills Audubon Society from Longview.

STATEMENT OF DEBORAH E. FRIERSON, WILLAPA HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Ms. FRIERSON. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, I am Debbie Frierson, and I appreciate this opportunity as president of Willapa Audubon to share our views with you. Our chapter is comprised of 175 local residents living from the Long Beach Peninsula to the constantly changing channels of the Toutle and the Cowlitz Rivers. Russ Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society, has also asked that I speak for the 450,000 members across the Nation.

We support the formation of a Mount St. Helens National Monument as described in H.R. 5787. This bill, encompassing 216,000 acres, is the only proposed legislation that incorporates historic and recent volcanic events and provides for scientific, recreational and educational access to the comprehensive geologic record. The spectrum preserved for the public under H.R. 5787 range from the virgin forest of the Green River to the devastating Toutle mudflow to the swirled logs and buffer zones along Quartz Creek. We believe that our congressional delegation has the opportunity to create a national monument that will serve as a magnet to pull tourists into southwest Washington for years to come.

On a personal note, I would like to comment that growing up in North Carolina I was never aware of the existence of active volcanoes in the recent history of the lower 48 States. Had I known of a display of ongoing volcanic activity I would have visited Mount St. Helens in my initial Western tour of the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite. I believe that millions of Americans like me in North Carolina and the South deserve the opportunity to have this area displayed as a national laboratory for nature.

We in Audubon believe that Congress will fairly arbitrate the competing interests. The proposal has been developed to insure the protection of those critical areas needed for scientific, educational, recreational and wildlife usage. A smoking crater alone will not do justice to the tourist's desire, as the weather here rarely permits such a grand view. Indeed, the tourist deserves a chance to inspect firsthand, not pictures, but the downed forest, the mudflows and the virgin forests still living just outside the blast zone. I have been privileged to inspect these zones myself by air and ground. The full breadth of geologic and ecological features covered by H.R. 5787 must be designated a National Monument for all Americans.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Frierson follows:]

Willapa Hills Audubon Society

P. O. Box 93 - Longview, WA 98632

TESTIMONY ON THE MOUNT ST. HELENS
NATIONAL MONUMENT BILL

STATEMENT of DEBORAH E. FRIERSON
PRESIDENT of THE WILLAPA HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 93, LONGVIEW, WA. 98632

SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS IN LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON ON APRIL 7,1982

Mr. Chairman and committee members I appreciate this opportunity as President of the Willapa Hills Audubon Chapter to share our views with you. Our chapter is comprised of 175 local residents living from the Long Beach Pennisula to the constantly changing channels of the Toutle and Cowlitz Rivers. Russ Peterson, President of the National Audubon Society, has asked that I also speak for the 450,000 members of the National Audubon Society.

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We in Audubon believe that Congress will fairly arbitrate the competing interests. The proposal has been developed to ensure protection of those critical areas needed for scientific and educational and recreational and wildlife usage. A smoking crater alone will not do justice to the tourist's desire-as the weather here rarely permits such a grand view. Instead the tourist deserves a chance to inspect first hand,not pictures, the downed forest, the mudflows and the virgin forests still living just outside the blast zone. I have been privileged to inspect these zones myself by air and ground. The full breadth of geologic and ecological features covered by HR 5787 must be designated a national monument for all Americans.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Mary Ellen Covert, Mount St. Helens Hiking Club.

STATEMENT OF MARY ELLEN COVERT, MOUNT ST. HELENS HIKING CLUB

Ms. COVERT. We thank you, Senators, for holding this hearing where we can express our concerns. It is nice to know that you are real live people who will come to the "other" Washington to learn how we feel.

I am Mary Ellen Covert, and I represent the Mount St. Helens club, an outdoor group, which was started in 1929. Our hikes and outings attract families, children, and single people who live mostly in Cowlitz County, Wash. Besides hiking, we ski, snowshoe, bicycle, canoe, fish, and enjoy other outdoor activities. We stress the importance of keeping the environment clean and attractive. Many of our members pick up cans and bottles while they are hiking. The club works to protect recreation areas, wildlife habitat and natural areas, and to provide recreation on public lands.

Mount St. Helens Club recommends that you establish a Mount St. Helens National Monument, as proposed in H.R. 5787, because that bill has a specific plan for outdoor recreation. It protects rare old growth trees, picturesque lakes and streams, mountain scenery and beautiful natural areas. It provides for the study of historic events and wildlife recovery, and an attractive environment and worthwhile recreation, such as our club sponsors, are good for a diverse economy.

Our club had a modest lodge on Spirit Lake that had been hand built by members in 1947. Members and their guests hiked and backpacked on the scenic forest trails, past sparkling streams and jewel-like lakes. The summer before the eruption we picked huckleberries along the trail to Mount Margaret. We hiked the steep trail to St. Helens Lake, then up past fields carpeted by wildflowers so beautiful one can never forget. We slipped on the gravelly pumice on to the top and saw Mount St. Helens, the white ice cream cone, as it was.

One month before the first eruption we snowshoed, skied and enjoyed the quiet beauty of the snowy slopes and frosted trees. We may never ski there again.

Eight days before the awful gigantic blast we hiked under the towering trees along the tumbling, aptly named, Green River. It would be like coming home to hike there again, which will be possible with H.R. 5787.

The eruption destroyed both our lodge and many favorite trails. However, many lakes, streams, peaks, and valleys are still beautiful and suitable for recreation. Because the volcano destroyed so many former recreation areas of southwest Washington, the Mount St. Helens Club feels that we must preserve areas that are available for recreation, not just for our own members and guests, but for thousands of other outdoor enthusiasts.

We urge that you retain for recreation and in a natural state the following mountains north of Mount St. Helens: Black Mountain, Vanson Peak, Tumwater Mountain, Strawberry Ridge and Mountain, and Goat Mountain; and these waters: Elk Lake, Fawn Lake, Ryan Lake, the headwaters and upper Green River, Miners Creek, Goat Creek, and Quartz Creek. A trail system exists in the above area and more could be added. To the east include the headwaters of the Clearwater, Bean, and Smith Creeks in the monument and reestablish the historic Boundary Trail along its former route, which extended from Spirit Lake to Mount Adams. To the south the monument should contain Kipuka, Goat Mountain, Marble Mountain and the section between the Muddy River and Pine Creek to the Lewis River. This is another good area for trails and recreation.

H.R. 5787 is the only bill with a reasonable, complete, well-researched plan for a Mount St. Helens National Monument that fully protects a large enough area around Mount St. Helens. It will provide a place for recreation which is sorely needed in southwest Washington.

Over and over again our society has, by its careless ways, decimated fish and wildlife resources and limited recreation by exploiting the lands. Will we do it again with a meager protection bill for Mount St. Helens, or will we protect resources for multiple use and quiet recreation by adoptifig H.R. 5787 as the most balanced bill?

[The prepared statement of Ms. Covert follows:]

LOO-WIT KLA-TA-WA

P. O. BOX 843 MT. ST. HELENS CLUB LONGVIEW, WASH. 98632

April 7, 1982

Testimony by Ms. M. E. Covert for the Mt. St. Helens Club, P.O. Box 843, Longview, WA, 98632 for H.R. 5787, the Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982 before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee attended by the Honorable Henry Jackson, Slade Gorton, ~~Mark Hatfield~~ on April 7, 1982 at the Kelso Thunderbird Inn, Kelso, Washington.

We thank you, Senators, for holding this hearing where we can express our concerns. It is nice to know that you are real live people who will come to the "other" Washington to learn how we feel.

I am Mary Ellen Covert and I represent the Mt. St. Helens club, an outdoor group, which was started in 1929. Our hikes and outings attract families, children and single people who live mostly in Cowlitz County. Besides hiking, we ski, snowshoe, bicycle, canoe, fish and enjoy other outdoor activities. We stress the importance of keeping the environment clean and attractive. Many members pick up cans and bottles while they are hiking. The club works to protect recreation areas, wildlife habitat and natural areas and to provide recreation on public lands.

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We urge you to retain for recreation and in a natural state the following mountains: North of Mt. St. Helens— Black Mountain, Vanson Peak, Tumwater Mountain, Strawberry Ridge and Mountain, and Goat Mountain; and these waters: Elk Lake, Fawn Lake, Ryan Lake, the headwaters and upper Green River, Miners Creek, Goat Creek and Quartz Creek. In the above area, a trail system exists and more could be added. To the East, include the headwaters of the Clearwater, Bean and Smith Creeks in the Monument and reestablish the historic Boundary Trail along its former route which extended from Spirit Lake to Mt. Adams. To the South, the Monument should contain Kipuka, Goat Mountain, Marble Mountain and the section between the Muddy River and Pine Creek to the Lewis River. This is another good area for trails and recreation.

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Submitted by M.E. Covert
for Mt. St. Helens Club

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mary Ellen Covert. We appreciate your statement. Mr. Otto Sieber.

STATEMENT OF OTTO V. SIEBER

Mr. SIEBER. Thank you, Senator. I'm here speaking as a private citizen. My concern is mainly on the safety aspect of the Mount St. Helens National Monument——

Senator JACKSON. Do you wish to have your entire statement included in the record?

Mr. SIEBER. Yes, sir. I'll summarize from that for you.

Senator JACKSON. All right, sir.

Mr. SIEBER. I urge the Senators to review the procedures that were in effect the last time the Forest Service were the lead agency on the Mount St. Helens, which is prior to May 18. It was under their leadership and under their direction that an inadequate safety zone was established in which 57 Americans died, and this matter has not yet been cleared up. The establishment of that safety zone was a farce, which the Forest Service recognizes today. It was also a series of compounded mistakes, which, unless it is examined, might be repeated again in the future, since this mountain is an active mountain and is likely to erupt in the future when tourists are much closer than they were on May 18.

I would also urge the Senator to remember the victims who died on Mount St. Helens as part of the monument. We cannot sweep these people under the ash. They are just as important as the timber, and there are people here in this community who still have relatives and friends and family whose names are still under the cloud of lawbreakers and illegals, when in fact they are average American citizens, some of them Weyerhaeuser workers, some of them executives of small companies, some of them photographers. None of them were lawbreakers. And this matter needs to be resolved, and the fact that there are 57 people who died in this national monument area needs to be acknowledged and some kind of a determination be made as to whether these people were purely victims or were they lawbreakers, and their family needs to know this so that they could go on without this additional burden.

Now I strongly urge the Senators to examine the safety questions from that viewpoint, and that unless we look at our past that we are liable to repeat it again. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sieber follows:]

April 7, 1982

The Honorable Senator Henry M. Jackson and distinguished members of the panel:

My name is Otto V. Sieber. I am here speaking as a concerned citizen who has been intimately associated with the Mt. St. Helens volcano situation for the past two years both as a filmmaker and as author of a recently completed book on the management of the volcanic crisis in 1980.

When the mountain showed signs of waking from its 123 years of dormancy on March 20, 1980, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest administration took the lead role in organizing a response mechanism to the first volcanic eruption in the contiguous United States since 1914. A series of meetings with local and state authorities and private business interests was orchestrated by the Forest Service in late March, culminating in production of a document called the "Mount St. Helens Contingency Plan." This document, prepared by the staff of Gifford Pinchot and signed by the Forest superintendent, promised the community and the state that the USFS would utilize all of its considerable resources and capabilities to provide "decisive leadership" from a command post at Forest Service headquarters, where they would provide "quality linkage" between all the agencies in the overall effort to mitigate potential harm from the volcano.

At the same time, they asked for and received consensus in their position that "speaking with one voice" was the best solution in managing the situation for the welfare of the general populace. In effect, the Forest Service appointed themselves the spokesmen for everyone because (as they pointed out) they had both the physical press room and the "spokesperson available for the job."

Transcription of the March 26, 1980 meeting at Forest Service headquarters in Vancouver quotes Dr. Donal Mullineaux of the USGS saying that he has a problem with the "one voice" concept in that Congress had mandated the USGS to deal directly with the state DES (Department of Emergency Services). Jim Unterwegner, Forest Public Information Officer, then informed Dr. Mullineaux, "That's not really the problem," and proceeded to lay out a plan to circumvent the congressional intent.

Although Congress properly recognized that a well informed public would be the best judge of what to do about potential hazards, the USFS suggested that only "canned" statements with "clean" information be released to preclude another fiasco like the Three Mile Island situation, which, according to Jim Unterwegner, "was largely a media creation." The USFS then worked to convince all those present at the meeting that they were best qualified to do the sifting of the unnecessary technical data and the preparation of "clean" releases. It was then generally agreed, since they already had a press facility within the headquarters, that the Forest Service would be the primary release point of all hazard information.

By April 9, the Forest Service "Mt. St. Helens Contingency Plan" was signed off by state and local authorities, in effect appointing the Forest Service leader and speaker for all. The Forest Service used this document to invoke the need to protect public health and welfare in asking Congress for a $25-million supplimentary appropriation to do the job.

By late April of 1980, when the bulging and cracking of the north side indicated that a closure should be implimented, the USFS drew lines of closure that defied all logic. They proposed red and blue zones that extensively covered the sides opposite from the bulge. On the north side, the side of the bulge, they eliminated the blue zone altogether. The zone map was so blatantly irrational that they never allowed the public to look at it. To meet the legal requirement that the public be informed of the closure, they resorted to a two-page legal description which even newspaper editors could not understand. At the same time, they aided and abetted dissemination of the false information that there was a circular safety zone of 10 - 12 mile radius around the mountain.

The zone was more like a half circle—with the missing part taken from the side of the greatest danger. The same people who offered "decisive leadership" and "quality linkage" now agree that the closure was ineffectual and a farce. The USFS stewardship of the volcano crisis in the critical months of April and May, 1980 clearly demonstrates that they led the public down a primrose path that would have resulted in more than a thousand deaths had Divine providence not interceded. As it was, 57 people died needlessly.

The record shows that at the time they proposed the zone the Forest Service also had specific information that the danger was on the side of the missing zone. They were made aware of the Barry Voight report, which graphically predicted the events of the catastrophic May 18 eruption, on the evening of April 16. They were also aware that the USGS was making analogous studies of the Russian volcano, Bezymianny, which erupted laterally in 1956 and destroyed 150 square miles of forest in a fan-shaped arch nearly identical to the 156 square mile arch of havoc left by St. Helens. By the first week of May, the people in charge of the Forest Service command post were aware of the mounting danger and of the increasing concern of the USGS scientists that "something" big would happen very shortly on the northwest side.

Instead of warning the public and sharing the critical information with the local andf state government agencies, the Forest Service vacillated and resorted to illegitimate and token efforts to negotiate a larger zone. Failing to get the gap closed, they betrayed their public trust by permitting the inadequate zone to be pawned off in a cruel hoax that lead to the deaths of 53 of the 57 victims.

While declining to push for a proper safety zone on the fatuous ground that it was outside the Forest Boundary, they showed no hesitation in getting involved with a deadly plan to bus thousands of tourists into close-in view sites. The idea was to pick up the expected 4000 to 7000 tourists (per day) from Interstate Five and bus them in to viewpoints along Castle Creek and other areas that were as close as 2.5 to 4.5 miles from the bulge.

On May 17, Barbara Karr was referred to the "one voice" of the USFS by state and local authorities when she asked if it was safe for her husband to go camping with their two boys, Michael, 9, and Andy, 11, near Sheep Canyon (3 miles from the summit and 1 mile outside the blue and red zone). She was told it was both legal and safe provided they stayed on high ground. On May 18, the three Karrs were among the first to die.

After the tragic event, the Forest Service officials aided and abetted the disgraceful effort to shift blame to the victims by telling the families that they were all illegal. Now the Forest Service is disclaiming all responsibility with the assertion that they had no jurisdiction outside the Forest Boundary—a hollow claim, in view of their $25-million supplimentary appropriation from Congress to manage the volcanic situation for all the people, and their own contintgency plan.

As public officials who were privy to the true hazards, they had a moral obligation to speak up when the zone was patently inadequate. They also had a duty to share all the information at their disposal with state and local officials. Both concepts of duty and morality proved to be alien to the operating philosophy of the Gifford Pinchot management team. Mr. Robert Tokarczyk has told me that he recognized no moral obligation and that they did not care what happened as long as it happened outside their jurisdictional boundary. Other senior members of his staff, by their deeds and actions, reflected the same moral bankruptcy in the irresponsible manner in which they discharged their public trust in April and May of 1980, and in the events of a few months ago, when they whimsically reduced the size and shape of the zone.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest administration may be competent tree managers, but they are incompetent and dangerously unqualified to manage a national monument for the people of this country. They are insular, arrogant and out of touch. If they are put in charge of the safety and well being of millions of visitors to the monument in years to come, it will be asking to tempt fate a second time.

The following are some specific examples of the Forest Service's disregard of the law and public welfare in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest's handling of the Mount St. Helens situation:

1. They usurped control of the volcano situation from state and local officials with pie-in-the-sky promises and contravened both the letter and the intent of the congressional mandate that was designed to preclude such a disasterous, single point-of-view misjudgment as that which happened at Mount St. Helens.

2. They asked for $25-million from Congress under false pretexts and spent most of the money on other things.

3. They failed to keep proper records of the management of the volcanic crisis. What few records they kept they have deliberately withheld, destroyed or simply "lost".

4. They engaged in illegal negotiations on the size and shape of the safety zone, gambling with the lives and welfare of the public without their consent or knowledge

5. They have improperly engaged in Catch-22 manuevers to keep non USGS research scientists out of the valuable research area that should be available to all legitimate scientits.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Sieber. Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. Any one of the first four speakers could answer the question as to what—would the same degree of restrictions be placed on all of the 216,000 acres in H.R. 5787?

Ms. SAUL. I'll go ahead and answer that. The concept of H.R. 5787 would be for a uniform type of management.

Senator GORTON. So for example, would—all logging would be prohibited within that boundary?

Ms. SAUL. Yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. What provisions does that proposal make for compensating private landowners for land within the boundaries?

Ms. SAUL. That proposal, the language, the compensation was modeled on the suggestion presented by Brian Boyle for the State of Washington for compensation as of July 1, 1982, and for exchange, purchase or donation of other lands.

Senator GORTON. What do you estimate the impact of that proposal would be in the Cowlitz and Skamania County areas that would be most immediately affected?

Ms. SAUL. Well, I'm not an economist, and none of our members are, and since we are a volunteer organization we have not the resources to hire economic consultants, but we did ask Forest Service to include our proposal as a part of their land management planning as an alternative so that it could receive the same analysis that the other Forest Service alternatives received. However, they did not feel that they could do that, and therefore, I really don't have that information.

Senator GORTON. Do any of the other three of you who testified in that behalf have any more detailed answer to that question? Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Panel No. 5 consists of Mr. R. C. Wollenberg, president, Longview Fibre Co.; Clark Caffall, Industrial Forest Association, Woodland; Genevieve Garwood, Stevenson Co-Ply, Stevenson; Bill Larson, Champion International Corp., Eugene, Oreg.; and Ron Berg of the Wasser and Winters Co.

Welcome to the panel, gentlemen. I'll call on Mr. R. P. Wollenberg first. Please summarize your statement to the extent possible.

STATEMENT OF R. P. WOLLENBERG, LONGVIEW FIBRE, CO.

Mr. WOLLENBERG. Mr. Chairman, my name is R. P. Wollenberg. I am president and chief executive of the Longview Fibre, Co., which employs about 1,900 people at its mill and headquarters in Longview, Wash.

We operate our paper mills on chips saved from leftovers in sawmills, plywood plants and the woods. At times the supply has been short and we currently go as far as Idaho to get wood chips. The availability of raw material is vital to our ability to maintain and we hope to increase employment. There is a great deal of salvageable wood in the St. Helens area; potentially much of it, especially on the north side, can produce chips for pulping. Therefore, we strongly urge that the interpretive area be kept down to size to the U.S. Forest Service proposal.

Our second concern is that down timber serves as a breeding ground for insects and other organisms which are likely to spread to adjacent healthy forests. Since brush will soon cover much of the fallen timber, unless there is frequent herbicide spraying, we believe that a substantial amount of careful salvage within the interpretive area would not detract from the interest to visitors. Any salvaging to be done must be done quickly, as deterioration is accelerating.

Moderation in setting aside area is vital to employment in our community. Our jobs are highly skilled, highly paid, and steady. So-called replacement jobs in tourism businesses tend to be low skilled, low pay, and seasonal.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Wollenberg follows:]

TESTIMONY BY

R. P. WOLLENBERG

PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF
LONGVIEW FIBRE COMPANY

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON

ON

S.B. 2133 - MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

PRESENTED TO

U. S. SENATE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

APRIL 7, 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON

STATEMENT - R. P. WOLLENBERG

My name is R. P. Wollenberg. I am President and Chief Executive of the Longview Fibre Company which employs about 1,900 people at its mill and headquarters in Longview, Washington.

We operate our paper mill on chips saved from leftovers in sawmills, plywood plants and the woods. At times supply has been short and we currently go as far as Idaho to get wood chips. The availability of raw material is vital to our ability to maintain and we hope to increase employment. There is a great deal of salvageable wood in the St. Helen's area; potentially much of it, especially on the north side, can produce chips for pulping. Therefore, we strongly urge that the interpretive area be kept down in size to the U. S. Forest Service proposal.

Our second concern is that down timber serves as a breeding ground for insects and other organisms which are likely to spread to adjacent healthy forests. Since brush will soon cover much of the fallen timber, unless there is frequent herbicide spraying, we believe that a substantial amount of careful salvage within the interpretive area would not detract from the interest to visitors. Any salvaging to be done must be done quickly as deterioration is accelerating.

Moderation in setting aside area is vital to employment in our community. Our jobs are highly skilled, highly paid and steady. So-called replacement jobs in tourist businesses tend to be low skilled, low pay and seasonal.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Wollenberg.

Mr. Caffall.

Mr. CAFFALL. I have a correction to make. I am here representing Caffall Bros. Forest Products, not particularly Industrial Forest Association.

Senator JACKSON. Oh. Well, it was listed Industrial Forest Association. You may proceed in both capacities if you wish.

Mr. CAFFALL. That's more than I can handle.

Senator JACKSON. Well, if it's brief, we don't mind. I commend Mr. Wollenberg for an excellent presentation, short and to the point.

STATEMENT OF CLARK CAFFALL, CAFFALL BROS. FOREST PRODUCTS

Mr. CAFFALL. Our company has been in the forest products industry here in the Northwest for about three generations, and therefore, we're pretty concerned about the outcome of these areas around Mount St. Helens. All of us in the Pacific Northwest depend on the forest products industry. For each industry job there are two jobs needed in supporting fields, such as grocery stores, gas stations, restaurants, hardware stores, et cetera.

Currently unemployment figures in this area are setting records due to depressed economic conditions which relate directly to the forest products industry. One factor which is a ray of hope for many communities in this area is the intense timber salvage program scheduled for the Mount St. Helens area. Two immediate benefits will be, increased local employment, and the generation of tax revenues for the various counties in which the timber is located.

Viewing the situation from a bit more of a scientific standpoint, there are many long range benefits to prompt salvage and rehabilitation of these devastated lands. First, to lessen the potential for catastrophic wildfires which could spread into green surrounding timber.

Second, the devastated timber could be utilized rather than being left on the ground to deteriorate and be wasted.

Third, timber harvest operations allow a mixing of the ash and the soil, which will accelerate percolation, diminish runoff and erosion, and therefore help the fish populations in adjacent streams and rivers. Also, you would incorporate the chemical nutrients of the ash with the soil, thus acting as a fertilizing agent, which would hasten the regeneration of the timber crop, and once you get a timber crop established on these hillsides, erosion and runoff will be diminished, and you'll be also creating a favorable game habitat.

The fourth point is that removal of the devastated timber will lessen the potential for major insect and disease infestations.

Having spent the last year and a half working in this area up around the mountain, I have seen the spread of disease and the growth of insect population, more specifically the ambrosia beetle and the bark beetle. The only means of control to keep these insects from reaching epidemic proportions is by removing the breeding medium, i.e., the volcano devastated timber.

Such an intense rehabilitation program would be best accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service, whereby protection of key geologically significant features and intense management of adjacent timberlands would be more efficient. We must maximize the utility of these lands rather than place them in a museum status, such as a national park, national monument, or other such designation. Currently about 1 out of every 6 acres of alpine or forestlands is in such a designation as a national park, national monument, wilderness, et cetera. Is it really necessary to include vast areas around Mount St. Helens in such designations? We must consider the economic well-being of future generations. I think our progenies would be much more appreciative if we were to leave them something that fostered their economy rather than something that was a detriment.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Caffall follows:]

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

Date: April 7, 1982

Submitted by: Clark Caffall
Caffall Bros. Forest Products
218 Roberson Road
Woodland, Washington 98674

All of us in the Pacific Northwest depend on the Forest Products Industry. For each Industry job, there are two jobs needed in supporting fields, such as restaurants, gas stations, hardware stores, grocery stores, etc.

Currently, unemployment figures in this area are setting records due to depressed economic conditions which relate directly to the Forest Products Industry (Skamania County 33%; Clark County 13.4%; Cowlitz County 17.5%; Lewis County 19.3%; figures as of February 1982). One factor which is a ray of hope for many communities is the intense timber salvage program scheduled for the Mt. St. Helens area. Two immediate benefits will be: (a) increased local employment; and (b) the generation of tax revenues for the various counties in which the timber is located.

Viewing the situation from a scientific standpoint, there are many long range benefits to prompt salvage and rehabilitation of these devastated lands. These are as follows:

(1) The potential for catastrophic fires which could spread to green surrounding timber will be lessened.

(2) Devastated timber could be utilized rather than being left to deteriorate and be wasted.

(3) Timber harvest operations allow a mixing of the ash and soil, which does two things: (a) accelerates percolation, thus diminishing the runoff and erosion, consequently favoring fish populations in adjacent streams and rivers; and (b) incorporates the chemical nutrients of

the ash with the soil, thus acting as a fertilizing agent, which will hasten the regeneration of a timber crop. Once a stand of young trees is established, runoff and erosion are diminished, plus a favorable game habitat is created.

(4) Removal of the devastated timber will lessen the potential of major insect and disease infestations.

Having spent the last year-and-one-half working in the volcano blast area, I have seen the increase in disease and the growth and spread of insect populations, more specifically, the ambrosia beetle and bark beetle. The only treatment or control measure to keep insect damage from reaching epidemic proportions is to remove the breeding medium, i.e., the volcano devastated timber.

Such an intense rehabilitation program would be best accomplished by the U.S. Forest Service, whereby protection of key geologically significant features and intense management of adjacent timber lands would be most efficient. We must maximize the utility of these lands rather than place them in a museum status, such as a National Park, National Monument or Wilderness. Currently, about one out of every six acres of alpine or forestlands is in a National Park, National Monument, Wilderness or other such designation. Is it really necessary to include vast areas around Mt. St. Helens in such designations? We must consider the economic well-being of future generations. Our progeny would be much more appreciative if we left them something that fostered their economy rather than something that was a detriment.

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much. Genevieve Garwood.

STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE GARWOOD, STEVENSON CO-PLY, INC.

Ms. Garwood. Thank you, Senator. I'm glad to be here to be able to speak before you, Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton. My name is Genevieve Garwood. I am a member of the Board of Directors of Stevenson Co-Ply, Inc., which is a worker-owner plywood cooperative, and I'm also president of the Worker-Owner Plywood Association with mills in the States of Oregon and Washington who are all basically dependent upon public timber for our respective operations.

As spokesperson for the Stevenson Co-Ply, the Worker-Owner Plywood Association and as a resident of Skamania County in the State of Washington, I wish to go on record that we support and recommend that the boundary for the Mount St. Helens area be confined to the forest users' proposal that was included in the final environmental impact statement of the Mount St. Helens management plan dated October, 1981. The proposal can be found on pages 221 and 222, appendix O of the FEIS. The Forest Service FEIS public response to the proposals totaled 1,009. Of that total, 59 percent of the responses supported the forest users' alternative proposing a 40,000 acre interpretive area.

We would further support and recommend that State/private lands within the proposed boundary be acquired by purchase rather than exchange. Some of our member mills have already settled with the State on State timbers that were in the destroyed area of the mountain. It would be unfair to all concerned to allow any exchanges. It would also mean more losses to the State of Washington for revenues for school funds. Exchanges would also reduce future public timber offerings and a reduction in employment opportunities. The precedent for land purchase is well established through congressional action in the creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park.

Copies of the proposed boundary and the resulting public input of the environmental impact study and its alternatives are attached for the record. An economic analysis of the proposals is also included for you to see.

We feel that if the smaller area is chosen—the forest users' proposal—that there would be a greater acceptance by the general public for money to be spent on an interpretive scientific study and recreation area. This would also allow much of the area in question to remain in the Forest Service management. The downed and salvageable timber needs to be removed, and as soon as possible. First, so that there would be less revenues lost, and a less chance of insect infestation in the dead and downed timber.

I would like to call to your attention that in the GAO report that the Federal Government owns more than 750 million acres of land, or approximately one-third of all the land in the United States. Over 90 percent of this federally owned land lies in 13 Western States. A copy of the 1980 map of all federally held land is attached also.

The impact of the Mount St. Helens eruption has been determined to have caused approximately $100 million in damages on Department-managed lands, and timber losses in the blowdown area at an estimate of $63.10 million. Most of the State timber in the blowdown and restricted area is on school trust land which is managed to support construction of schools in this State. Other State capital losses to bridges and roads, recreation sites and buildings, and fish hatchery operations have been estimated at $2.5 million.

Another thing to take into consideration is that the volcano could very well change any plans that are made by man and the boundaries considered here today be of no importance.

Much testimony with facts and figures supporting our views have been presented to the House Agriculture Committee, Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms and Energy, and House Interior Committee, Subcommittee on Public Lands and Parks, on April 3, 1982, in Vancouver, Wash., and will also be given to the committees represented here today. Commonsense tells me and you that when we have a renewable resource it should not be locked up, but be managed for the good of all the people. We need jobs, not monuments that are out of proportion to service the people. Sometimes we the people need areas protected, but please do not continue to protect us to the extent that you are overprotecting us and in the process killing us by taking away our timber and jobs.

Of all the public lands in the United States a great amount has been set aside as roadless and wilderness areas. The additional acres that have been designated for wilderness is in the West. On RARE II alone the Oregon Wilderness Coalition is asking for 3.4 million acres to be added to those already designated for wilderness. In Idaho two-thirds of their forests are roadless. Almost 1 million more acres in the Nez Perce National Forest are being designated for wilderness. This is just a small sampling of additional protection of our lands for our so-called good.

Our timberlands need management just as you would your yard or garden. It is renewable. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Garwood follows:]

STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE GARWOOD, DIRECTOR AND CORPORATE SECRETARY OF STEVENSON CO-PLY, INC. OF STEVENSON, WASHINGTON. ALSO PRESIDENT OF WORKER-OWNER PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION WITH MEMBER MILLS IN THE STATES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON. BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982, KELSO, WASHINGTON.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Genevieve Garwood. I am a member of the Board of Directors of Stevenson Co-Ply, Inc., a worker-owned plywood cooperative and President of the Worker-Owner Plywood Association with mills in the states of Oregon and Washington who are all basically dependent upon public timber for our respective operations.

As spokesperson for Stevenson Co-Ply, the Worker Owner Plywood Association and as a resident of Skamania County in the state of Washington, I wish to go on record that we support and recommend that the boundary for the Mt. St. Helens area be confined to the forest users' proposal that was included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Mt. St. Helens Management Plan dated October, 1981. That proposal can be found on pages 221 and 222 - Appendix O of the FEIS. The Forest Service FEIS public response to the proposals totaled 1,009. Of that total, 59% of the responses supported the forest users' alternative proposing a 40,000 acre interpretive area.

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Alternatives - #1 and #2 Analysis - #3

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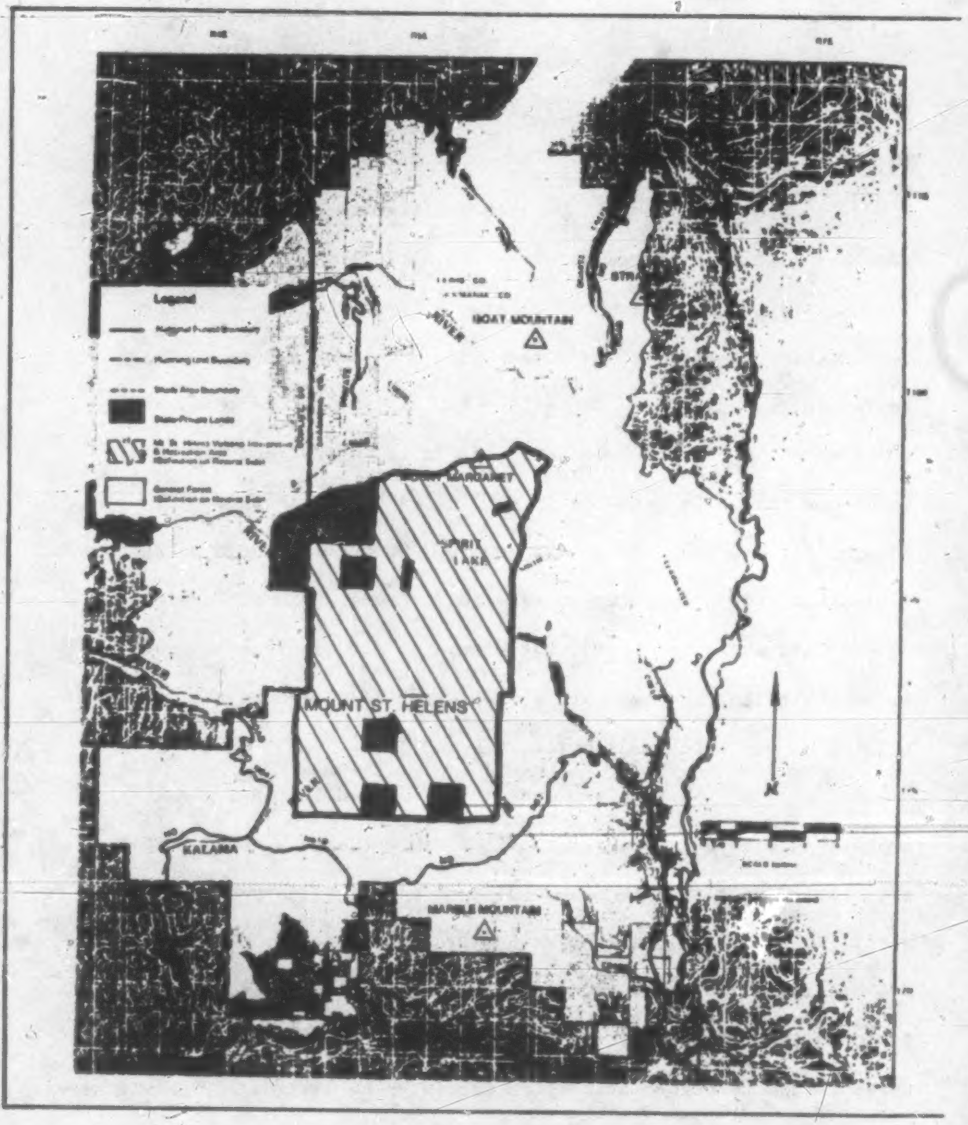
Our timber lands need management just as you would your yard or garden. It is RENEWABLE.

Att. #1


Legend
GOAT MOUNTAIN
RIVER
SPIRIT LAKE
MOUNT ST. HELENS
KALAMA
MARBLE MOUNTAIN

Att. #2

MT. ST. HELENS -- RESPONSE TO DEIS

	1/	Pro DEIS Alternative					2/	3/		Forest Users Proposal 4/	5/	State 6/	
Washington	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		MSHPA	2	3
Cowlitz	89	3	0	1	0	0	6	15	0	17	17	3	0
Skamania	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	3	0	0
Clark	83	0	0	2	1	0	1	19	0	34	3	2	0
Lewis	133	1	0	0	4	1	10	8	1	100	0	0	0
Sea-Tac	174	4	3	0	0	1	5	5	0	118	15	2	0
Other W.Wash.	167	3	1	0	0	1	13	10	0	110	12	2	0
Other E.Wash.	26	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	3	1	0
Total	683	15	4	3	5	3	38	64	1	389	53	10	0
Oregon													
Portland	92	2	0	0	0	1	2	12	0	48	5	0	0
Other Oregon	181	3	2	0	0	2	5	5	0	147	9	0	0
Other U.S.	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	10	0	0
Western States	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	8	3	0	0
Total	326	7	2	1	0	3	8	25	0	203	27	0	0
Total All	1009	22	6	4	5	6	46	89	1	592	80	10	0

Source: U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest

1/ Includes total of input received after DEIS deadline
2/ Forest Service maximum timber alternative - 60,650 acres Interpretive Area
3/ Forest Service Preferred Alternative - 89,560 acres Interpretive Area
4/ Forest Users Proposal - 40,000 acres Interpretive Area
5/ MSHPA - Mt. St. Helens Protection Assn. - 216,000 acres National Monument
6/ State Alternative #2 - Interpretive Area 50,400 acres. Gov. Spellman - 95,000 acres. Public Review Task Group

	(USFS) MORRISON BILL 85,000 Acre National Volcano Area				(GOV) BONKER BILL 110,000 Acre National Volcano Area				MSHPA 216,000 Acre National Monument				USER PROPOSAL 40,000 Acre Interpretive Area			
POTENTIAL BENEFITS Based on Program being completed by 11/30/83 SALVAGE PROGRAM	($1,000 Value) Vol. (MMBF)	Stumpage			($1,000 Value) Vol. (MMBF)	Stumpage			($1,000 Value) Vol. (MMBF)	Stumpage			($1,000 Value) Vol. (MMBF)	Stumpage		
	880	79,200			457	41,250			200	18,000			880	79,200		
	#Job/Year	Payroll 2/			#Jobs	Payroll 2/			#Jobs	Payroll 2/			#Jobs	Payroll 2/		
Employment - Woods crews only	1,227	79,400			840	53,220			373	22,590			1,227	79,400		
Employment - Wood products, including pulp & paper	4,933	114,200			2,359	47,330			1,028	21,410				114,200		
25% Fund to Counties		26,400				13,750				6,700				26,400		
TOTAL SALVAGE BENEFITS	6,160 5/	$299,200			3,199 5/	$155,540			1,400 5/	$63,700			6,160 5/	$299,200		
LONG TERM POTENTIAL YIELD BENEFITS	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value 1/ ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value 1/ ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value 1/ ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value 1/ ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)
	20	$3,450	140	$2,200	15	$2,588	105	$1,650	0 3/	0 3/	0 3/	0	41	$3,690	287	$7,073
25% Fund to Counties		1,150				862										2,357
Total		$4,600				$3,450										$9,430
POTENTIAL COSTS	Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber			Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber			Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber			Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber		
Acquisition of Land & Timber	24,500	35,000			35,660	49,000			76,500	132,000			7,554	11,000 6/		
Annual Allowable cut reduction	0	453/yr. 6/				634/yr 6/				1,700/yr 6/				100/yr 6/		
Existing VTS (Volcano Tbr. Salvage) Sales Contracts 4/	0				209 MMBF	25,080			242 MMBF	29,000			0			
Pre-eruption sales contract	0				10 MMBF	200			110 MMBF	25,200			0			
VTS sales foregone	0				443 MMBF	37,950			660 MMBF	61,200			0			
TOTAL POTENTIAL COSTS	24,500 ac.	$35,000			35,600 ac. 742 MMBF	$112,230			76,500 ac. 1012 MMBF	$247,400			7,554 ac.	$11,000		

1/ Does not include 25% to counties. This is 75% of total which goes to U.S. Treasury

2/ Does not include payroll loading or fringes -- take home pay only. Based on 2 years employment. Add 35% for full loading

3/ H.R. 5787 allows for no commercial timber harvest. Because the proposed Nat'l Monument boundary exceeds the boundaries it would effectively reduce the Gifford Pinchot NF potential allowable cut by 74,000 MBF per year resulting in an annual loss to the Treasury & counties of $17,000,000 and an annual loss of 518 direct industry jobs with a payroll of $8,146,000.

4/ As of 3/24/82

5/ Base employment data from GPNF economic study for Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis & Skamania counties

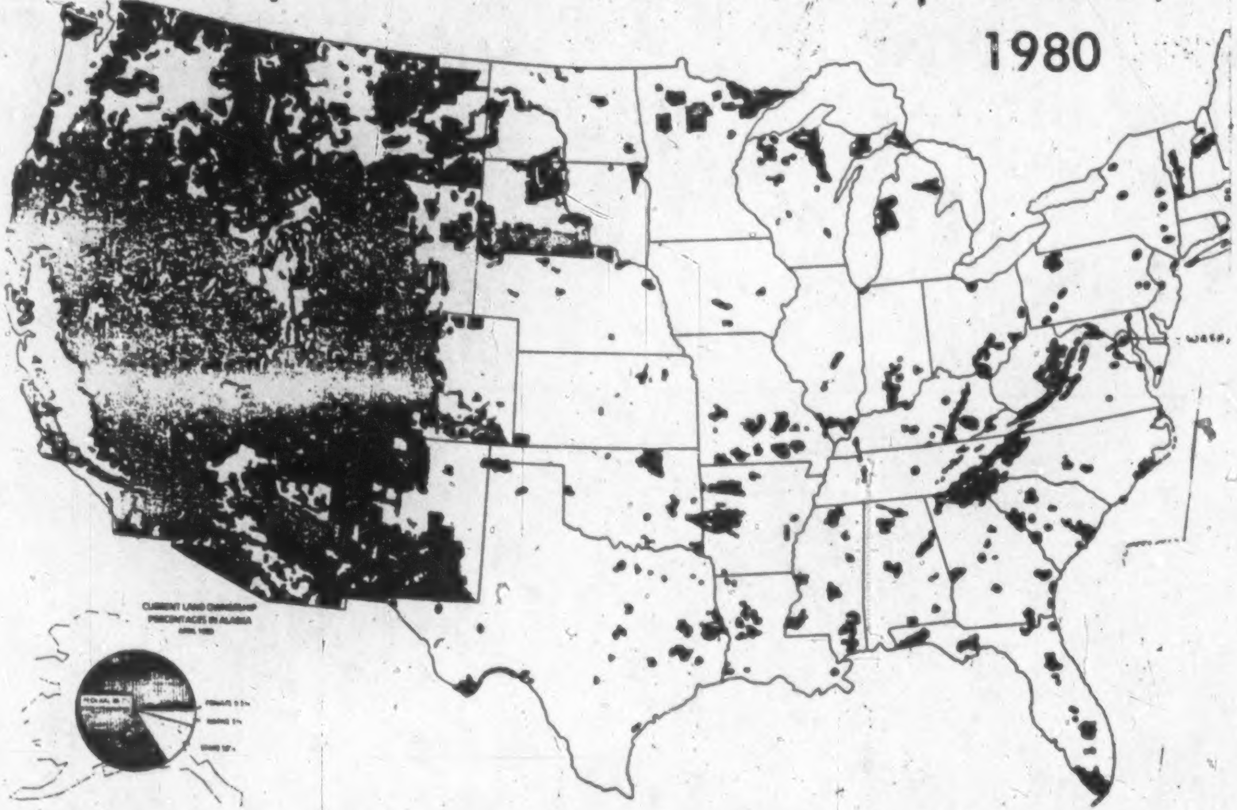
6/ Annual value foregone Forest Service cut.

Acc. #3

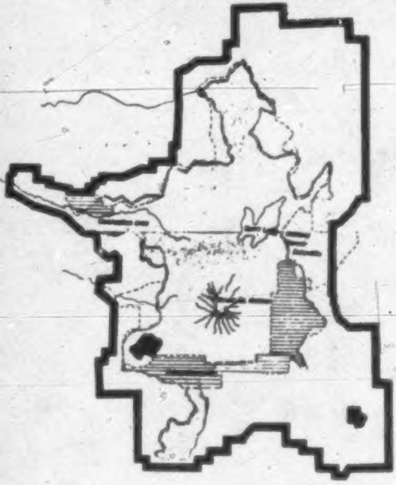
MAP UPDATE:

Att. #4

All federally held land in the US, except Hawaii, 1980



Mount St. Helens Legislative proposals



LEGEND

▬ Mount St. Helens Protective Assn. (MSHPA) National Monument Proposal (H.R. 5787) 216,000 acres

■ *Interpretive Areas Within National Monument*

- - - - Governor Spellman's Proposal (H.R. 5281) 110,000 acres

▤ *Recreation Areas Within the Interpretive Area*

⌜⌝ U.S. Forest Service Proposal (H.R. 5773, S. 2133) 85,000 acres

PUBLIC RESPONSE SUMMARY

Location	*Maximum Timber*	*Preferred Alternative*	*Users Proposal*	*MSHPA* Proposal*	*TOTAL** Responses*
Washington	38	64	389	53	683
Oregon	7	17	195	14	273
West. states	—	3	8	3	17
Other U.S.	1	5	0	10	36
TOTAL	46	89	592	80	1,009

**Mount St. Helens Protective Assn. (216,000-acre Nat'l Monument)*

*** Totals include responses on all eight USFS alternatives, not just the two listed*

How we got here

Almost before the dust and ash had settled from the spectacular and destructive explosive eruption of Mount St. Helens on May 18, 1980, political forces were at work to establish the future disposition of our newest volcano and adjacent lands. The U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Natural Resources and major affected landowners were still assessing the damage to timber, wildlife and other resources when a Kansas congressman introduced a bill to make Mount St. Helens a National Monument. While the bill was taken lightly by most in Congress at the time, there was little doubt that other proposals for a National Monument would surface again. As the mountain continued to erupt through the summer of 1980, the Mount St. Helens Protective Assn. (MSHPA) presented its proposal for a 216,000-acre National Monument which included much standing green timber and lands that were undamaged by the eruption.

The Forest Service Plan

Meanwhile, the U.S. Forest Service embarked on a long and complicated planning effort to determine the future of the area. Almost simultaneously, the State of Washington appointed a blue ribbon committee to review the situation and make recommendations to the Governor. Public hearings were held throughout the State in conjunction with both planning efforts.

In January of 1981, the Forest Service issued its Draft Environmental Impact Statement covering management and land allocation alternatives for the Mount St. Helens area. The Forest Service presented eight alternative management proposals ranging from preservation of a large area to maximum timber salvage and retention of a fairly modest acreage for scientific and interpretive purposes. The public was encouraged to comment on those alternatives and to suggest others.

Another alternative

While the Mount St. Helens Protective Assn. continued to push its proposal for creating a 216,000-acre National Monument, a group representing the forest industry, labor and affected forest user groups developed another alternative calling for a 40,000-acre interpretive area and stressing timber salvage and rehabilitation.

When the public comment period for the Forest Service's Draft EIS was closed and the input evaluated, it was apparent that most of the citizen responses gave timber salvage and rehabilitation of existing commercial timberland a high priority. A summary of the public responses appears in the accompanying table.

Public response

Based in part on the public's response, the Forest Service prepared a Final Environmental Impact Statement and began implementing that document's plan in late 1981.

Under the plan, the Forest Service will eventually salvage about 900 million board feet of dead and damaged timber, while retaining about 85,000 acres as a National Volcano Area. Provisions of the plan include visitor centers, trails for recreational access and opening of major transportation corridors to provide visitor access to the area.

Time is of the essence

Although timber salvage is a high priority in the plan, only about 460 million board feet, or half, of the planned salvage has been sold. Efforts to sell the dead and downed timber in a timely manner have been somewhat hampered by administrative appeals undertaken by the Mount St. Helen Protective Assn. to prevent salvage within the boundaries of its

(Continued on reverse side)

proposed National Monument. To date, the Assn. has appealed 11 salvage timber sales containing a total volume of 213 million board feet, roughly one-third of the total volume which the Forest Service plans to sell, with an estimated current value of $26 million.

The need for rapid salvage of dead and downed timber is important for two reasons. First, the downed timber will deteriorate rapidly and its salvage value will decrease with each month it passes on the ground. Equally important, the dead and distressed timber is a prime host for insects, allowing their ever-present populations to build to epidemic proportions that might threaten live, green and standing timber. While not all timber species deteriorate at the same rate, the Forest Service has estimated that up to half of the salvable volume could be lost if salvage operations are not completed by 1983. Political disputes over land allocations around the volcano and appeals which delay action may result in direct dollar losses to the Federal Government and the counties which share in the timber sale receipts.

[illegible] political arena

In late 1981, Washington Governor John Spellman, acting in part on the recommendations of his blue ribbon committee, recommended a 110,000-acre interpretive area. On December 17, 1981, Washington Congressman Don Bonker introduced the Governor's proposal in the House of Representatives as H.R. 5281.

Although the Forest Service did not request legislation to implement its plan, Washington Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton introduced a bill in early March of 1982 which parallels the Forest Service plan boundaries. It also provides specific direction for exchange, purchase and donation of non-Federal lands. Some days later, Washington Representatives Sid Morrison and Tom Foley introduced the Jackson-Gorton bill in the House as H.R. 5773.

Representative Bonker also introduced, at the request of the Mount St. Helens Protective Assn., a bill which would establish a 216,000-acre National Monument around the volcano (H.R. 5787).

All three proposals were heard before appropriate committees in the Senate and House on March 11 & 12. (On the Senate side, St. Helens bills were assigned to the Energy & Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water. In the House, joint jurisdiction was given to the Interior & Insular Affairs Subcommittee on Public Lands & Parks and the Agriculture Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms & Energy.)

Field hearings in the State of Washington were set in early April. A hearing before the House Subcommittees was scheduled on Saturday, Arpil 3, at Shumway Jr. High School, 3100 Main St., Vancouver, Wash., beginning at 10:00 a.m. A hearing before the Senate Subcommittee was scheduled on Wednesday, April 7, at the Thunderbird Inn in Kelso, Wash., beginning at 9:00 a.m.

Written responses to Senate and House Subcommittees will be accepted up to *10 days* following the hearings.

Information provided as a public service by Industrial Forestry Association

Impacts of St. Helens Proposals

	USFS Proposal (H.R. 5773) (S. 2133) 85,000 acres Interpretive Area		Governor's Proposal (H.R. 5281) 110,000 acres Interpretive Area		MSHPA Proposal* (H.R. 5787) 216,000 acres National Monument		Forest Users Proposal (No legislation) 40,000 acres Interpretive Area	
Potential ³ Benefits	Volume (million Bd. Ft.)	Timber ($000)	Volume (million Bd. Ft.)	Timber ($000)	Volume (million Bd. Ft.)	Timber ($000)	Volume (million Bd. Ft.)	Timber ($000)
Timber salvaged	880	$ 79,200	467	$ 41,200	200	$ 18,000	880	$ 79,200
Employment ¹	-jobs-	-payroll-	-jobs-	-payroll-	-jobs-	-payroll-	-jobs-	-payroll-
Woods crews	1,227	$ 79,400	840	$ 54,330	372	$32,090	1,227	$ 79,400
Wood manufacturing	4,933	$114,700	2,959	$ 47,330	1,028	$21,110	4,933	$114,700
25% share of timber receipts to counties		$ 26,400		$ 13,780		$ 4,700		$ 26,400
Total Benefits ²	6,160	$299,200	3,199	$155,540	1,400	$68,700	6,160	$299,200

1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

Potential Costs	Total Acres	Estimated Value($000) land & timber	Total Acres	Estimated Value($000) land & timber	Total Acres	Estimated Value($000) land & timber	Total Acres	Estimated Value($000) land & timber
Acquisition of land & timber	24,500	35,000	35,600	49,000	76,500	132,000	7,554	11,000
Annual allowable cut reductions ²		45.2/yr.		63.4/yr.		1,700/yr.		10/yr.
Existing VTS (volcano timber salvage) sales contracts ¹			-bd. ft.- 289 MM	$ 35,000	-bd. ft.- 242 MM	$ 70,000		
Pre-eruption sales			10 MM	300	110 MM	25,300		
Salvage foregone			443 MM	37,930	660 MM	61,200		
Total Costs	24,500 acres	$ 35,000	35,600 acres — 742 MM bd. ft.—	$112,230	76,500 acres — 1,012 MM bd. ft.—	$247,400	7,554 acres	$ 11,000

1 contracts as of 3/29/82
2 [illegible]

*Mount St. Helens Protective Assn.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Mr. Bill Larson, Champion International Corp.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM D. LARSON, CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORP.

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Chairman and Senator Gorton, I am Bill Larson, vice president and general manager for the West Coast Timberlands Division of the Champion International Corp.

Champion International is a major landowner in the Cowlitz River drainage directly north of the proposed Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We also have a logging operation and manufacturing facility at Morton, Wash., employing about 270 people. Consequently, our people have a vital interest in the deliberations of this committee.

We wish to make clear that we are in agreement with the need for preservation of the geological features of the events that took place on May 18, 1980. We have three basic issues we wish to bring to the attention of the committee today.

One concern is the road access through our properties to the proposed Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Our second concern is that equitable arrangements be made for exchange of lands included in the various proposals.

Our third concern is that in protecting the unique geological phenomena, the area preserved will not be enlarged unnecessarily to impact adversely the jobs and economy of this portion of the State of Washington.

Now let me elaborate on each of these concerns. First, the key access routes from the north to the proposed volcanic area will have considerable adverse effect on our lands and on our transportation system. While our road system includes top-grade logging roads with high standards of design and maintenance for logging traffic, these are not constructed or maintained as public thoroughfares. Before public vehicles and logging trucks can use these roads compatibly and safely, considerable expenditures for upgrading will be essential. For example, existing bridges, including two major crossings of the Cowlitz River, are one-lane bridges.

We believe it is imperative that provisions be made to provide adequate funds to build an acceptable access system to State highway specifications and that the access system be turned over to a public road agency for development and maintenance. We will cooperate with the State or county in developing these access routes as long as these proposals do not interfere with our ability to properly manage our adjacent forest lands.

Second, we believe that it is desirable from all standpoints that careful consideration be given to the relative value of those private lands included in the various proposals for the establishment of the volcanic area. An effort should be encouraged to effect, in a timely manner, exchanges for the private lands taken. The proposed July 1, 1982, date to establish timber and land values is, in our view, appropriate to this effort.

Third, we believe that the long-term economic stability of the local communities and the entire Northwest require that the acreage of highly productive, private, forest land involved in the proposed exchanges be reasonably balanced with the desire to preserve unique geological phenomena. Therefore, we support Senate bill 2133, which will protect 84,700 acres in the proposed Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area.

Champion has been a major purchaser of timber on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest since the early 1940's. These purchases have enabled us to build our manufacturing facilities at Morton and provide for the present employment of the 270 people. We already have been faced with the necessity of relocating our manufacturing facilities and have already lost highly productive forest lands due to the encroachment of public power facilities. Any further loss of our land base, the ability to intensively manage these highly productive lands, or an accompanying reduction in the public timer base, will threaten the stability of this area. We recognize that any increase in the amount of land included in the Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area which involved the exchange of lands will substantially reduce the Forest Service timber base outside of the boundaries. It will also have a severe impact of the Forest Service commercial timber base inside the boundaries.

The Champion lands in this area are the most highly productive forest lands that we own in the United States. This is probably typical of the acreage outside of the boundaries of Senate bill 2133. Any additions to this land withdrawal proposal which will eliminate the commercial growing of timber on the best timber-growing sites in the United States, will have a distinctly harmful effect on the economic viability of the entire area.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our thoughts on the legislation before you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Larson follows:]

TESTIMONY OF

WILLIAM O. LARSON
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
WEST COAST OPERATIONS
TIMBERLANDS DIVISION
CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

before

SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

Kelso, Washington
April 7, 1982

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I am Bill Larson, Vice President and General Manager for the West Coast Timberlands Division of Champion International Corporation.

Champion International is a major landowner in the Cowlitz River Drainage directly north of the proposed Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We also have a logging operation and manufacturing facility at Morton, Washington employing approximately 270 people. Consequently, our people have a vital interest in the deliberations of this Committee.

We wish to make clear that we are in agreement with the need for preservation of the unique geological features resulting from the events of May 18, 1980. We have three basic issues that we wish to bring to the attention of the Committee today.

One concern is road access through our properties to the proposed Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Our second concern is that equitable arrangements be made for exchange of lands included in the various proposals.

Our third concern is that in protecting the unique geological phenomena, the area preserved will not be enlarged unnecessarily to impact adversely the jobs and economy of this portion of the State of Washington.

Now let me elaborate on each of these concerns. First, the key access routes from the north to the proposed Volcanic Area will have considerable adverse effect on our lands and on our transportation system. While our road system includes top grade logging roads with high standards of design and maintenance for logging traffic, these are not constructed or maintained as public thoroughfares. Before public vehicles and logging trucks can use these roads compatibly and safely, considerable expenditures for upgrading will be essential. For example, existing bridges, including two major crossings of the Cowlitz River, are one-lane bridges.

We believe that it is imperative that provisions be made to provide adequate funds to build an acceptable access system to state highway specifications and that the access system be turned over to a public road agency for development and maintenance. We will cooperate with the state or county in developing these access routes as long as these proposals do not interfere with our ability to properly manage our adjacent forest lands.

Secondly, we believe it is desirable from all standpoints that careful consideration be given to the relative value of those private lands included in the various proposals for the establishment of the Volcanic Area. An effort should be encouraged to effect, in a timely manner, exchanges for the private lands taken. The proposed July 1, 1982 date to establish timber and land values is, in our view, appropriate to this effort.

While Champion International has only 113 acres included in the proposals of S.2133 and H.R.5281, the U.S. Forest Service has expressed an interest in acquiring an additional 224 acres of our land at the Polar Star mine for access purposes.

Prior to the 1980 eruption we had been involved in negotiations for several years with the Forest Service for exchange of these two tracts, and with the support of Representative Bonker, serious negotiations began in 1977. These negotiations were close to agreement just prior to the original eruption of Mount

St. Helens, and title insurance was provided on October 9, 1978. Following that cataclysmic eruption, the U.S. Forest Service asked us to salvage the damaged timber on Champion's land and indicated they would appraise the salvage area using bare land values.

Third, we believe that the long-term economic stability of the local communities and the entire Northwest require that the acreage of highly productive, private, forest land involved in the proposed exchanges be reasonably balanced with the desire to preserve unique geological phenomena. Therefore, we support S.2133 which will protect 84,700 acres in the proposed Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area.

Champion has been a major purchaser of timber on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest since the early 1940's. These purchases have enabled us to build our manufacturing facilities at Morton and provide for the present employment of 270 people. We already have been faced with the necessity of relocating our manufacturing facilities and already have lost highly productive forest lands due to the encroachment of public power facilities. Any further loss of our land base, the ability to intensively manage these highly productive lands, or an accompanying reduction in the public timber base will threaten the stability of this area. We recognize that any increase in the amount of land included in the Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area which involves the exchange of lands will substantially reduce the Forest Service timber base outside of the boundaries. It will also severely impact the volume of Forest Service commercial timber base inside the boundaries.

The Champion lands in this area are the most highly productive forest lands that we own in the United States. This is probably typical of the acreage beyond the 24,510 acres of non-Forest Service land included in the proposal of S.2133. Any additions to this land withdrawal proposal which will eliminate the commercial growing of timber on the best timber-growing sites in the United States will have a harmful effect on the economic viability of the entire area.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our thoughts on the legislation before you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. Mr. Larson. Mr. Ron Berg, Wasser & Winters Co.

STATEMENT OF RON G. BERG, WASSER & WINTERS CO.

Mr. BERG. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, my name is Ron Berg, and I am executive vice president of Wasser & Winters Co. of Longview, and we've been a major purchaser of timber from the forests for about 28 years, particularly in Cowlitz, Lewis, and Pierce Counties. We have a sawmill, R.D.W. Manufacturing, in Randle, and operate a large logging company and have log yards and employ about 275 woods workers.

We do not support any of the above bills, even the 85,000-acre area set aside as an interpretive area in the Forest Service plan. We agree that some of the surrounding area near the volcano is unique and should be preserved for study and public viewing. However, we do not believe setting aside such a large area for these purposes is in the best interests of the citizens of the United States, and especially not in the best interests of the citizens of southwestern Washington.

In the course of my duties I have personally visited most of the area around the volcano many times. Because of the excessive debris and blown down timber, I can't cover more than 100 acres per day on foot. Outside of the devastated timber area this may not be the case, but I have come to the very obvious conclusions that few, if any, visitors will be able to hike through the devastated area unless the timber is salvaged, or partly salvaged and some roads put in.

We currently depend heavily upon timber from the blast area. Our mill is not currently operating, but we could operate, and have in the past, if the question of land exchange is rapidly resolved. We could make additional purchases and buy just the volume of private and State timber from the upper Green River area at a price which would allow us to operate our sawmill and woods operations at the present time, even in the current tight market. We have already removed over 50 million board feet of State and private salvage timber from the area.

The importance of rapid resolution of the land exchange issue is equalled by the need for facilitating rapid salvage of all timber in the devastated area while it still has value. There is no question that downed timber deteriorates with each month it remains on the ground. I have included some pictures with my testimony of logs, hemlock logs that were removed last year that are nearly unacceptable in some markets at this point. If they are allowed to lay there until the latter part of this logging season while we argue about who is going to do what, there won't be anything left at all.

Also, the downed timber, of course, represents a prime host for a variety of forest pests and the threat of fire, and that has been evidenced by other catastrophes we've had over the years, where we've had major beetle infestations, and I'm not an entomologist, but I understand that the situation is ripe now if we have the right series of temperatures, and it could occur.

It was our belief that the decisions regarding the future of the Mount St. Helens area could be implemented by the Forest Service without further action by Congress. We believe that the Forest Service has made a decision. While we disagree with the size of the area they have chosen to set aside for observation and Ph. D's playground, we also believe the Forest Sevice has the professional expertise to provide adequate management, providing Congress doesn't severely inhibit the agency's management options. They understand, as we do who work with the forest, that a forest, even one that's damaged as badly as this one, is never static and always changing. That's why management flexibility is essential to provide maximum protection. The area around the mountain began changing the day following the eruption, and it will continue to change. The Forest Service already has that flexibility under the National Forest Management Act, and we believe this is adequate. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Berg follows:]

Statement of
Ron G. Berg
Executive Vice President
Wasser & Winters Company
before the
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
on
S. 2133, H.R. 5773, H.R. 5281 and H.R. 5783

Mr. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Ron G. Berg, Executive Vice President of Wasser & Winters Company of Longview, Wash. We have been a major timber products company in Southwestern Washington, particularly in Cowlitz, Lewis and Pierce counties, for the past 28 years. We own a sawmill, R.D.W. Manufacturing, in Randle, Washington and are owners of Portway Logging. We are a small business and employ approximately 275 woods workers.

We do not support any of the above bills, even the 85,000-acre area set aside as an interpretive area in the Forest Service plan. We agree that some of the surrounding area near the volcano is unique and should be preserved for study and public viewing. However, we do not believe setting aside such a large area for those purposes is in the best interests of the citizens of the United States and especially not in the best interests of the citizens of Southwestern Washington.

In the course of my duties I have personally visited most of the area around the volcano. Because of the excessive debris and blowdown, I cannot cover more than 100 acres per day on foot. Outside of the devastated timber area, this may not be the case. But I have come to the very obvious conclusion that few, if any, visitors will be able to hike through the devastated area unless the timber is salvaged and the area at least partially rehabilitated.

(more)

Testimony of Ron Berg/2

We currently depend heavily upon timber from the blast area. Our mill is not currently operating, but we could operate if the question of land exchange is rapidly resolved. We could purchase additional volume of private and state timber from the upper Green River area at a price which would allow us to operate, even in the current tight market. We have already removed 50 million board feet of state and private salvage timber from the area.

The importance of rapid resolution of the land exchange issue is equalled by the need for facilitating rapid salvage of all timber in the devastated area while it still has value. There is no question that downed timber deteriorates with each month it remains on the ground. With the white wood, hemlock and true fir species, deterioration begins rapidly and proceeds progressively. As evidence of that rapid deterioration, I offer these photographs of hemlock logs, harvested last year from private lands inside the National Forest boundary. As you can see, sap rot and stain have reduced both the volume and the value of the logs. Another year would have reduced these logs' value by approximately 50 percent.

But there are other important considerations which make a quick decision about this area necessary. The downed timber represents a prime host for a variety of forest pests and the ever-present threat of fire.

It was our belief that the decisions regarding the future of the Mount St. Helens area could be implemented by the Forest Service without further action by Congress. We believe the Forest Service has made a decision. While we disagree with the size of the area they have chosen to set aside for observation and Ph.D playground, we also believe the Forest Service has the professional expertise to provide adequate management, providing Congress doesn't severely inhibit the agency's management options. They understand, as do we who work with the forest, that a forest--even

(more)

one as damaged as that around Mount St. Helens--is never static and always changing. That is why management flexibility is essential to provide maximum protection. The area around the mountain begain changing the day following the eruption, and will continue to change from now on. Some changes can be predicted, other cannot. That's why we urge you not to tie the hands of the Forest Service by limiting management options in the area. The Forest Service already has that flexibility under the National Forest Management Act. We believe that is adequate.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Berg. Senator Gorton?

Senator GORTON. I would like to know, at least from those of you who more or less endorse the Forest Service bill, what form of compensation you recommend, exchange or purchase, or a combination of both? To what extent will any or all of your companies be hurt by exchanging lands between the Forest Service and the private landowners within the boundaries of the Forest Service's recommendation?

Mr. LARSON. I would like to speak to that, because even though we are a private landowner, we have minimal acreage in the areas that are proposed, we only have 113 acres in the—this bill, we have another 244 acres at the Polar Star mine that the Forest Service had asked, had requested an exchange for, but we also feel that there is a real need to limit the amount of the land in exchange and, because we do feel that property, that private property rights are important we believe in exchange. This is why we feel that the size of the acreage needs to be reduced so that that exchange is a minimum. If you go to the bill that encompasses the larger area, you're talking approximately 70-some-thousand acres of exchange, which would severely limit the amount of public timber that's going to be available in that area, so we feel strongly that it should be at that—on the Senate bill, which is approximately 24,000.

Senator GORTON. What percent of the timber base is represented by the 15,000 acres which would be exchanged under the Forest Service bill?

Mr. LARSON. I'm sorry, I didn't follow that.

Senator GORTON. What percent of the timber base, say in the Gifford Pinchot or of the public lands to the southwest, is represented by the 15,000 acres which would be exchanged under the Forest Service bill?

Mr. LARSON. I am not familiar with the—I believe that the Gifford Pinchot is something over a million acres, and so that the 15,000 acres would be a relatively small percentage.

Senator GORTON. Anybody else wish to comment?

Ms. GARWOOD. My only comment on it also is, that if there is a great amount of exchange, by keeping it to the smaller area, then you won't run into this, and if you do go to the larger areas and have to do some exchange, or purchase, either one, it's going to take money, public funds, to buy this, and if you do exchanges, then in the future, maybe not right now it's not going to affect the allowable cut, but it will in the future, which also means it's going to be taking away from timber that would be available and the job opportunities involved there.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you all very much. Panel 6 consists of three members of the faculty from the University of Washington, Mr. Peter Dratch, Mr. Steve Walter and Linda Noson. Mr. Peter Dratch, College of Forest Resources and Wildlife, from the University of Washington, will you begin?

STATEMENT OF PETER DRATCH, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. DRATCH. Thank you, Senators. I appreciate the opportunity to be here today. My name, as you said, is Peter Dratch, and I'm a resident of Washington State, though I'm doing my doctoral dissertation at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. This year I'm back in Washington as a visiting researcher in the wildlife lab at the College of Forest Resources. My field is the genetics of wild population, specifically the relationship of North American elk and European red deer. I have returned home this year to sample elk populations with the cooperation of the State game departments in Washington and Oregon, and from throughout the Northwest. Mount St. Helens is among my study areas and I've been collecting samples there this autumn outside of the critical zones, and that's what brings me there today. But mine is only one of several elk studies on the Mount St. Helens area which are shedding new light on a variety of disciplines, and I'm going to summarize the work of researchers on elk in several departments at the University of Washington.

But first let me turn briefly to the work of two people in anthropology, Lee Lyman and Stephanie Livingston, who study, a new word to me, tephonomy, which is a word which refers to literally the laws of burial; that is, the formation of the fossil records, why some bones are preserved and some are not. This study is very, very important to them because anthropology and archeology depends on analogy, and have very few examples of things happening in the present by which they can refer to the past in digging things out of ash deposits that occur in geological time, and already they have some interesting findings from Mount St. Helens, specifically in the area of bone tools. Spiral fractures in bones, and especially those with polished edges, which were thought to be the product of human culture; that is, they had to have been made by human beings and used by early hominids, in fact have been found in Mount St. Helens only 17 months after the eruption, clearly the function of the burial that occurred after the big blast. So it's causing a whole reinterpretation of the archeological evidence on the basis of this discovery at Mount St. Helens, and this is only from—only on the basis of five sites which they've looked at in the past summer. Forty sites have been so far identified, where elk bones are buried.

Second, there's the work of Evelyn Marrow in the wildlife lab, and she's just begun a study in behavioral ecology of elk, and she's already marked nine animals so far, immobilized and marked nine elk, five bulls, one of which was harvested this autumn, and five—and four cows which she put radio collars on regularly, that is, when the mountain isn't acting up, looks at their whereabouts on a daily basis. From this she's already had some very preliminary findings she encourages me to mention, and that is that elk have already returned to the area, as I'm sure that the State game department will document, and this winter she observed that the elk tend to use the old growth when there is any old growth, and when there is no cover elk tend to use distance instead of cover, and retreat at a much—much more rapidly than they would in an area where there was cover for them to move to, and I think it's a consideration when, considering the amount of human observation that will be available to elk in the future. So the importance of her work is to measure the effects of the disturbance. She also encourages me to mention the fact that elk in eating seedlings in Mount

St. Helens ash seem to show, they seem to prefer it no more or less than eating seedlings of Douglas-fir elsewhere.

And this moves me lastly to my own work, which is in the genetics of these animals, and for the last 2 years I've been looking at red deer in Scotland, and they are very, very closely related to our own elk. As a matter of fact, they are so closely related that they sometimes interbreed and now scientists tend to consider them the same species, but red deer in Scotland are only a third the size of our Roosevelt elk, say, in North America, and even if you feed a red deer from the time it's a calf, it still won't grow as big as, say, a Roosevelt elk on the Olympic Peninsula or one that was harvested here around Mount St. Helens, so you have a complex interaction of inheritance and environment, and this is a product, probably, of not a volcanic explosion but a population explosion in Scotland, first of people and then of sheep, which deforested the whole landscape there and is likely selected for a smaller animal than we see in the heavily forested areas of the Pacific Northwest. But only whether—but only will we be able to determine whether this would occur in Mount St. Helens is if we have some kind of natural laboratory here, and whether we, if we preserve some of that natural laboratory, will we be able to determine over the long term whether, in fact, this has any effects on the, both the genetics of the elk population as well as their change to that habitat.

It's funny, when I first got to Britian and I said that I had come from Washington, people there asked me if I had been to the White House or the Smithsonian, or sometimes even the Capital but after May of 1980 everybody—when I said I was from Washington, everybody wanted to know, of course, whether I had been up Mount St. Helens. It really made me aware that people who don't live here look at this country very differently than we do, and abroad our magnificent natural resources are perhaps our greatest national asset, a reflection not only of our wealth, but also our wisdom. They really are a model for the rest of the world, not only our ability to preserve them, but also to learn from them and to explain what we've learned to others. My colleagues in Britian assumed that Mount St. Helens was already protected as a National Park or Monument. That is the American way with spectacular natural areas, so of course they assumed it. I hope when I return for my final year in Edinburgh I'll be able to assure them that if not stable, at least Mount St. Helens is secure. Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Steve Walter, Marine Geology, University of Washington.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN WALTER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. WALTER. Senator Jackson, Senator Gorton, thank you for allowing me——

Senator JACKSON. Could you speak up a little?

Mr. WALTER. Yes. I'm a recent graduate of the University of Washington with degrees in geology and in marine geology. I have had an experience with the seismic monitor on the St. Helens program, and before that I spent 3 years doing research at the mouth of the Columbia River on a project with the Army Corps of Engineers.

Now it's about the mouth of the Columbia River that I'd like to speak today, because I think it can provide a historical perspective and an example that is somewhat analogous to the problem that you Senators are faced with today. It's appropriate in a way that I talk about the entrance to the river because it was a hundred years ago this summer under the administration of President Garfield that your predecessors in Congress first responded to a pressing problem that was at the mouth of the Columbia River. Shipping was increasing at the entrance to the Columbia River in response to increasing population of the Willamette River and the Columbia River valleys, and the problem was that with the shifting channel and shoal areas throughout the mouth there was increasing hazard, navigation hazard, to the ships that entered the mouth, and it even earned the area the nickname, the graveyard of the Pacific.

Now without an understanding of the processes that controlled the sedimentation in this area Congress went ahead and approved the construction of a jetty, the south jetty here, a rock jetty 4½-miles long from here out to the elbow. It was expected that this jetty would control the migration of this channel and in that way leave the river open to navigation, and for a time this was successful, depth improved and the channel actually stabilized, but within 10 to 15 years the river had reequilibrated and sediment was once again clogging the mouth, posing a hazard to navigation.

Without going on and looking at the problems further, Congress, in Teddy Roosevelt's administration, proposed a second phase of jetty construction, this time extending the jetty to its present 6½-mile length and adding a new 2½-mile jetty along the north side of the entrance. The idea here was to accelerate the flow through the mouth and allow the river to cleanse itself, as it was, and actually the problems that resulted from this were probably more serious than the solution. First of all, during the construction phase, and for the several years afterward, the entrance area was deprived of the source of sediment which normally supplies the beaches to the north, the Long Beach Peninsula, and for a time it was feared that the increased erosion that resulted could eventually lead to a breaching of Long Beach, exposing Willapa Bay and the quiet, fertile waters of Willapa Bay, to the ocean and the storm waves, but fortunately the Columbia is a very prodigious supplier of sediment and within another 10 or 15 years had once again moved the sediments close enough to the mouth that it was once again supplying the beaches, which consequently, as a result of this, too, the shoal areas were once again established at the mouth and the same navigation hazard was present. An additional problem that resulted was that the channel was again migrating, this time to the north, and it threatened to undercut the north jetty that they had just constructed, and destroy it, so in F. D. R.'s second term Congress authorized yet another phase of jetty construction, this time jetty A south from Cape Disappointment with a series of pile dikes along the entrances to Baker Bay. This solution did save the north jetty, but unfortunately Baker Bay was now lost. Previously it had been open to circulation from the estuaries and even two major fishing ports were established along its banks, but with the placement of these pile dikes the circulation was impeded and it became an area of sedimentation and, in fact the only way these two ports are now accessible to the estuary is through a program of continuous dredging, which brings up the final irony, and that is that after 70 years and three very expensive and locally devastating episodes of jetty construction, the entrance depth of the river was still no longer adequate to permit safe access to the river, and this was acknowledged in 1954 in the Eisenhower administration when Congress authorized a regular dredging program at the mouth to maintain sufficient water depth. The program still continues and seems to be successful, but the rhetorical question that is raised here is would a dredging program initially have been chosen if there was a complete understanding of the basic processes at work here, without the expensive jetty construction and without irrevocably altering the local environment at the mouth.

And that's where the analogy to the problem we have today at St. Helens comes in. Here we have a problem that demands a solution, and it involves both local and outside parties. Economic problems, or interests, are involved here, but also recreational and scientific interests. The problem, of course, requires some short-term and immediate solution, but the implications of your decision are quite long-term in the sense, as well. I do not envy you your task of reconciling the diverse and sometimes conflicting requirements, but I do urge you to consider the long-term effects of your action, that without a clear understanding of the nature of the problem, even the best intentioned solutions may only serve to shed light on the matter through a trial-and-error method such as we saw at the mouth, that only will pass on the problems to future generations of Congressmen. Above all I urge you to acknowledge the contribution that science can make in determining long-term solutions to the problem, but this will occur only if science is provided the cooperation and the support it needs in researching the basic geologic processes that have produced and continuously control what is so far a unique volcanic episode.

This raises the last point that I wish to make, and that is that although so far St. Helens has been a unique event in the Pacific Northwest, there is no guarantee that it will remain so. Indeed, all the evidence indicates that other Cascade volcanoes extending from California to British Columbia are still active and will one day erupt. The Japanese have acknowledged this and begun their own research programs on St. Helens with an eye to understanding their own volcanoes, which are comparable in many ways to the Cascade volcanoes, but whether the next volcanic eruption occurs in Japan or in the Cascades, whether it occurs next year or in the next century, if we haven't taken full advantage for understanding Cascade volcanism that St. Helens provides us we place ourselves at risk. We place ourselves at risk of life if we haven't learned how to predict eruptions; we place ourselves at risk of property if we haven't learned to predict the devastation; we also place ourselves at risk of someday having to repeat these hearings, maybe in subsequent generations, if we don't now determine how best to respond to the diverse problems that Mount St. Helens has provided to us. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walter follows:]

Testimony on Mount St. Helens HR5281, S2133, and the House Bill on a National Monument. Statement of Stephen Walter before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Kelso, Washington. April 7, 1982.

Senators Jackson and Gorton, thank you for the opportunity to present these remarks concerning the legislation pending with respect to the allocation of land surrounding the volcanoe Mount St. Helens. Instead of adding more direct testimony as to why it is important to provide for a section of the Mount St. Helens eruption zone that will be free from the disruptive influence of major development or exploitation, I would like to give a historical perspective to the question. The example I have chosen goes gack 100 years when, during the administration of President Garfield, Congress was called upon to deal with the navigational hazards at the mouth of the Columbia River. They responded by trying to "engineer" a solution to the problem but without first gaining any understanding of the basic geologic processes responsible for the problem; Consequently, the problem was only solved for the time it took for the river to respond to the new, "engineered" situation, requiring additional Congressional action every 20 or 30 years in order to maintain safe navigation in the river entrance.

The analogy I hope to draw is this: Mount St. Helens presents a problem requiring some form of Congressional action. Numerous local and outside interest groups are involved, asking for both short-term relief and long-term considerations. Whether the problem is resolved by the action of Congress or requires additional legislation by subsequent generations will in large part depend on the wisdom of the Congress and its willingness to search out and understand the underlying processes, primarily geological and biological in nature, that have produced the present situation and that continue to donfound man's attempts to reestablish his previous dominion over this area.

I urge you to consider the longtern effects of your actions, to acknowledge that without a clear understanding of the nature of the problem, the best intentioned solutions may only served to shed light on the matter through a trial-and-error method that only passes the problem on your successors. Above all, I urge you to acknowledge the contribution that science can make in determining longterm solutions to the problem but only if science is provided the cooperation and support i needs in researching the basic processes that occur in such a volcanic episode as the eruption of Mount St. Helens.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Walter. Linda Noson.

STATEMENT OF LINDA NOSON, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Ms. NOSON. Thank you Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton. I appreciate being allowed to present these remarks on the future today. I too do not envy you in trying to resolve the issues to the best for everybody, both in short-term and long-term. I work at the University of Washington as State seismologist, which is a term which has been used informally to designate that person who interfaces with non-University of Washington people, both scientists and nonscientists. I answer many questions concerning earthquake activity in the state of Washington, both for private individuals, for businesses and organizations, and people both in the State and outside of the State. Many calls come from people in the State of Missouri who want to move here but are concerned about earthquake hazards. I recently had a doctor from Michigan who wanted me to tell him the safest place in Washington to relocate. As a basis of these calls in addition it's part of my job to provide briefings to the Governor's Emergency Council, to business organizations, plus the Department of Emergency Sevices on earthquake hazards in the State, and have participated on a FEMA task force on public awareness and public education on earthquake hazards.

What these people want to know is not just, where is an earthquake? Where is the blowdown zone? They want to know, how does this affect me personally? What are my personal chances of having damage related to a natural event? And to answer those kinds of questions requires more than the seismic monitoring that we have, and to record our earthquakes and where they are, it requires interpretations of a variety of different types of data on very complicated interrelated issues. It's these interpretations that we hope to make from the complex events that surrounded the May 18 blast. In order to properly interpret the area we need to think of it as more of a cohesive whole. It was one of the most dynamic events, one of the most spectacular events in North America during our time. It has been well studied and well monitored, and you have to think of it almost like an organism. The heart of the area is certainly around the volcano's center and the crater, and where we have some of the blowdown areas, some more dramatic effects, I would consider them certainly the vital organs of the particular episode, but those pieces that extend and reach further away and interfinger with undamaged surroundings are equally important to those interpretations. It is with these interpretations that people demand of scientists to make in their public welfare and to their benefit.

So in respect to this area, the issues you are trying to solve are looking at proposals that differ in terms of areas covered and management policies. Certainly from the scientific aspect the proposal included under the monument bill, No. 5787, in which the management causes the least possible disturbance and concorporates the most extremities that are amputated in the other bills is the more favorable bill for scientific research.

Then, of course, comes in resolving this conflict of economics. Economics can be viewed in short- and long-term benefits and in ways that are easily quantified and in ways that are very difficult to quantify. I certainly appreciate the plight of the people in southwest Washington who must make their living off of the timber resource in this area where there's a volcano which has blasted their inventory. The short-term benefits of forest management in terms of timber sales are obvious. However, recently, as a point in case, my father-in-law was unemployed at the age of 56, a cabinetmaker. It did not appear that all the economic difficulties are related to the lack of timber. In his case there was plenty of timber, but no one particularly wanted to use it. So I don't know that even including all the timber will particularly resolve all the economic difficulties for southwest Washington.

As far as being able to delineate the long-term economic benefits of science, it's not easy to quantify. A point in case would be in 1978 Crandall and Mullineaux predicted that the Mount St. Helens Volcano would most likely be the next volcano in the Cascades to explode. For economic reasons—or not explode, pardon me, to erupt. At that time we were certainly not anticipating the type of event that we got. Nevertheless, for economic reasons it was not considered cost effective to try hazard mitigation in the face of that possible event that may occur in the future. Those kind of long-term events I understand you have to weigh against the social, economic, and political effects surrounding them, in which case, as we realize, we're paying an awful lot of cost now that perhaps could have been avoided. There's many other cases in which science, such as Mr. Walter has pointed out, by understanding the processes involved, have been able to help reduce cost later by not building downstream from areas that have a tendency to flood conditions. I think it's these kinds of issues surrounding St. Helens that make it a difficult type of problem to evaluate in terms of present-day economics.

It is my own belief that by understanding the processes involved in forest regeneration and the development of volcanic products, to be able to recognize those products in other volcanoes, and understanding some of the extent of the devastation that could be cause by other volcanoes, I think by understanding the processes there's a tremendous benefit to the public welfare, and that public welfare is not restricted to southwest Washington, it is not restricted to the State of Washington, it is not even restricted to our Nation. It's international, it can be applied and its benefits, I think, will, in the long run, overwhelm the short-term immediate benefits. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Noson follows:]

Testimony on Mt. St. Helens legislation HR528], S2]33 and the House Bill on a National Monument.

Statement of Linda Lawrance Noson before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water of the Committee on Energy and Natural REsources.

Kelso, Washington
April 7, 1982

Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton, thank you for the opportunity to present these remarks concerning the legislation pending with respect to the allocation of land surrounding Mt. St. Helens. As state seismologist it has been my responsibility to answer questions and interpret earthquake activity within the state of Washington for private individuals as well as state and federal agencies. I have presented briefings to the Governor's Emergency Council, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the State Department of Emergency Services, business organizations and responded to many, many callers. Primarily these requests for information center around a desire to understand the possible personal or regional damages that could be caused by earthquakes and how to best reduce those potential damages.

Since the renewed eruptive cycle at Mt. St. Helens and the significant increase in earthquakes within the surrounding area, such requests for information have increased dramatically. Calls now cover a wider range of concerns: what is the relationship of earthquake activity to the eruptive cycle? Will ash effect me in Seattle? What about Rainier? Baker? People want to know more than where the earthquakes occur or how far the blow down area extends. Individuals whose homes are in this state - or who may be considering living here - want to understand the potential personal impact of such events. Whether that impact could be increased earthquake hazard, floods on the Toutle or the loss of favorite camp sites, they expect scientists to study the wide range of geological, geophysical and biological data and be able to use the result to answer their questions and to help us all co-exist with the natural forces around us.

The Mt. ST. Helens area represents a unique laboratory for a variety of scientific studies of social importance. Even more unique, it is a laboratory that will be open to the public to both make theirown observations and to illustrate the scientific explanations. Unlike many forested areas of somewhat uniform characterand localized points of interest, the areas affected by the May 18 blast represent a dynamic connected response to one of the most spectacular natural events in North America. To comprehend the immensity of this particular event and to interpret the data for comparisons to other similarly disrupted systems requires the preservation of more than just the heart of the damaged area, but also the extremities that interfinger with undamaged surroundings.

The National Monument Bill, HR5787, recognizes the necessity of treating the blast damaged lands as a coherent environment. As an example, the inclusion of the Goat Creek, Quartz Creek, and Upper Green River drainages, all on the northern fringe, will provide public access to view the dramatic transitions between damaged and undamaged lands. Such transition areas are impressive to the viewer and rich in scientific value. The National Monument Bill includes a number of the extremities needed to interpret the effects of a blast like that on May 18, 1980. The amputated versions incorporated in HR5773, S2133 and HR5281 would be inadequate.

It is not enough to simply set these areas aside in the scientific and public interest. Without special management, the benefits that could be derived would be diminished. The Forest Service goal of resource management as required by legislative mandate and as outlined in the Final Environmental Impace Statement strongly conflicts with the major scientific and educational objectives for the area. Certainly traditonal forest management policies could provide some short term economic benefits. Although, proposed "rehabilitation" efforts in the face of continued volcanic activity could eliminate even those short-term gains. Such rehabilitation seems to me a lot like eating soup with a fork - a taste of what it could be like but not very satisfying.

The economic benefits from longer-term scientific research are difficult to quantify. How much is it worth to understand about the processes of forest regeneration and be able to apply that knowledge to accelerate the regeneration of disrupted commercial timber land elsewhere? What is the value of understanding the erosional processes that can cause catastrophic flooding? If we learn from the study of volcanic deposits produced by the 1980-1982 eruptions of Mt. St.Helens how to recognize other potentially explosive Cascade volcanoes the possible directions and extent of past explosions, would that not have economic value?

In 1978 Crandall and Mullinequx predicted that Mt. St. Helens would probably be the next Cascade volcano to erupt. The short-term economic loss of instituting land use management policies consistent with that prediction appeared too great compared with possible long-term advantages. How many homes were destroyed by mudflows or buried under pyroclastic debris? How many people have committed their savings to now unsaleable pieces of real estate?

I predict that the gains to be derived from the foresighted management of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument will someday overwhelm any immediate profits to be made now.

Therefore, in the interest of public education and to pursue scientific research that will benefit the public welfare, I support the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Protection Association Bill No. 5787.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Thank you, participants. We deeply appreciate your contributions to the hearing. Panel No. 7; Norm Winn, the Mountaineers, Seattle; Jo Roberts, Washington Environmental Council; Jean Durning, Wilderness Society, Seattle; David Ortman, Friends of the Earth. We'll start with Mr. Norm who is representing the mountaineers.

STATEMENT OF NORM WINN, THE MOUNTAINEERS

Mr. WINN. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, the Mountaineers is the largest conservation and outdoor organization in the Northwest, with more than 10,000 members. Since we were founded in 1906 we've been very active in the St. Helens area, with several scheduled climbs in the area every year. As a personal note, the first mountain climb that I ever went on in 1968 was in St. Helens, and I've climbed it a number of times since that time.

We are encouraged that all of the bills that the committee is considering today provide protection for the central blast area. We are also encouraged that Mr. Stevens, representing Governor Spellman, extended the provisions of the bill. I think that Mr. Stevens' comments this morning indicated that the Governor is looking for more protection and more management direction than is incorporated in that bill. We believe that the Mount St. Helens Protective Association bill should be enacted because it contains more management direction for the Forest Service and also contains more area which should appropriately be included in this bill.

Without going over the three bills in detail, I would like to summarize my remarks. The Governor's bill just establishes a volcanic area. There is no direction to the Forest Service. There could be substantial manipulations of land and vegetation and there could be boundary changes.

The Forest Service bill, likewise does not contain adequate management direction. That area could be managed under other applicable forest plans, according to the language of the bill, and we do not believe that that would be appropriate.

The St. Helens Protective Association bill does contain clear direction of congressional purpose which does provide adequate management direction.

I'd like to comment just briefly on several of the areas that were alluded to earlier in the testimony this morning. The map here is color coded, the yellow area is the Forest Service proposal, the blue are the additional areas of the Governor's proposal and the pink area is the St. Helens Protective Association's proposal. Starting here at the west you have the two forks of the Toutle River. There was commentary that those were desirable scientific areas which should be included. Up here you have the Green River area, which the chief of the USGS in Washington testified had scientific interest. Then you have the Strawberry Mountain area, which one of the professors said had significance, and you have the mudflow areas along the east side and you have the Marble Mountain area to the south. All of these areas are in the St. Helens Protective Association's bill, but not the other two bills, and all of those have scientific interest. There's also recreational opportunities, and we're particularly interested in the lakes along the northwest part here. Then you have the old growth forest areas of the Green River, the Quartz Creek and Goat Creek, and those three contrasting valleys offer significant educational and recreational opportunities. So we believe that all of those areas should be included.

In connection with the timber harvesting, I am not an economist and don't purport to be an expert on that, but I would point out that the St. Helens Protective Association's bill, that prohibits commercial harvesting but does not prohibit salvage logging, and more than 55 percent of the land would be available for salvage logging under that bill. Also, some of the other areas that we are interested in, the old growth areas, such as Goat Creek and Quartz Creek, have not been logged up to the present time and so those would not have an impact on the timber base in the sense that they would essentially remain status quo. Also, most of the other areas in the St. Helens Protective Association's bill is classified as site class 5, which is the lowest protective category for commercial forest land. So for those reasons we believe that the 5787 should be enacted. It provides adequate management direction and it's necessary to provide a variety of areas in the monument.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Winn follows:]

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BRANCHES IN TACOMA, EVERETT AND OLYMPIA

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS ON MOUNT ST. HELENS LEGISLATION

The Mountaineers is the largest conservation and outdoor organization in the Northwest with more than 10,000 members. The Club was founded in 1906, and since its early days the Club has sponsored mountain climbs of Mt. St. Helens. We have also sponsored trail trips and backpacking activities in the lowland areas around Mt. St. Helens, including Green River, Quartz Creek and Mt. Margaret areas.

The purposes of the Mountaineers include: "to preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America;". We believe that the unique beauty and geological, scientific, and recreation opportunities of the Mt. St. Helens area require the protection afforded by the legislation proposed by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association. We encourage the Committee and the Congress to support HR 5787.

We are encouraged that Governor Spellman and Rep. Bonker are supporting HR 5281 and Senators Jackson and Gorton are sponsoring S.2133. Both of these bills provide protection for the central core of the blast area. We believe, however, that additional management direction is needed and that additional area should be included in the proposal. For these reasons we believe that HR 5787 should be enacted by the Congress.

HR 5281 establishes a Volcanic Area to be managed by the Forest Service. The bill does not establish any administrative guidelines. The final environmental impact statement of the Forest Service on the proposed Volcanic Area indicated that this designation would permit substantial manipulation of land and vegetation and would also allow boundary revisions. We do not believe that this is an appropriate management philosophy or practice for this area. The bill also does not include a number of major areas which we think deserve protection, including the end of the Toutle River debris flow, and the Quartz Creek, Tumwater Mountain, and Strawberry Mountain areas to the north of the Mountain and the Marble Mountain area to the south of the Mountain.

The Jackson-Gorton bill, which is the Forest Service proposal, has essentially the same boundaries as HR 5281 with several exceptions. The areas described above are likewise excluded from the Forest Service proposal. The Forest Service bill likewise does not contain adequate management direction for the Forest Service. Section 4(a) provides that the volcanic area shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the Mt. St. Helens Management Plan "or other applicable forest plans." Certainly this language is incompatible with the unique features of the Mt. St. Helens area.

In contrast, HR 5787 contains a clear statement of findings and congressional purpose which give adequate management direction to the Forest Service. Section 2(d) states that "a comprehensive area surrounding Mt. St. Helens, which contains both unique ecologic and geologic features, communities and land forms, and those which, by contrast, are characteristic of the region, should be preserved, for it is from such a spectrum that we reap the greatest scientific, scenic, educational and recreational benefits." Only HR 5787 encompasses both the unique features of the blast and an adequate area untouched by the blast and characteristic of the region to offer contrasting scientific, educational and recreational opportunities.

Section 3(e) authorizes the Secretary to acquire property outside the Monument boundary for administrative, interpretive and scientific facilities. The Mt. St. Helens Monument, if properly managed, will become an outstanding tourist attraction and contribute significantly to the economy of Southwest Washington. Appropriate facilities outside the Monument boundaries will encourage and foster scientific and educational opportunities.

Section 3(f) of HR 5787 withdraws the lands and waters within the monument from mineral development or commercial timber harvest. This section would not prohibit salvage logging, and more than half of the salvageable lands on both federal and non-federal lands would be salvaged if this bill was passed. In this connection, it is important to note that Forest Service maps show that most of the land within the Forest Service proposal is non-forested or not commercial forest land. Other areas within HR 5787 such as the Kipuka Forest and Goat Creek and Quartz Creek valleys have large amounts of unstable soils which make timber harvesting hazardous from an economic and environmental standpoint. Much of the remainder of the timberland within the area proposed by HR 5787 is Site Class 5, the lowest level of productivity for commercial forest lands.

In contrast with the lack of management guidelines contained in the other proposals, section 4(a) of the HR 5787 proposal directs the Secretary to manage the monument to preserve the geologic, ecologic and cultural resources found there in as natural a state as possible. The Secretary is directed to prepare a management plan with full public involvement as required by NEPA. This plan must include contingency plans and emergency measures in the event of further eruptions or other natural forces. Because the Monument will be a national attraction, full public participation in developing the management plan is appropriate and necessary.

Section 4(c) also directs the Secretary to provide recreational interpretive facilities and to cooperate with local government agencies with related interpretive programs. This bill recognizes the importance of the proposal to the economy of Southwest Washington, and the desirability of cooperating with local government agencies in developing the tourist industry.

Section 4(e) directs the Secretary to consider roadless lands within the monument for suitability as wilderness. Section 4(f) authorizes hunting and fishing under the jurisdiction of the State of Washington. These important considerations are not addressed in either of the other two bills.

The Monument created by HR 5787 includes and protects important areas deleted from the other bills. These areas include the debris flow of the North Fork of the Toutle River, the Goat Creek Valley, which is a virgin forested valley which was not impacted by the blast, and the adjacent Green River valley which was radically altered by the blast. These two contiguous valleys offer a unique interpretative, educational, and recreational advantage by showing the contrast of the effects of the blast and the normal features of the region. Goat Creek is also important for supporting spotted owls and other wildlife dependent on old growth. It offers hiking and other forms of recreation while the Mt. Margaret backcountry is still closed.

We hope that the Congress will act promptly and pass HR 5787 to preserve and protect this unique and magnificent area.

The Mountaineers

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Winn. Our next panelist is Jo Roberts representing the Environmental Council.

STATEMENT OF JO ROBERTS, WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Ms. ROBERTS. Yes. I don't want to repeat a lot of what's already been said. We, of course, support H.R. 5787, and our position that this area should be established as a monument, rather than as a volcanic area is based on the fact that there is a long tradition and thorough legislative history describing the nature and purposes of national monuments, but on the other hand, there is no clear understanding on anyone's part as to the eventual management direction to be given to a national volcanic area. There is no precedent for such designation. Nor is there a legislative history which provides guidance to the forest managers. Therefore, we urge you to designate this area as a monument, since it will provide the long-term certainty which all those interested in Mount St. Helens, including the public, need and deserve.

Some areas that we are particularly concerned about are Quartz Creek, which is the northern entrance to the Mount St. Helens area, and contains a transition zone between the undamaged forest and the blast impact area, and it's a stunning introduction to the blast area—or for visitors to see the total effect that Mount St. Helens has had on the forest. It also contains spotted owl habitat, and an undamaged winter range for deer and elk.

Then there is the Goat Creek area, which is particularly significant because it too provides a control area which is necessary for valid scientific research of the forest.

We feel that the eruption, indeed, had monumental proportions, and we believe that the public expects Mount St. Helens to be given protection commensurate with its physical and emotional impact.

As a personal note I would like to emphasize the importance of viewing the problem in a time frame that extends beyond the immediate future. When all the old growth is logged, and most of the areas that we are concerned about are old growth areas, and when the sawmills are closed down and when the tree farms are planted where they can be planted, where they will not erode, what will we have then? We have the opportunity now to make decisions for all time, and let's not be distracted by immediacy. Let's be imaginative and seriously consider the recreation and tourism and economic and social values which we will have to depend on forever, if we preserve it now.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Roberts follows:]

Washington Environmental Council

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AAUW — Lake Washington Branch
AAUW — Washington State Division
Admiralty Audubon Society
Air Quality Coalition
Alpine Roamers
Alpine Lakes Protection Society
Alternatives For San Juan
Black Hills Audubon Society
Blue Mountain Audubon Society
Cascade Wilderness Club
Citizens for Better Government
Citizens for the Improvement of
  Nursing Homes
Coalition Against Oil Pollution
Colville Valley Environmental Council
Cougar Lakes Wilderness Alliance
Environmental Education Forum
  of Washington
Everett Garden Club
Evergreen Islands Inc.
Fair Electric Rates Now
Floating Homes Association
Friends of Discovery Park
Greenpeace — Seattle
Hood Canal Environmental Council
Island Action Coalition
Izaak Walton League of America
Kettle Range Conservation Group
Kitsap Audubon Society
Leebugton Salmon Chapter
  Northwest Steelhead and Salmon
  Council of Trout Unlimited
Lake Stickney Garden Club
Lower Columbia Basin Audubon Society
Mercer Island Environmental Council
Montlake Community Club
Nisqually Delta Association
No Oilport
North Cascades Audubon Society
North Cascades Conservation Council
North Central Washington Audubon
  Society
North University Garden Club
Northwest Fly Anglers
Northwest Steelhead Salmon Council
  of Trout Unlimited
Oak Harbor Garden Club
Olympic Park Associates
Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society
People for Fair Taxes in Washington
Pilchuck Audubon Society
Point No Point Treaty Council
Protect the Peninsula's Future
Puget Sound Beach Preservation
  Council
Queen Anne Garden Club
Recreational Equipment, Inc.
Save A Valuable Environment
Save Cypress Island Committee
Seattle Audubon Society
Seattle Garden Club
Sierra Club — Cascade Chapter
Skagit Alpine Club
Skagit Environmental Council
Skagitonians Concerned About
  Nuclear Plants
Snohomish Sportsman's Assoc., Inc
Spokane Mountaineers, Inc
Spokane Audubon Society
Steelhead Trout Club of Washington
Tacoma Mountaineers
Tahoma Audubon Society
The Mountaineers
The Ptarmigans
The Town Forum, Inc
Vancouver Audubon Society
Washington Fly Fishing Club
Washington Kayak Club
Washington Roadside Council
Washington Society of Professional
  Soil Scientists
Willapa Hills Audubon Society
Yakima Valley Audubon Society
Yarrow Bay Conservancy Council
Zero Population Growth — Seattle

WRITTEN STATEMENT

OF THE WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

UNITED STATES SENATE

KELSO, WASHINGTON

April 7, 1982

DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF CITIZEN, LEGISLATIVE
AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TOWARD PROVIDING A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

The Washington Environmental Council joins with the many individuals and organizations which have testified in support of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal for a 216,000-acre National Monument, introduced as H.R. 5787. We are firmly convinced that this proposal offers the best management direction and most reasonable balance among recreational, scientific and economic interests of the three proposals before Congress.

Our position that this area should be established as a Monument, rather than as a Volcanic Area, is based upon the fact that there is a long tradition and thorough legislative history describing the nature and purposes of national monuments. On the other hand, there is no clear understanding on anyone's part as to the eventual management direction to be given to a national volcanic area. There is no precedent for such designation. Nor is there a legislative history which provides guidance to the Forest Managers. We urge you to designate this area as a monument, since that designation will provide the long-term certainty which all those interested in Mount St. Helens, including the public, need and deserve.

In addition to supporting the designation of the Mount St. Helens area as a monument, we wish to emphasize the need to include certain features within the boundaries of the protected area. Many persons have described the importance of the headwaters of the Green River and the Smith Creek basin, as well as some other important features. We also believe these areas to be of critical importance. Beyond these, however, there are other areas of great value which need to be protected.

Quartz Creek, in the northeast corner of the proposed monument, drains Strawberry Ridge. It is the northern entrance to the Mount St. Helens area, and contains a transition zone between undamaged forest and the blast impact area. It is a stunning introduction to visitors of the effect Mount St. Helens had on the forest. It contains spotted owl habitat, and is an un-undamaged winter range for deer and elk.

Adjacent to the Quartz Creek Basin, to the west, is Goat Creek. The Goat Creek valley was left virtually untouched by the eruptions. It is important to include Goat Creek within the protected area for several reasons. First, it too contains undamaged winter range for deer and elk, as well as habitat for spotted owls and old-growth-dependent creatures, which will be important in the renewal of the emerging forest. The Goat Creek Valley also has many trails which will be available to backpackers, fishermen, hunters and other recreationists. Perhaps most significantly, Goat Creek provides the control area which is necessary for any valid scientific research of the forest, and human management of those forests, in and around Mount St. Helens.

We would also like to give emphasis to the need to protect the drainage basins of Pine Creek and the Muddy River in the southeast corner of the proposed monument. These areas contain outcrops exhibiting the whole range of deposits from the volcano's history, as old as 37,600 years. There are mudflows along both Pine Creek and Muddy River. Surrounding Muddy River is the largest undamaged winter range for deer and elk in the area affected by Mount St. Helens, as well as being a part of the largest contiguous spotted owl habitat in the area. The visual array of the varying tephra deposits and mudflows render this area incomparable from the recreational viewpoint.

There are many other areas of importance which are protected only in the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal, and which we urge you to examine carefully. The eruption of Mount St. Helens, and its impact upon the immediate area, the Pacific Northwest and the entire nation have truly been of monumental proportions. We believe that the public expects Mount St. Helens to be given protection commensurate with its physical and emotional impact. The Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal best meets those expectations. This opportunity to protect one of the world's unique research and recreational areas should not be bypassed.

Thank you.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much. Jean Durning, representing the Wilderness Society, is the next panelist.

STATEMENT OF JEAN C. DURNING, WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Ms. DURNING. Thank you very much, Senator.

Senator JACKSON. Are you speaking for Marvin, too?

Ms. DURNING. No, I am speaking for the Wilderness Society today, but I'm very happy to be here. The Wilderness Society strongly supports establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument to be administered by the Forest Service, as formulated in H.R. 5787. We feel a comprehensive monument of this size and configuration is necessary to protect the unique scientific, educational, and recreational values of the Mount St. Helens area. The eruption of May 1980, and subsequent activities of the mountain have catapulted this area into international attention; the opportunities for continuing scientific studies are of global significance.

We commend you two Senators for the introduction of S. 2133 for the protection of the Mount St. Helens area, particularly for the provision for Federal acquisition of State and private lands inside the area boundaries. We look forward to working with you and this committee to formulate comprehensive protection under a Mount St. Helens national monument. We feel in particular that specific language on management is appropriate and is provided in the National Monument bill, and needs to be provided.

The area protected in the national monument must include more than only the debris flows and isolated spots of dead or down trees. The monument should not be limited by gerrymandering the boundary simply to make available all possible merchantable timber. The scientific and educational value of this land depends as much on the subtle changes in soil, water, and vegetation near the fringes of the blast zone as upon the more dramatic changes wrought by the titanic forces close to the volcano. The contracts between devastation and undisturbed natural communities must be protected to provide a spectrum of change for scientific examination and for the inquiring public. The world cannot be expected to travel to visit clearcuts, but probably will for the awesome sight of trees blown down row upon row across entire hillsides or lying in swirled formation from eddying blasts. Particularly in our climate, where clouds obscure the mountain itself so often it is important to provide attractions for visitors that may be viewed in less than optimal weather.

I will not read all of the prepared testimony that I have, but I would like to point out some specific information that was developed by the forester who works for the Wilderness Society in our national office, because much of the resistance to the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument had been based on the notion that, because the eruption killed timber within its boundaries would not be salvaged, tremendous volumes of valuable timber will go to waste and millions of dollars in potential timber receipts will be lost. There is also the perception that if dead and down timber is not removed it will become a haven for harmful insects and a fire danger, and we feel that neither of these assumptions is correct. Detailed comments on the economic values are included in what I have given you as an attachment. I am not prepared to answer detailed questions on those, but I'd like to point out that only half of the acres of salvageable timber lie within the boundaries of the proposed national monument.

The Forest Service appraisal estimates, and using Forest Service appraisal, a majority of the salvage sales are deficit sales, which is to say that those purchasers do not get the value out from that sale of the expenses that it costs them to put in.

That there is currently little market demand for this timber, and that according to Forest Service entomologists, insect populations in the down timber are lower than expected and still pose no serious health hazard. That fire risk continues to decline as moisture content in the down timber continues to increase. I know that these are concerns that you may want to investigate further and I can offer the services of Al Sample, the Wilderness Society forester, to go into those details with you.

One last note. Because of the name of my organization, there may be some confusion over the provisions of the proposal that we support. The Mount St. Helens Monument proposal does not call for establishment of a wilderness area at this time. It does provide for review of roadless lands within the monument over 10 years and the possibility of wilderness designation thereafter. The Wilderness Society supports the 216,000-acre national monument regardless of whether eventually there is a decision to designate part of it as part of the National Wilderness Protection System. We believe in wise management of the entire volcanic area ecosystem and believe this would be best accomplished under the provisons of H.R. 5787.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Durning follows:]

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Northwest Representative
(206) 624-6430

1424 Fourth Avenue, Room 622
Seattle, Washington 98101

STATEMENT OF JEAN C. DURNING, NORTHWEST FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

ON S.2133 AND OTHER PROPOSALS FOR PROTECTION OF MOUNT ST. HELENS AREA

APRIL 7, 1982

The Wilderness Society strongly supports establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service, as formulated in H.R.5787. A comprehensive Monument of this size and configuration is necessary to protect the unique scientific, educational and recreational values of the Mount St. Helens area. The eruption of May 18, 1980 and subsequent activities of the mountain have catapulted this area into international attention; the opportunities for continuing scientific studies are of global significance.

We commend Senators Gorton and Jackson for introduction of S. 2133 for the protection of the Mount St. Helens area, particularly for the provision for federal acquisition of state and private lands inside the Area boundaries. We look forward to working with the Senators and this committee to formulate comprehensive protection under a Mount St. Helens National Monument.

The area protected in the National Monument must include more than only the debris flows and isolated spots of standing or down dead trees. The Monument should not be limited by "gerrymandering" the boundary to make available all possible merchantable timber. The scientific and educational value of this land depends as much upon the subtle changes in soil, water, and vegetation near the fringes of the blast zone as upon the more dramatic changes wrought by the titanic forces close to the volcano. The contrasts between devastation and undisturbed natural communities must be protected to provide a spectrum of change for scientific examination and the inquiring public. The world can not be expected to travel to visit clear-cuts, but probably will for the awesome sight of trees blown down row upon row across entire hillsides or lying in swirled formation from eddying blasts. Particularly in our climate, where clouds obscure the mountain itself so often, it is important to provide attractions for visitors that may be viewed in less than optimal weather. The full range of geological formations from recent and past volcanic activity should be included in the Monument from centuries-old lava caves to the pyroclastic and mud flows of 1980 and this year. ~~As shown in the map~~

As shown in the map provided to the Subcommittee by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association (Attachment B), the National Monument should include the upper Green River Valley, the entire area around Ryan Lake and Quartz Creek, the Miners Creek and Smith Creek areas, and all slopes of the mountain itself.

Management of the National Monument by the Forest Service would permit the continued pursuit of a wide range of uses not permitted on Park Service administered areas, such as hunting.

The Forest Service has set a generally positive precedent for its administration in its Alaska Region. The Monument Supervisor would report directly to the Regional Forester, rather than through the Gifford Pinchot Forest Supervisor, since the National Monument would be managed for entirely different purposes.

Much of the resistance to the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument has been based on the notion that, because the eruption-killed timber within its boundaries would not be salvaged, tremendous volumes of valuable timber will go to waste and millions of dollars in potential timber receipts will be lost. There is also the perception that if the dead and down timber is not removed it will become a haven from harmful insects and a fire hazard. Neither of these assumptions is correct. Detailed comments on the economic values of timber and the threat of insects and fire in the Monument area have been prepared by The Wilderness Society's forester, Al Sample, and are attached herewith. (Attachment A)

Because of the name of my organization, there may be some confusion over the provisions of the proposal we support. The Mount St. Helens National Monument proposal, H.R.5787, does not call for establishment of a wilderness area, though it provides for review of roadless lands within the Monument over ten years and the possibility of wilderness designation thereafter. The Wilderness Society supports a 216,000-acre National Monument regardless of whether any is eventually designated part of the National Wilderness Protection System. Wise management of the entire volcanic area ecosystem would be best accomplished under the provisions of H.R.5787.

Attachment A

Excerpt from

STATEMENT OF V. ALARIC SAMPLE, JR., THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, BEFORE THE JOINT HEARING OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE INTERIOR COMMITTEE AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS, FAMILY FARMS AND ENERGY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, 11 MARCH 1982, ON HR 5281, A BILL TO ESTABLISH A MOUNT ST. HELENS VOLCANIC AREA

Much of the resistance to the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument has been based on the notion that, because the eruption-killed timber within its boundaries would not be salvaged, tremendous volumes of valuable timber will go to waste and millions of dollars in potential timber receipts will be lost. There is also the perception that if the dead and down timber is not removed it will become a haven for harmful insects and a fire hazard. Neither of these assumptions is correct.

* Of the 60,000 acres of salvageable timber, only 35,000 lie within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument and would be unavailable for road construction and salvage. Nearly 25,000 acres, including that area containing the most economically salvageable material, would remain available.

* By Forest Service appraisal estimates, a majority of the salvage sales are "deficit" sales, in which the cost of retrieving the timber exceeds the value for which it could be sold. The price asked by the Forest Service for most of the timber is extremely low. Therefore, timber receipts that would be foregone by not salvaging the portion of the down timber in the proposal would not be significant.

* There is little market demand for this timber. Of the total 388.9 MMbf of salvage timber advertised for sale on the Mt. St. Helens unit during FY 1981 and FY 1982, only 10% has been removed thus far, despite the likelihood of further value loss in the down timber due to natural decay.

* According to Forest Service entomologists, insect populations in the down timber are lower than expected and, two years after the blowdown, still pose no serious health hazard to adjacent stands of live timber.

* Fire risk continues to decline as moisture content in the down timber continues to increase. Risk to surrounding forests is further reduced by the presence of numerous natural firebreaks and the construction of additional man-made firebreaks outside the national monument boundary.

Since the eruption, the Forest Service has advertised 33 different salvage sales of dead and down timber. A large majority of these timber sales were "deficit sales," meaning that the cost to the timber contractor of retrieving the wood was estimated by the Forest Service to be more than the wood is worth - the contractor would take an overall financial loss for his efforts. Why would any business-minded contractor bid on such a timber sale? On some sales they didn't - a number of sales were prepared by the Forest Service and never received a single bid. Contractors were interested in other acknowledged deficit sales, however, because their assessment of logging costs and/or expected selling prices were more optimistic than those of the Forest Service or because of "cross-subsidization" of the sale. ("Cross-subsidization" occurs when the Forest Service, in order to make a deficit sale attractive, lumps it with one or more separate sales of green timber which are more lucrative. The contractor buys the package and obtains a net profit by essentially paying less for the good timber so as to lose less on the bad.) Of the 33 timber sales prepared and advertised in FY81 and FY82 in the Mt. St. Helens planning unit, 18 are deficit sales. This represents over 60% of the total volume sold in FY81 and FY82 on the planning unit. This does not include timber salvage sales planned for the fourth quarter of FY 1982 but not yet advertised. Even considering only sawtimber and excluding volumes of low-quality "per-acre material" (PAM), the average net stumpage rate (USFS estimates selling value less the costs for harvesting and transportation. See attachment #2) for all the timber offered so far would be -$57.82 per thousand board feet. (See attachment #3.) Many of these planned sales are in the Green River drainage where environmental values are high and the salvage sales promise to show the greatest deficits.

A recent and typical salvage sale in the Mt. St. Helens planning unit (see attachment #1) registered a net loss to the contractor even though the price the Forest Service was asking was only $10 per thousand board feet (Mbf). Sawtimber-sized Douglas-fir and western hemlock such as comprised this timber sale command a price of nearly $400 per Mbf on nearby portions of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Clearly, this timber is not of high value, and the timber receipts foregone by not salvaging the 8,000 acres within the proposed national monument would not present a significant loss in either value or timber supplies. Nor is the market demand for this material overwhelming: of the 388.9 million board feet (MMbf) of salvageable timber offered in FY81 and FY82, only 40 MMbf, about 10%, have actually been removed from the site thus far despite further declines in timber value due to naturally-occurring decay organisms in the two-year old material. Given the more than three years' supply of sold but uncut live timber on the national forests (about 32 billion board feet) and the current and expected demand for sawtimber, demand for salvage logs from Mt. St. Helens is unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future.

Populations of harmful insects in the down timber are low and pose little threat to adjacent stands of live timber. According to Forest Service entomologists (see attachment #2), populations of the insect of primary concern, the Douglas-fir bark beetle (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae), are "insignificant." This species of beetle breeds in the soft inner bark of dying or recently killed trees, the offspring spreading to nearby stands where they can cause the death of live, healthy trees. It was feared that the down timber would serve as a massive breeding area for these bark beetles, concentrating the threat of infestation to live stands in the vicinity. With the down timber around Mt. St. Helens having been killed nearly two years ago, the soft inner bark required by breeding Douglas-fir bark beetles has become unusable and no longer even emits the fragrant chemical pheromones that normally attract the beetle to potential brood trees. The down timber may host other insect species such as ambrosia beetles which thrive in dead or decaying wood but these, of course, would pose no danger to live forests in the vicinity. The insect threat to the surrounding forest from foregoing the salvage of the down timber, therefore, is low and declining rapidly.

Fire risk tends to be high whenever large volumes of dry, dead wood accumulate over an area and decreases as that wood begins to decay. Fire risk in the down timber around Mt. St. Helens was highest during the first year following the eruption as the "kiln-dried" wood continued to dessicate while remaining structurally sound. Moisture content of this wood is increasing with the introduction of decay organisms and the fire danger, though still present, will continue to decline. Risk of fire spreading to adjacent forest is reduced by the presence of such natural firebreaks as areas of barren or lightly vegetated ash and mud. Risk will be even further reduced by the construction of roads and other artificial firebreaks just outside the boundary of the proposed national monument. The danger of fire to adjacent stands from down, unsalvaged timber within the national monument would therefore be low.

Conclusion

Timber receipts foregone by not salvaging the portion of the down timber within the boundaries of the proposed national monument would be minimal. Risks of fire and insect infestation to the surrounding area of live forest from not removing this portion of the down timber are insignificantly low and continue to decline. These factors should therefore not impede in any way the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument, with boundaries as depicted on the attached map (attachment #4).

ATTACHMENT #3

Values for Volcano Timber Salvage Sales

Offered in FY 81 and FY 82 as of 1 March 1982

Sale Name	Total Sawtimber Volume (MMbf)	Average net stumpage price* ($/Mbf)
Lift I	19.6	(-121.88)
King Kong	11.8	16.00
Popcorn	17.7	62.40
Rootwad	8.4	(-1.67)
Wayside	17.5	14.38
Clearwater IV	19.7	50.68
Clearwater I	19.6	(-263.31)
Peace Salvage	0.9	66.45
Clearwater II	11.9	114.59
N 867 Salvage	0.4	13.27
Mutiny Salvage	0.2	(-60.80)
Paradise II	6.8	145.13
Tuna Fish	0.3	54.97
Swift Reservoir	7.2	16.17
Muddy Rivre	2.0	(-7.48)
Rotor II	10.5	(-273.18)
Rotor I	21.5	(-269.33)
Hover	11.1	(-348.34)
Kidney	10.5	(-73.17)
Biway	10.3	(-84.46)
Fallout	8.6	33.83
Clearwater III	9.0	11.31
Clearwater V	13.9	(-72.49)
Vertigo	16.8	7.37
Ridge	14.3	(-6.15)
Falls	13.0	28.11
Upper Curtis	9.9	(-45.70)
Lower Curtis	13.0	10.02
Commonwealth	17.6	(-68.48)
Declaration I	12.6	(-152.00)
Declaration II	11.9	(-44.46)
Bismarck Ghost	12.0	(-59.22)
Bismarck Blue	28.4	(-32.66)
	388.9	(-$57.28)/Mbf

* Forest Service estimate of the selling value less harvesting and transportation costs.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

15 March 1982

Honorable John F. Seiberling
Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands
and National Parks
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
1225 Longworth
Washington, D.C. 20515

John

Dear Mr. Seiberling:

I would like to thank you once again for giving The Wilderness Society the opportunity to testify before the joint subcommittees on March 11, 1982, in support of H.R. 5787, to establish a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helen's National Monument.

In order to clarify the record and thoroughly respond to questions from you and the other members regarding the acreage of salvageable timber encompassed by this proposal, Al Sample, forester for our Forest Management Program, has prepared exhibits depicting the acreage in each category of salvageable timber (see attachment). It is important to note that the categories of "economic," "marginally economic," and "uneconomic" are the Forest Service's classifications and many of the currently advertised timber salvage sales even in the "economic" classification are, in fact, deficit sales. A "deficit sale," you will recall, occurs when the estimated costs of harvesting and transportation exceed the selling value of the timber -- essentially, the timber is of negative value (see attachments #2 and #3 of our March 11 testimony). The table below illustrates the area of salvageable timber encompassed by the H.R. 5787 National Monument if only Forest Service "economically merchantable" categories and all state and private lands are counted.

1901 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

(202) 828-6600

	inside proposed boundary	outside proposed boundary	total	% of area inside boundary
National Forest:				
"Economically merchantable down"	8,650 acres	3,350 acres	12,000 acres	72.1 %
"Economically merchantable standing"	1,907	1,146	3,053	62.4
subtotal-NFS	10,557	4,496	15,053	70.1
State & Private Land:				
Merchantable down	11,500	8,160	19,660	58.5 %
Merchantable standing	4,806	11,407	16,213	29.6
subtotal- State & Private	16,314	19,567	35,881	45.4 %
total	26,871	24,063	50,934	52.7 %

Area of "economically salvageable" timber inside and outside of the boundaries of the 216,000- acre Mount St. Helens National Monument (H.R. 5787)

To reiterate some relevant points of our testimony, of the 33 Forest Service salvage sales advertised since salvage began, a majority of 18 are deficit sales. Timber receipts foregone by not salvaging that portion of the down timber in the proposal would not be significant. Forest Service entomologists have reported that harmful insect populations in the down timber are insignificantly low and to not salvage the timber will pose no serious threat to stands of adjacent live timber. Fire risk from the down timber continues to decline as its moisture content continues to increase with the introduction of decay organisms. These factors should therefore not impede in any way the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helen's National Monument with boundaries as proposed in H.R. 5787.

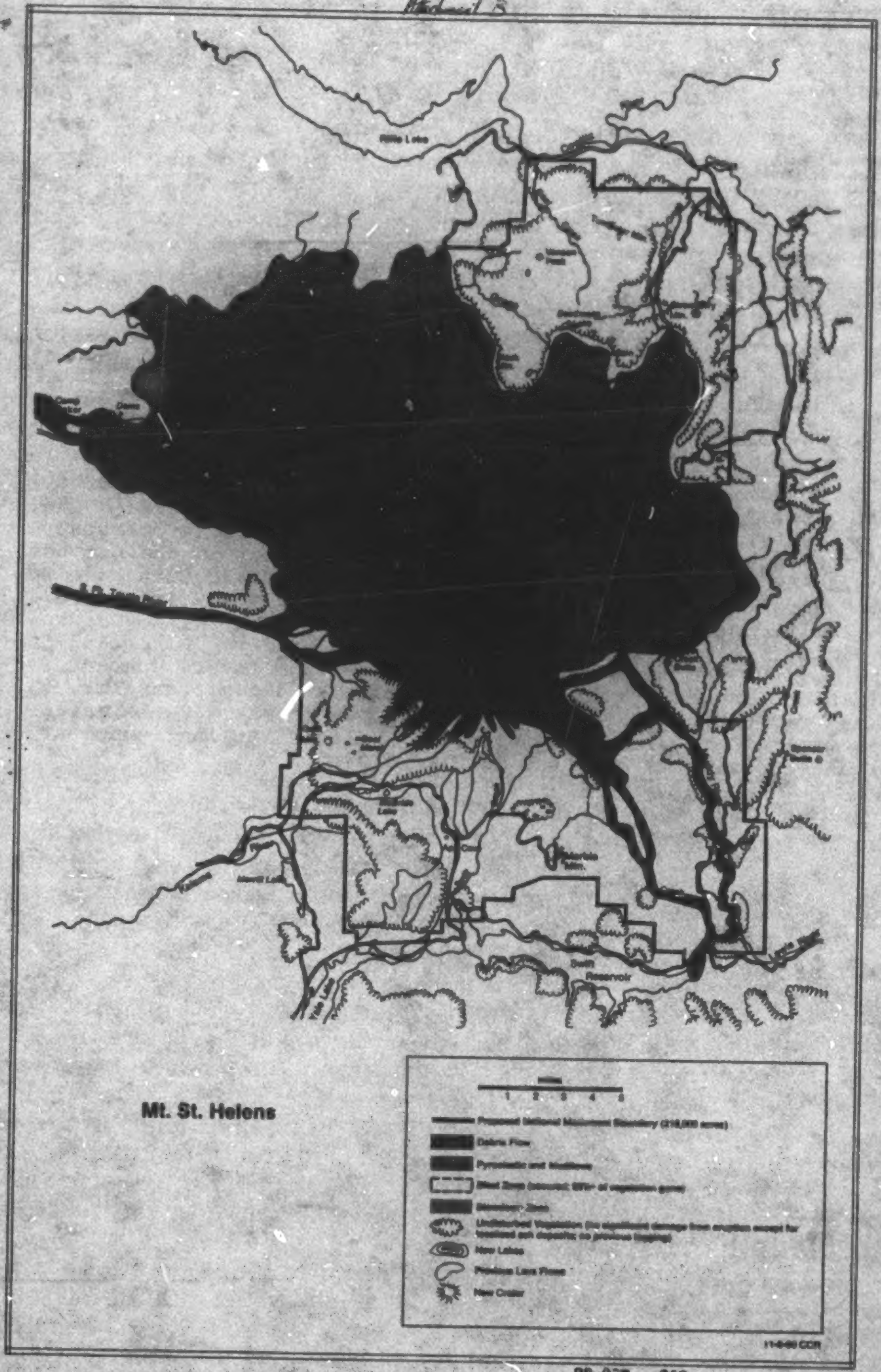
With best regards,

Chuck

Charles M. Clusen
Conservation Director

CMC/kat

Attachment B


Riffe Lake
S. Fk. Toutle River
Merrill Lake
Kalama
Yale Lake
Swift Reservoir
1 2 3 4 5
Proposed National Monument Boundary (216,000 acres)
Debris Flow
Pyroclastic and Mudflows
Blast Zone (estimated 90%+ of vegetation gone)
Undisturbed Vegetation (no significant damage from eruption except for localized ash deposits; no previous logging)
New Lakes
Previous Lava Flows
New Crater

Mt. St. Helens

11-6-80 CCR

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much, and your entire statement will go in the record. David Ortman, Friends of the Earth, Seattle, is next.

STATEMENT OF DAVID E. ORTMAN, FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

Mr. **Ortman**. Thank you. I am conservation representative for the Northwest office of Friends of the Earth. We usually appear only to ask our Senators for something, so I would just like to take this opportunity to thank both you, Senator Gorton and you, Senator Jackson, for your work and your quick response to the oil and gas spilling threats on the Seattle and Tacoma watersheds.

This statement will supplement testimony we submitted to the subcommittee in Washington, D.C., last month. To summarize, Friends of the Earth strongly supports congressional establishment of a Mount St. Helens National Monument of at least 216,000 acres. The proposal by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association is a carefully drawn and thoughtfully worked out designation which would address the special management needs of the ecological, geological, and recreational resources of the Mount St. Helens area.

We are only beginning to understand the full impact of volcanic eruptions. For example, the long dormant Chichon volcano in Mexico indicates again the destructive and awesome forces at work. It would therefore seem prudent, as we look around at other volcanic peaks in the Cascades—Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Rainier, Mount Hood, to insure that our one active volcano is protected as much as possible from man's intrusion to allow the detailed measurements of the scientific community to take place.

I have personally toured the Mount St. Helens area, both from the ground and from the air. From a recreation and tourist standpoint, it is very important to leave the volcanic impacts intact. People are not going to want to see billboards with pictures showing what the area looked like after the eruption before the Forest Service removed all the downed timber and the Corps of Engineers realigned the entire Toutle River and drained Spirit Lake.

The proposed administrative designation by the U.S. Forest Service, as well as the original recommendation by the State of Washington, fall far short of either a manageable unit, or a designation worthy of a national monument status.

The Mount St. Helens proposal should include areas outside the main volcanic zone to provide the type of recreation similar to that at Lassen Volcanic National Park in California. I have attached a brochure from the Park Service to be entered into the record on that area as well.

Much eloquent testimony from the timber industry has been presented here this morning on the near total dependence of southwest Washington on the timer resources. We would ask you to consider very carefully, that this is an opportunity to diversify the economic base of the region.

In conclusion, we support the national monument designation and urge the subcommittee to examine the possibility of National Park management rather than the Forest Service. We are not as yet convinced that the Forest Service will undertake the type of management necessary for the Mount St. Helens National Monument. We have additional statements of citizens of support who could not be here that I would also ask to be entered into the record. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Ortman follows:]

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

TESTIMONY OF THE N.W. OFFICE FRIENDS OF THE EARTH BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES U.S. SENATE

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

7 April 1982
Kelso, Washington

Northwest office, 4512 University Way NE, Seattle, Washington 98105, (206)633-1661

Good Afternoon. My name is David E. Ortman, Conservation Representative for the N.W. office, Friends of the Earth, 4512 University Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98105. The N.W. FOE office covers the states of WA, OR and ID with approximately 2,500 members.

This statement will supplement our testimony submitted to the Subcommittee in Washington D.C. last month. To summarize, Friends of the Earth strongly supports Congressional establishment of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument of at least 216,000 acres. This proposal by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association is a carefully drawn and thoughtfully worked out designation which would address the special management needs of the ecological, geological and recreational resources of the Mt. St. Helens area.

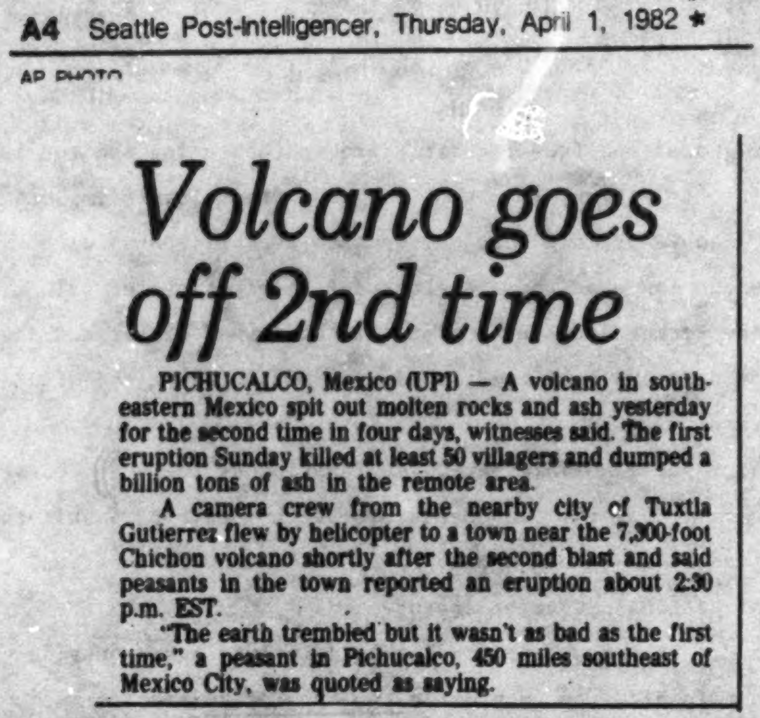
We are only beginning to understand the full impact of volcanic eruptions. For example, the long dormant Chichon volcano in Mexico indicates again the destructive and awesome forces at work. It would seem prudent therefore, as we look around at other volcanic peaks in the Cascades - Mt. Baker, Glacier Peak, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, etc., to insure that our one active volcanic is protected as much as possible from man's intrusion to allow the detailed measurements of the scientific community to take place.

I have personally toured the Mt. St. Helens area, both from the ground and from the air. From a recreation and tourist standpoint, it is very important to leave the volcanic impacts intact. People are not going to want to see billboards with pictures showing what the area looked like after the eruption before the Forest Service removed all the downed timber and the Corps of Engineers realigned the entire Toutle River and drained Spirit Lake.

The proposed administrative designation by the U.S. Forest Service as well as the recommendation by the State of Washington fall far short of either a manageable unit, or a designation worthy of National Monument status.

The Mt. St. Helens proposal should include areas outside the main volcanic zone to provide the type of recreation similar to that at Lassen Volcanic National Park in California. I would ask that the attached brochure on the Park be entered into the record.

In conclusion, we support the National Monument designation and urge the Subcommittee to examine the possibility of National Park management rather than Forest Service. We are not convinced that the Forest Service will undertake the type of management necessary for the Mt. St. Helens National Monument. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



A4 Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Thursday, April 1, 1982 *

AP PHOTO

Volcano goes off 2nd time

PICHUCALCO, Mexico (UPI) — A volcano in southeastern Mexico spit out molten rocks and ash yesterday for the second time in four days, witnesses said. The first eruption Sunday killed at least 50 villagers and dumped a billion tons of ash in the remote area.

A camera crew from the nearby city of Tuxtla Gutierrez flew by helicopter to a town near the 7,300-foot Chichon volcano shortly after the second blast and said peasants in the town reported an eruption about 2:30 p.m. EST.

"The earth trembled but it wasn't as bad as the first time," a peasant in Pichucalco, 450 miles southeast of Mexico City, was quoted as saying.

Senator JACKSON. Without objection those statements will be included in the record. Thank you, Mr. Ortman.

Senator GORTON. Mr. Winn, could you get out that nice colored map that you showed us——

Mr. WINN. Yes.

Senator GORTON [Continuing]. During the course of your testimony?

Mr. WINN. Right.

Senator GORTON. As I see it from across this stage, the yellow area is the Forest Service's recommendation and incorporated in Senator Jackson and my bill.

Mr. WINN. Yes.

Senator GORTON. The blue areas are those which the State this morning asked be added; is that correct?

Mr. WINN. That's correct.

Senator GORTON. And then the pink areas would encompass the entire 216,000 acres of your recommendation?

Mr. WINN. Yes.

Senator GORTON. I asked this question of some of you and your representatives in the Washington, D.C. hearing, and I don't know whether any of you wish to answer it now, but I suggest that you do answer it fairly soon, beginning with the yellow area, I would like to know the order of your priorities, both of the blue and of the pink areas, on the assumption that not the entire 216,000 acres is going to be designated. We have had described to us a number of areas and their importance or unique attributes, and nonetheless you must have some idea about which of those are most important to you, and I would greatly appreciate your enlightening us on that subject. That question is equally directed at the other three people on the panel.

Mr. **Winn**. I do not have any comments at this time, Senator Gorton. I don't know whether any of the others do.

Ms. **Durning**. I think it's not appropriate at this time to do that kind of negotiating.

Senator **Gorton**. In the relatively near future we are going to need your views on that subject, whether publicly or privately. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Senator Gorton. Thank you very much. Senator Gorton and I have agreed that we will go right straight through the lunch hour because we want to hear everyone. He's going to spell me while I get a quick bite to eat.

Senator **Gorton** [presiding]. On that basis we will hear from Panel No. 8, Mr. Kirkmire, Mr. Malloy, Mr. Skillman, and Mr. Moore.

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS KIRKMIRE, BN TIMBERLANDS, INC.

Mr. **Kirkmire**. Senator Gorton, I am Nick Kirkmire, vice president corporate affairs for BN Timberlands, Inc. We testified before this body in Washington, D.C. on March 12, 1982. Our testimony today is intended to amplify and expand on some of the points we discussed at that time.

As a matter of policy, and in the hope of expediting passage of legislation, BN Timberlands, Inc. is willing to consider exchanging 16,734 acres of Burlington Northern lands in townships 8 and 9 north, ranges 5 and 6 east. These are all of the Burlington Northern lands which would be included within the volcanic area by S. 2133 and H.R. 5773. This offer also includes the section of Burlington Northern land on the crater of Mount St. Helens and the area at Spirit Lake that was leased to Harry Truman.

I am happy to report that we have discussed our proposal with representatives of the Forest Service and that it was received with enthusiasm. It is out hope that in a short time we will be able to provide you with the details of a mutually satisfactory proposal to exchange lands and other ownership rights which can be described as part of S. 2133.

BN Timberlands is willing to consider sale by open bidding for logs harvested from any timbered lands received in an exchange. This is a one-time only concession and is not meant to establish a precedent for future land exchanges involving Burlington Northern lands. The timber remaining to be harvested on the Burlington Northern lands offered for exchange is under contract to International Paper Co. as part of a long-standing, timber-only, contract of sale. The right to harvest this timber belongs to International Paper Co., and is separate from the land.

If the south boundary is adopted for the National Monument as proposed in H.R. 5787, an additional 6,336 acres of Burlington Northern land would be taken. The area from which we wish to select lands in return for the 16,734 acres which we have offered to exchange would also be withdrawn and not available for our selection. In this event, we would have no choice but to recall all present offers and to review our position on this matter.

Thank you for making it possible for us to provide you with more details of our willingness to help with the adoption of legislation which protects the unique values in and around Mount St. Helens, and also deals fairly with existing non-Federal property rights. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Kirkmire follows:]

TESTIMONY OF
NICHOLAS KIRKMIRE, VICE PRESIDENT CORPORATE AFFAIRS
BN TIMBERLANDS INC.

PRESENTED TO:

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATERS
OF THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON

S. 2133 THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL
VOLCANIC ACT OF 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON
APRIL 7, 1982

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. I am Nicholas J. Kirkmire, Vice President Corporate Affairs for BN Timberlands Inc., and headquartered in Seattle, Washington. BN Timberlands Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Northern Inc. and, as such, is charged with the responsibility of forest resource management on 1.5 million acres of BN lands in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. BN lands in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens are managed for timber production as a part of our S.W. Washington Management Unit which is based in Kelso, Washington.

We testified before this body in Washington, D.C. on March 12, 1982. Our testimony today is intended to amplify and expand on some of the points we discussed at that time. We continue to evaluate the three proposals which have been introduced in the House of Representatives as well as S. 2133. We will support that proposal which best meets the following criteria:

(a) Designates a Volcanic Area of the smallest size attainable that can be enacted most quickly;
(b) Designates an area which has the least overall impact on Burlington Northern lands;
(c) Provides that Burlington Northern lands and ownership rights which are needed for public purposes will be acquired by land exchange, preferably one that is specifically legislated, for Forest Service lands within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest;
(d) Provides that such land exchange will be at the option of the landowner.

As a matter of policy, and in the hope of expediting passage of legislation, BN Timberlands Inc. is willing to consider exchanging 16,734 acres of Burlington Northern lands in Townships 8 and 9 North, and Ranges 5 and 6 East, Willamette Principal Meridian. These are all of the BN lands which would be included within the Volcanic Area by S. 2133 and H.R. 5773. This offer also includes the section of BN land on the crater of Mount St. Helens and the area at Spirit Lake that was leased to Harry Truman.

I am happy to report that we have discussed our proposal with representatives of the Forest Service and that it was received with enthusiasm. It is our hope that, in a short time, we will be able to provide you with the details of a mutually satisfactory proposal to exchange lands and other ownership rights which can be described as part of S. 2133.

BN Timberlands Inc. is willing to consider sale by open bidding for logs harvested from any timbered lands received in an exchange. This is a one-time only concession and is not meant to establish a precedent for future land exchanges involving Burlington Northern lands. The timber remaining to be harvested on the Burlington Northern lands offered for exchange is under contract to International Paper Company as part of a long-standing timber-only contract-of-sale. The right to harvest this timber belongs to International Paper Company, and is separate from the land.

If the south boundary is adopted for the national monument as proposed in H.R. 5787, an additional 6,336 acres of BN land would be taken. The area from which we wish to select lands in return for the 16,734 acres which we have offered to exchange would also be withdrawn and not available for our selection. In this event, we would have no choice but to recall all present offers and to review our position on this matter.

Thank you for providing us with this opportunity to provide you with more details of our willingness to help with the adoption of legislation which protects the unique values in and around Mount St. Helens and also deals fairly with existing non-federal property rights.

Senator **Gorton**. We will go next to Mr. Malloy.

STATEMENT OF LARRY MALLOY, WORKER-OWNER PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION

Mr. **Malloy**. Senator Gorton, I'm pleased to be here today and I will make my testimony quite brief because of previous testimony. My name is Larry Malloy. I am the executive vice president of the Worker-Owner Plywood Association.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I feel that the Worker-Owner Plywood Association is better known as co-ops, men and women who own and operate the mills are also the workers in the mill. The co-ops have the flexibility to work in good times and bad, but they are 100 percent dependent on public timber. Without public timber the worker-owner mills would not exist. I would like to emphasize that at the present time all worker-owner mills are still operating, even though we are facing the worst economic downturn since 1930.

There have been numerous proposals and meetings on how to best manage the Mount St. Helens disaster after the eruption on May 18, 1980. In our opinion, 4,000 acres is more than—40,000 acres, is more than sufficient to take care of this problem.

No. 1, the congressional—no congressional legislation is needed. It falls well within the National Forest Service boundaries and jurisdiction.

No. 2, it would supply timber on the market, $100 to $200 a thousand below the current price to compete with the Canadian market.

No. 3, it would provide badly needed jobs for Washington and Oregon workers, and also generate millions of dollars in revenue for the State.

No. 4, it would give—it would take diseased timber off the ground and get it out of the area, so we wouldn't have disease spreading to the rest of the timber and maybe facing the same problem in California as it did with the Medfly.

The Forest Service—No. 5, the Forest Service would not have to face all kinds of legal action by timber purchasers who already have contracts in that area.

And No. 6, and most of all, it would not cost the Federal Government a dime.

But the one thing that I would like to emphasize most of all, as far as the Worker-Owner Plywood, is the complete opposition to any exchange of lands which would reduce the timber production lands. If private lands are to be acquired for a national monument or as a wilderness area, they should be purchased by Congressional appropriations, and that alone.

If private landowners so choose to donate their land as a national monument we have absolutely no objections whatsoever, for it would not reduce the National Forest base or the programed harvest, but as I would like to emphasize, that we are 100 percent dependent on public timber, and presently most of all the private timber is being exported to Japan, as well as the State of Washington timber also is being exported, primarily because it is not restricted for local processing. Where national timber is restricted for local processing, it is now the only timber that we have to exist on. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Malloy follows:]

WORKER - OWNER PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION
5912 N.W. GARFIELD AVENUE
VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98663
(206) 694-4413

Kelso, Washington
April 7, 1982

Presented To:
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Senate Environment and Public Works Committee

TESTIMONY
Larry Malloy
Executive Vice-President
Worker-Owner Plywood Association
On
The Mt. St. Helens Monument
Volcanic Act of 1982

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Larry Malloy. I am the Executive Vice-President of the Worker-Owner Plywood Association. Today there are three worker-owner mills in the state of Oregon and eight worker-owner mills in the state of Washington.

The worker-owner mills are better known as co-ops. The men and women who own the mills also are the workers in the mills. The co-ops have the flexibility to operate in good times and bad, but are 100% dependent on public timber. Without public timber the worker-owner mills would not exist. I would like to emphasize that at the present time all worker-owner mills are still operating even though we are facing the worst economic downturn since 1930.

There have been numerous proposals and meetings on how to best manage the Mt. St. Helens disaster area after its eruption on May 18, 1980.

In our opinion, 40,000 acres is more than sufficient to take care of this problem (Ice Ash Proposal).

1. No Congressional legislation is needed - it falls well within the National Forest Service boundaries jurisdiction.

2. It would supply timber on the market 100 - 200 dollars per thousand below current market price to compete with the Canadian market.

3. It would provide badly needed jobs for Washington and Oregon workers, and also generate millions of dollars in revenue.

4. It would get diseased timber off the ground and out of the area, so we don't have disease spread to the rest of the timber and have the same problem California had with the Med fly.

5. The Forest Service would not have to face all kinds of legal action by timber purchasers who have timber already under contract.

6. There would be no cost to the Federal Government.

The Worker-Owner Plywood Association is opposed to any exchange of lands which would reduce timber production lands. If private lands are to be acquired for a national monument or as a wilderness area, they should be purchased by Congressional appropriations.

If private landowners choose to donate their land as a national monument we have no objections, for it would not reduce the National Forest land base or programmed harvest.

Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Mr. Skillman.

STATEMENT OF CHUCK SKILLMAN, WASHINGTON CONTRACT LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. SKILLMAN. Thank you, Senator. I'm Chuck Skillman and I represent the Washington Contract Loggers. We're the biggest group of private timber harvesters in the State. We have harvested just about every timber company in this State.

We support, basically, your Senate bill 2133. We feel, 85,000 acres, is sufficient. We have a little problem with all these vast areas to be set aside. We feel that a lot of people don't even know what an acre is. A lady the other day from Walla Walla, one of our members, was talking to me and said that she believed that everybody by the time they became an adult should have to hoe an acre of garden and then they'd have something to guide on. The difference between the extreme here and the 85,000 acres is relatively 140-some-thousand acres. It could all produce timber. On a second growth basis it would produce over 6¼ tons of wood fiber per acre per year. This, as far as we know, society is going to need wood way out into the future. We don't know what we're going to do with it, whether we make it into plastic or something scientists haven't dreamed up yet, but they will use it.

We have a limited base. We don't have any more land. Every year we have more people all over the world. We've got to handle our land a little bit like we have to learn to handle dollars. We can't just be blase and say, "Oh, we'll set aside a great huge amount." We don't know if these mountains keep erupting, why, we might have to set aside the whole West at that rate. Mount St.

Helens erupted 130 years ago and that, a lot of the timber we've been harvesting there has come since then.

I won't take up all your time today. I've got it all in a letter to you, but we feel that we have to be prudent and manage our land, and we can all take turns looking at the same 85,000 acres. We look at the same moon, we've been doing it since I don't know when. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Skillman follows:]

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Vice-Pres: Earl Quinn of Everson
Sec.-Treasurer: John Brown of Pt. Townsend
Exec-Sec: Charles (Chuck) P. Skillman

Testimony to U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands and Reserved Water.

Hearing held at Kelso, Washington, April 7, 1982, on Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

The Washington Contract Loggers Association (WCLA) represents the non-industrial and independent segment of the timber harvesters in the State of Washington. A large portion of the timber-harvesting of the State of Washington is done by WCLA members.

The WCLA is on record as supporting the setting aside of an eighty-five thousand acre area surrounding the Mt. St. Helens volcano. This one hundred and thirty-two square mile area is sufficient for the future needs of the viewing public and scientific study.

We have a limited land base. It will never be greater. We must use it wisely. We know that the land in question was devastated by volcanic disturbances in the past. The timber came back. It will come back again and future generations will need it—perhaps desperately. We have the technology to speed up this regeneration process. We must be allowed touseit. To do so follows a few logical steps. They are as follows:

1. Salvage the damaged timber as rapidly as possible. Insect damage and rot and decay proceed on a timetable that has no regard for political or economic whims.

2. The harvesting of this damaged wood will help to extend our limited raw material supply, provide needed employment in this period of high unemployment in the forest industry and return badly needed dollars to the Treasury through stumpage payments and taxes.

3. The harvesting operation is necessary to prepare the ground and allow access for the tree planting process. With today's ever increasing population, we do not have the land base necessary to wait on natural regeneration processes. Every acre of timber growing land in production will return six and one quarter tons of wood fiber per year.

There are one hundred and thiry-one thousand acres here that we disagree on the proper use of. They will grow at lease 818,750 tons of usable wood fiber every year. Even at today's very depressed markets, the value of this wood is approaching $10 million. We cannot and dare not ignore this land's value for growing forest products nor our citizens' future need for these products.

This land, growing a renewable resource for the future, will be a much more valuable recreation area for our people than to let nature restore it in her own sweet time. The northwest needs this timber growing land to help insure a prosperous future.

The WCLA asks Congress to establish an 85,000 acre National Volcanic Area. Please let us use our best skills and knowledge to harvest the damaged timber on the remaining acres, as rapidly as possible. To do so will minimize our losses from rot and insect damage and advance the day that this land will be growing a new, renewable resource. We will support Senate Bill 2133.

Thank you.

Chuck Stillman
Ex. Secretary

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you very much. Mr. Moore.

STATEMENT OF SPENCER MOORE

Mr. **Moore**. Senator Gorton, my name is Spencer Moore, I'm from Vancouver, Wash. I represent myself here as a professional forester and as a concerned citizen of the State of Washington.

I speak in strong support of Senate bill 2133 with its total area of 84,000 acres. In my opinion it gives the U.S. Forest Service authority to manage the core volcanic area so as to protect its unique features. At the same time it will allow full management of all National Forest resources on surrounding areas. These adjacent resources include productive timberlands, wildlife habitat. It supported one of the largest elk populations in the State before the eruption. In addition it has furnished a playground for about 480,000 visitors a year, and I think this is important.

It is also important to remember that the U.S. Forest Service, in its final environmental impact statement, has produced an excellent work on which Senate bill 2133 can logically be based. This management plan required more than a year's work, included participation of many representatives of local, State and other Federal agencies, and received comments from more than 1,000 respondents to the draft environmental impact statement.

Opportunity to comment on the plan was made available to anyone wishing to do so. Senate bill 2133 is a logical end product of all the effort, and for this reason has impressive public concurrence. I strongly support it. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Moore follows:]

STATEMENT OF SPENCER T. MOORE

Before U.S. Senate Sub-committee on Public Lands
and Reserved Water - on S 2133, a bill to establish
the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area, Washington

April 7, 1982   Kelso, Washington

My name is Spencer T. Moore, address: 1003 Umatilla Way, Vancouver, Washington 98661.

I am a professional forester, self employed. I represent myself, both as a professional forester and as a concerned citizen of the state of Washington.

I speak in strong support of S-2133 with its total area of 84,000 Acres. In my opinion it gives the U.S. Forest Service authority to manage the core volcanic area so as to protect its unique features. At the same time it will allow full management of all National Forest resources on surrounding areas. These adjacent resources include highly productive lands for timber, wildlife habitat which before the 1980 eruption supported a large population of elk and other animals. In addition the Mt. St. Helens area before the eruption furnished all types of forest recreation to an estimated 480,000 visitors per year.

It is important to remember that the U.S. Forest Service in it's "final Environmental Impact Statement - Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan" has produced an excellent work on which S-2133 can logically be based. This management plan required more than a years work, included participation by representatives of local, State and other Federal agencies, and received comments from more than 1,000 respondants to the draft environmental impact statement.

Opportunity to comment on the plan was made available to anyone wishing to do so. S-2133 is a logical end product of all the effort and for this reason already has impressive public concurrence.

I strongly support prompt passage of legislation based on S-2133.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you. Thanks to all four of you. I do have a couple of questions. Mr. Kirkmire, you testified here, as in Washington, D.C., about the amount of BN land, the logging contracts which are outstanding on them, and potential exchanges which you have eyed, assuming the passage of S. 2133, and you also just told us today that if we were to pass 5787, the whole ball game would be over, you'd have to start all over again because some of the land you'd like to exchange for is within that land.

Mr. **Kirkmire**. Correct.

Senator **Gorton**. Now I would like to have your comment on how BN would be impacted by the proposal which the State of Washington has presented to us, the midline proposal. Does that take any of those lands that you were looking for for exchanging?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. No, the lands that we have offered in our exchange proposal would be included in the State of Washington proposal, but it would not impact us in the south. The south boundary of your bill and the Governor's proposal are about the same.

Senator **Gorton**. And no additional BN lands are added by the State's proposal to be taken from you?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. The land that we offered for exchange include lands on the east side and a little bit on the south that are outside the boundaries of both the 84,700-acre proposal and the 110,000-acre proposal.

Senator **Gorton**. So your comments are essentially the same on the State's proposal as they would be on the Forest Service?

Mr. **Kirkmire**. Yes, that's right.

Senator **Gorton**. Mr. Malloy, when you say that your members are 100 percent dependent on Forest Service timber I take it none of your members have any timber base at all, any land base at all. Is that correct?

Mr. **Malloy**. Correct.

Senator **Gorton**. And am I correct in assuming that all of your supply, then, comes from Forest Service, or do you have other sources from which you purchase as well?

Mr. **Malloy**. Well, it's—some of our mills have been fortunate enough to get some of the salvage sales on State side and we do purchase a limited amount from the independent companies, but maybe I was exaggerating the point, 100 percent, but it's so close to that that I wanted to emphasize the point that it is—some mills, it depends on each individual mill. Now if you take mill for mill, it is absolutely 100 percent for some mills, and then with other mills it is not, so it just depends. I would say in the last 2 years the majority would be in the 100-percent bracket.

Senator **Gorton**. OK. And you, unlike the other members on this panel, supported, as did some of the previous witnesses, an even smaller designation of approximately 40,000 acres, and even in that proposal there is some private land, and as I remember your testimony was that you didn't want exchanges, you wanted us to purchase that.

Mr. **Malloy**. That's correct.

Senator **Gorton**. Can you tell me, looking at the 85,000-acre proposal, which would require an exchange of about 15,000 acres, how much of the base for your member mills of the timber for which you can make bids in southwest Washington would that take, and what actual impact would it have, in your view, on your member mills if we passed the 85,000-acre bill an if we made exchanges out to the Gifford Pinchot for all of the 15,000 private acres which we'd have to take under that proposal?

Mr. **Malloy**. Well, that's rather difficult because I'm sure that my association members would want me to respond to that, is that we have lost so much timber base that we would not even like to give up the one acre that Mr. Skillman was talking about hoeing. That we need everything that we can hold onto and we desperately need the continuation of the Morse amendment, which protects the Federal timber from being exported, or we would not be here to testify today. Does that answer it, Senator?

Senator **Gorton**. Well, it doesn't answer it precisely. It restates your opinion that you don't want those changes made, and I really did want to know whether you had any kind of precise statement as to what the impacts would be.

Mr. **Kirkmire**. I have a—I'd like to offer another perspective on the opposition to the land exchange. We are offering about 17,000 acres of land and we would probably receive about 4,000 acres in return. Now depending on the restrictions that the legislation placed on Forest Service management of the lands that they got from us, conceivably the Gifford Pinchot forest land base could be expanded rather than contracted, and if those acres, some of those acres, even half of them that they obtain from BN were put into the allowable cut calculation, the allowable harvest could be increased rather than decreased by the land exchange with us. I think this is something that ought to be weighed very carefully in the deliberations on this legislation. If you have a national monument proposal, essentially the Forest Service is precluded from any type of management, but I believe in the proposal that's embodied in your bill there is some provision for timber management on some of the land, and, of course, some of our lands are outside any of the proposals so they could also be managed for timber.

Senator **Gorton**. Mr. Malloy, do you have any direction to that?

Mr. **Malloy**. Absolutely we are not opposed to any additional lands that we could—that we have available to bid on, but to be precise as to how much, what the early rules and regulations would be laid down, I have no answer for that right now. I will answer precisely the fact that if there's any additional lands available for our acquisition or for our bidding on, we are not opposed to it in any way. That's plain and simple.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you all, very much. Panel 9 will consist of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Kahl, Lu Moore, and Mr. Davis. It appears we only have two of you; that is, Mrs. Moore and Mr. Davis. Are you Mr. Davis?

Mr. **Davis**. Yes, I am.

Senator **Gorton**. Mrs. Moore, we heard from you in Washington, D.C. We're glad to see you again much closer to home.

STATEMENT OF LU MOORE, AUDUBON SOCIETY, LONGVIEW, WASH.

Mrs. **Moore**. Thank you. I would like to thank the committee for holding field hearings on the planning of the future of Mount St. Helens. One of the possible decisions to be made is whether man will continue to abuse her or preserve Mount St. Helens and a significant area around the mountain for our children. The local residents hold strong and varied opinions on the subject that should be heard, and I thank the committee for recognizing this.

Not all memberts of our community will be able to come and be heard today. I have brought letters from some of them who wish it to be known that they endorse the Mount St. Helens National Mounment bill, H.R. 5787, and the siting of the visitors center at Castle Rock.

Senator GORTON. We will include those letters that you submitted in the record.

Mrs. MOORE. I would like to summarize them just shortly so that you'll have a feeling for what—for the different opinions that come up in the polls. Cordell Piper of Piper's Thriftway in Castle Rock and Linda Brown, the owner of the Antique Shed, now sited in Castle Rock, feel very strongly that we need to diversify our local economy because we are so dependent upon the logging industry at this time, and that H.R. 5787 allowing for a national monument would adequately help to diverse the economy with tourism.

Several of the members of our community simply feel that the area has held such beauty in the past and has such an attraction for the future that they, too, wish to have it set aside. In addition to which Chase and Nancy Childs wanted to have it noted that because of overuse of our wilderness and park areas in the State it is now required that in many areas you must make reservations before you enter into these areas. They therefore felt, long before the mountain erupted, that the area around Mount St. Helens should be made into a National Park or set aside in some other designation to help to alleviate the overuse of our backcountry.

Some of the members from the upper Toutle River Valley feel that we have been experted to death in this area for many and various reasons, including eroding, the sometimes inaccuracies of the eruptions and what can be expected from them. Therefore, they feel, and particularly Dennis Finkas feels that it's time to set aside a large area, both for safety and so that Mother Nature can just go her own way unimpeded by man. Alex Orth, who owns a photo shop here in town and is locally noted for his nature photography, has particular feelings upon the establishment of a National Monument. He specifically states that he feels that putting the Forest Service in charge of the Mount St. Helens project is much like putting thefox in charge of the chicken coop. He cites the example of Kalama Springs, where several years ago the Forest Service constructed a picnic area, put a lot of effort and a lot of work into the area, attracted a number of people to come visit it on a yearly basis, and then in 1979 proceeded to log all the old growth, thereby destroying the visual quality of the area, and he questions whether or not if they are in charge of an area around Mount St. Helens, their lack of foresight might result in the same problems in the future. Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Moore follows:]

TESTIMONY OF LU MOORE
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Before the

SENATE COMMITTEE ON

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

FIELD HEARING

KELSO, WA.

APRIL, 7, 1982

I would like to thank the committee for holding field hearings on planning for the future of Mt. St. Helens. One of the possible decisions to be made is whether man will continue to abuse her or preserve St. Helens and a significant area around the mountain for our children. The local residents hold strong and varied opinions on the subject that should be heard, and I thank the committee for recognising this.

Not all members of our community will be able to come and be heard today. I have brought letters from some of them who wished it to be known that they endorse the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Bill #HR 5787 and the siting of the visitors center at Castle Rock.

I would like the following read into the hearing record.

TESTIMONY OF LU MOORE Page 1

My name is Lu Moore, I am a resident of the Toutle River valley. I grew up here and intend to raise my children here and therefore have a personal interest in the planning for the area around Mt. St. Helens. I have followed and participated in the planning procedures and have thoroughly assessed the various plans and have concluded that I must endorse the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal #HR 5787 because it is the only bill to fully address all of the necessary elements that make Mt. St. Helens unique from any other area in the contiguous United States, indeed from any other area in the world. The Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal strikes a very stable balance for the needs of recreation, scientific aspects, educational opportunities, animal habitat and ecological resources, historical heritage and logging interests. On the other hand, the Forest Service Bill #HR 5773 is simply a shell, offering an insufficient boundary and limited acquisition and appropriation language. One has to refer to the Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan, final environmental impact statement to understand how the Forest Service intends to manage the area unless it recieves explicit management direction from congress.

On page 90, under Management Area 5, Winter Range and Prime Habitat, one finds they intend to "co-ordinate wildlife winter range needs through timing, size, spacing and silvicultrual systems utilized in timber harvest that reduce timber yields as little as possible." I feel that prime habitat areas that are set aside should have the primary thrust of management aimed at the need of the animals in the area, not at the proper logging tecniques that might be allowed by the Forest Service.

TESTIMONY OF LU MOORE Page 2

The Mt. St. Helens National Monument proposal would allow Mother Nature to be the primary party responsible for prime habitat management and that is as it should be.

On page 73, Management Area 6, Spotted Owl Management Unit, one finds that the Forest Service intends to "program limited timber harvest to provide for continued maintanance of the minimum habitat--". They also refer to a policy of "managed old growth". I fail to understand how one can log and manage a forest that took hundreds of years to grow and still maintain the desired habitat. On the other hand the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal #HR 5787 gives sufficient protection to these special areas.

Management Areas 7, Goat Creek/Vanson Peak Unroaded Recreation Area and Management Area 8, Strawberry Unroaded Recreation Area, are recognized by the Forest Service to contain very valuable recreational opportunities. These areas have long been used by hikers, campers and hunters and deserve special attention. The Forest Service has set these areas aside, outside the boundaries of #HR 5773. They would be surrounded by Management Area 10, General Forest, which provides for intensive forest management and timber salvage. This would ruin the visual qualities of these special areas. One could hike hours on a ridge top only to look out over valleys logged and stripped of their beauty. The Mt. St. Helens National Monument would unify this fragmented and scattered approach to planning for these very special places inside of one boundary, which would allow for the proper management of these areas.

If one takes all the the areas recognized by the Forest Service to have qualities requiring special management policies, puts one boundary around the outside and rounds it off, you would have the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal #HR 5787

These areas are as follows.

Management Area 4 - Cedar Flats Research Natural Area
Management Area 5 - Winter Range - Prime Habitat
Management Area 6 - Spotted Owl Management Unit - Prime Habitat
Management Area 7 - Goat Creek/Vanson Peak Unroaded Recreation Area
Management Area 8 - Strawberry Unroaded Recreation Area
Management Area 13 - Big Tree Area Bontanical Area.

All of these areas should be included inside of the boundaries of a national monument for the very reasons the Forest Service found that qualified these areas for special management under the Gifford Pinchot Forest Plan.

A unified boundary with specific management language, would prevent the Forest Service from changing the management policy every time the plans come up for review under the normal forest management planning process.

It seems clear from reading the final environmental impact statement that the Forest Service views its primary duty as logging the national forest and that they feel uncomfortable with other management policies.

The Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal #HR 5787, would eliminate the conflict by including all of the special areas inside one unified easily identified boundary with specific management language that leaves no doubt as to the purpose and intent of the legislation.

TESTIMONY OF DU [illegible] Page 4

It is for this reason, among others, that I endorse the Mt. St. Helens National Monument Proposal #HR 5787.

I thank the committee for allowing me to address you today.

I have obtained this information from the Mt. St. Helens Land Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement October 1981 and Map 13, Preferred Alternative, Alternative 7, included there-in.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much, and the balance of your own statement will be included in the record. Mr. Davis.

STATEMENT OF BUCK DAVIS

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Senator Gorton, for the opportunity to appear here and speak on an important issue such as this. I'm Buck Davis, a logger, former head of the International Woodworkers of America, still associated with that group, plus I'm a backpacker, canoeist, spent a lot of time in the woods and I've spent a lot of my life out in the Mount St. Helens area.

I want to set the record straight, if I may, on the first speaker who spoke here this morning, when he related to the unemployment presently being related to the issue that we're here on today. We are unemployed in the forest products field mainly because of high interest rates and deficit spending by the Government and that sort of thing. It doesn't have anything to do with Mount St. Helens, so I'd like you to convey that to the rest of the Senate when you consider this bill.

Senator GORTON. I'm in full agreement with you, Mr. Davis, and I certainly will do so.

Mr. DAVIS. I think we must keep our facts straight in relation to this issue, and it wasn't only Senator Quigg that made those remarks. I do think that the working force, the loggers and those types of people, will suffer some job losses if in fact H.R. 5787 is passed, but I don't think it's going to be as severe as has been let on here today.

It is important, as far as I'm concerned, to preserve as much of Mount St. Helens area as possible, and as a matter of fact I think it should all be preserved. You have heard the doctors of the various sciences speak on the importance of perservation of the area on behalf of science and education, and I am sure that you gentlemen will weigh and fully consider this testimony.

You have also heard from some of the logging and lumber companies. They have some grave concerns. Their concerns are profits, timber base for future operations of their sawmills, and it is very important for them. I can understand the industry's desire to protect their investment and their future, but I believe the government can make fair land exchanges and in some cases purchase their land outright.

I believe as large an area as possible should be preserved for educational and receational benefit. H.R. 5787 would serve the most people now and for future generations, and that's all I have to say. You have my submitted testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Davis follows:]

Testimony by Buck Davis before the U.S. Senate committee on public lands. Held in KElso, Wa. April 7, 1982.

My name is Buck Davis. I am of a third generation of Davis'in Cowlitz County. My great grandfather Nathan Davis was a territorial legislator from Cowlitz County.

I am truely greatful for the opportunity to testify at this hearing.

I was introduced to the splendour of Mt. St. Helens and its spectacular surroundings at an early age. The Mt. St. Helens Area had alot to do with my development as a youth. Also, it provided me with a significant part of my education. It was like an outdoor school, and it is more so now then ever. It is a school where young and old, layman or professional, can study the earth and life thereon.

I believe the Mt. St. Helens Area should be preserved for science to study, for educators to use to teach students, for people from all parts of the world to visit and experience. I don't believe that as short term guests on this beautiful planet, that we are entitled to change every acre on it for the sake of so called progress or money.

I feel that as large an area as possible should be protected from those who would destroy or change its natural significance.

I would urge the U. S. Congress to make Mt. St. Helens a National Monument by passing H R 5787. By doing so, future generations would have some guarantee of the area being in or remaining in its natural state.

future generations would have the same opportunity to enjoy the area as we now do ourselves.

I am confident HR5787 will provide all the features of protection that are so necessary to the varied interests in the Mt. St. Helens Area.

I thank you for the opportunty of talking to you on this very important issue, and I do hope that you will consider the number of people that will use the area for its many educationsl and recreational benefits.

Senator GORTON. We will include your written testimony in the record as well, and I should like to thank both of you. I'll ask the audience now whether either Mr. Palmer or Mr. Kahl has come in, who would have been on the panel? Do either of you know them?

Mrs. MOORE. I know them. They were supposed to be here today. Apparently they got hungry.

Senator GORTON. We'll try to get back to them. Thank you both. Are the members of panel 10 here? We may have gotten ahead of them. I see one of them. Mr. Arkell is here. Ottosen, Mr. Hayward, and Mrs. Reed, in addition. If you all are here would you come forward. Mr. Arkell, would you proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT B. ARKELL, PRESIDENT, LONGVIEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. ARKELL. Senator Gorton——

Senator GORTON. Are you part of this panel? Why don't you go right on up there.

Mr. ARKELL. I might say while we're waiting, Senator Gorton, that Mr. Archer used to be much more insistent upon the judges in taking recesses than he apparently is with the U. S. Senate.

My name is Robert Arkell and I am appearing today in my capacity as president of the Longview Chamber of Commerce. I'd like to also indicate to you that I have been authorized to represent the Chambers of Commerce of Castle Rock, Kelso, and Kalama, likewise share in the testimony that I am giving this morning. Those combined Chambers of Commerce represent over 750 member businesses, both large and small, employing approximately 90 percent of the work force in Cowlitz County. I'd like to express our appreciation to you, Senator Gorton, and to Senator Jackson, and to the committee for holding this hearing in Kelso, thereby allowing those most affected by the havoc wrought by the eruption of Mount St. Helens to express their concerns about the future of this area.

You have literally heard from the world today, both the scientific world and those people who desire to use our backyard as a playground. One from a chamber of commerce, of course, should be interested in that kind of interest. However, we get a little concerned at some of the remarks that were made, and I guess our reassurance is that the two senators from the State of Washington are more practical in their approach than perhaps some of those people have suggested.

We have a different interest, those of us who live and work in this area, and different concerns. We are, of course, aware of the havoc that rained on our area on May 18, 1980. The concerns of the area residents following were greatly alleviated by the U.S. Corps of Engineers immediate response and phenomenal efforts in dredging the rivers as well as building debris-retaining dams on the Toutle, in breaching eruption-created lakes to prevent future debris and water flow to the lower areas. It appeared to us during those times that the corps was the only ones who "could fool with Mother Nature" with any reasonable degree of success. We here are forever grateful to the corps and its personnel who served in this spite of the suggestion earlier this morning, we are appreciative of Senator Jackson, who was very instrumental in getting funds for those dredging operations, and are very happy that the dredging operations were carried out.

Despite these efforts of the corps, however, we continue to have serious concerns with respect to the well-being of our persons and our property. The retaining dams constructed by the corps have filled and breached while severe weather and the volcano itself has recently caused the mountain's debris to wash down the Toutle into the Cowlitz and the Columbia, again filling these rivers, causing problems with our cities' water supplies and creating concerns once again about floods.

The Corps of Engineers initial efforts were designed to prevent what is now taking place; that is, continual removal of the debris behind the retaining dams and some maintenance dredging of the Cowlitz River. Their efforts, however, have been thwarted by the inability to obtain funding for these ongoing projects. It seems to us that although costly, this plan of the corps must be infinitely less expensive in the longrun than another massive effort after the volcano's debris has washed another disaster upon us. It would appear that the Federal Government has a unique opportunity of preventing a disaster, at a lower cost, rather than waiting to mop up after a disaster has occurred, at a much higher cost. We urge you, Senator Gorton and Senator Jackson, to continue your efforts to seek the funding requested by the Corps of Engineers to continue the work as it originally proposed and to impress upon your colleagues and the administration, the moral if not legal obligation, of the Federal Government to prevent further foreseeable damage and destruction.

We in this area are also concerned about our economic future. A primary source of our economy is the forest products industry. Our forest products industry, and therefore our economy, rely to a considerable degree on the timberlands surrounding Mount St. Helens. This continued source of raw material is essential to the loggers, the paper mills, and the sawmills, both large and small, in this area who historically have steadily employed large numbers of the work force at high wage and benefit levels. The volcano has already deprived us of large amounts of this valuable resource. We now find that there are those from near and far seeking to deprive us of a significantly larger area of our timberland base. Some of these people suggest that we should not be concerned about a loss of employment from our forest products industry as it would be replaced, more than replaced, by a tourism industry. Although we appreciate that additional tourism would be a benefit to our economy, we find it absolutely preposterous to assume that such will replace the steady and high paid employment of the forest products industry that we have enjoyed for so long.

We in the area recognize the necessity to set aside land designated as a national volcanic area. However, we feel that such a designated area should balance all interests. The designated area should address the maintenance of our forest land base, which is the key and continuing element of our local economy. Likewise, the bill should adequately address the public's concern for protecting geologic features, for providing scientific study, as well as allowing for a host of sports and other recreational needs. It is the position of this group of chambers of commerce that the proposal which best balances this variety of interests is that contained in Senate bill 2133 designating some 84,000 acres as a national volcanic area under the management of the U.S. Forest Service.

We also urge, and endorse, and I understand this may be a subject before Congress, but we want to recite to you our endorsement of the siting of a national volcano interpretive center in Cowlitz County on Washington State Route 504 corridor. It appears to us that this is the most logical and direct route for visitor travel and convenience in visiting and learning firsthand of this volcanic event area and the amazing and accompanying recovery. This area, after all, was the focus of volcano-caused damage and recovery, and it only follows that this is the best area and most logical place to interpret that a effort for posterity. Thank you, Senator.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Arkell follows:]

TESTIMONY BY

ROBERT B. ARKELL

PRESIDENT
LONGVIEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON

ON

S.B. 2133 - MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

PRESENTED TO

U. S. SENATE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER

OF

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

APRIL 7, 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON

My name is Robert B. Arkell and I am appearing today in my capacity as President of the Longview, Washington Chamber of Commerce. I would like to express our appreciation to you, Senator Jackson, and Senator Gorton and to this Committee for holding this hearing here in Kelso, thereby allowing those most affected by the havoc wrought by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens to express their concerns about the future of this area.

Because of our proximity to the volcano, we were understandably concerned on May 18, 1980 with the mud and water flow of massive proportions and then untallied blowdown of timber, the basic source of our economic well-being in Cowlitz County. These matters of then immediate concern were alleviated to a great degree by the extraordinary efforts of the United States Corps of Engineers during those months following the initial disaster of the volcano. Representatives of the Corps were on hand hours after the mud flow hit the Toutle and Cowlitz Rivers. Logs, mud and debris choked the area, the effects of which were of primary concern to the some 80,000 people residing in Cowlitz County, Washington. Following the eruption of May 18, 1980, the Corps was involved in one of the most massive dredging operations ever in the United States and perhaps the world. The lower Toutle River, the last 26 miles of the Cowlitz River, and the Columbia River were dredged or diked, at least temporarily relieving threats of floods endangering our communities and commerce. In addition, the Corps anticipated future problems of erosion of the Mountain's residue and constructed retaining dams to prevent future mud flows down the Toutle and into the Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers. They also foresaw the possibility of a great volume of water escaping from the eruption-caused lakes and undertook a massive effort to prevent such a potential disaster. Despite admonitions to the contrary, it appeared to us during those times that the Corps of Engineers were the only ones who "could fool with Mother Nature" with any reasonable degree of success. We, here, are forever grateful to the Corps and its personnel who served in this area for their efforts.

Despite these efforts, we continue to have serious concerns with respect to the well-being of our persons and property. The retaining dams constructed by the Corps have filled and breached while severe weather and the volcano itself has recently caused the Mountain's debris to wash down the Toutle, into the Cowlitz and the Columbia, filling those Rivers, causing problems with our cities' water supplies and creating concerns once again about floods.

The Corps of Engineers initial efforts were designed to prevent what is now taking place. That is, continual removal of the debris behind the retaining dams and some maintenance dredging of the Cowlitz. Their efforts have however, been thwarted by the inability to obtain funding for these ongoing projects. It seems to us, that although costly, this plan of the Corps must be infinitely less expensive in the long run than another massive effort after the volcano's debris has washed another disaster upon us. It would appear that the Federal Government has a unique opportunity of preventing a disaster, at a lower cost, rather than waiting to mop up after a disaster has occurred, at a much higher cost. We urge you Senators Jackson and Gorton to continue your efforts to seek the funding requested by the Corps of Engineers to continue the work as it originally proposed and to impress upon your colleagues and the Administration of the moral, if not legal obligation, of the Federal Government to prevent further foreseeable damage and destruction.

We in this area are also concerned about our economic future. A primary source of our economy is the forest products industry. Our forest products industry, and therefore our economy, rely to a considerable degree on the timberlands surrounding Mt. St. Helens. This continued source of raw material is essential to the loggers, the paper mills and the sawmills, both large and small, in this area who historically have steadily employed large numbers of the work force at high wage and benefit levels. The volcano has already deprived us of large amounts of this valuable resource. We now find that there are those seeking to deprive us of a significantly larger area of our timberland base. Some of these people suggest that we should not be concerned about a loss of employment from our forest products industry as it would be more than replaced by a tourism industry. Although we appreciate that additional tourism would be a benefit to our economy, we find it preposterous to assume that such will replace the steady and high paid employment of the forest products industry.

We in the area recognize the necessity to set aside land designated as a National Volcanic Area. However, we feel that such a designated area should balance all interests. The designated area should address the maintenance of our forest land base, which is the key and continuing element of our local economy. Likewise the Bill should adequately address the public's concerns for protecting geologic features, for providing scientific study, and for allowing for a host of sports and other recreational needs. It is the position of the Longview Chamber of Commerce that the proposal which best balances this variety of interests is that contained in Senate Bill 2133 designating a National Volcanic Area under Forest Service Management.

We also urge, and endorse, the siting of a National Volcano Interpretive Center, in Cowlitz County, on Washington State Route 504 corridor...this is the most logical and direct route for visitor travel and convenience in visiting and learning firsthand of this volcanic event area and the amazing and accompanying recovery. This area was the focus of volcano-caused damage and recovery. It only follows that this area is the best and most logical place to interpret that effort for posterity.

Senator GORTON. You are most welcome. We will next hear from Mrs. Ottosen.

STATEMENT OF CLARA OTTOSEN, OWNER, MUSEUM OF MOUNT ST. HELENS

Ms. OTTOSEN: I am Clara Ottosen, owner-operator of the Museum of Mount St. Helens. I have built this with my own dollars. It has the support of the community. Materials, labor, and mementos have been donated by relatives, friends, and strangers. Tourists from all over the world have found the museum, even without road signs. My museum has received world-wide press coverage.

You are here today wanting to know about what site is best for up at the mountain, how to exchange the timber without hurting the economy, but we have not been asked who will administer the area. To ask anyone around here what we think of the Forest Service would be like asking a Polish coal miner on his views on solidarity. People here are afraid to speak out for fear of their jobs and their businesses. I am here today to urge you to please, do not give the administration of a new national monument or park to the Forest Service. The Forest Service was never created to handle tourism. You see, the people who live here were never asked their views until today, and I thank you. We have never been on any of the task force committees. The people of the State of Washington don't want a heavy hand of the Forest Service around their necks anymore. They haven't been fair. They haven't played ball with the people around the mountain, not here and not in Cougar. I think it's petty and little of them to act that way. They have done every thing to keep the tourist away from the small businesses, the small business people of the State of Washington. The Forest Service has raised more hell with our lives and our income than Mount St. Helens. They spent over a million of our dollars to set up a couple of roadside trailer houses with photos of the volcano tacked on the wall. Disappointed tourists went on north to Canada or southwest to the Oregon beaches. Tourism was down in the State of Washington, up 12 percent in the State of Oregon. In the State of Washington tourism is the fourth largest industry, employing more people than the forest industry itself.

The Forest Service spent more money, time, and energy keeping the tourists away from the private industry than in entertaining their own guests. Their petty jealousies have cost the State of Washington millions of dollars in tax revenue that we need so bad. Would you like to drive up from San Francisco and be told all you could do is go through a trailer house with a few photos on the wall? Who is kidding who? That's an attraction? It's a gyp. Mount St. Helens belongs to all of the people of the United States, not another piece of land to be locked behind Forest Service gates. What do foresters know about tourists? I'll tell you. Nothing. Let them do what they do best—plant trees. The Forest Service is behind 7 years in their tree planting program. Let the Park Service take care of the parks; let private industry take care of the tourists. If the Hilton Hotel chain was run by the Forest Service they would have everyone sleeping in barracks and going to outdoor bathrooms.

Again, if this mountain is to help the economy of the State of Washington we can't lock it up behind heavy Forest Service gates. The Forest Service has not been doing the job. We want the Park Service. Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much, Mrs. Ottosen. Next is Mr. Hayward.

STATEMENT OF AL HAYWARD, HAYWARD, LARSON, & HARTFIELD, INC.

Mr. HAYWARD. I hardly know how I'm going to follow an act like that.

Again, gentlemen, thank you for the opportunity to talk to you. I'm Al Hayward, chief executive officer of a west coast advertising agency, Hayward, Larson, & Hartfield—a lovely name, by the way. It's based in Portland, Oreg. I've personally taken over 35,000 photographs of Mount St. Helens and the surrounding areas. I started photographing and documenting the volcano's activities 6 weeks prior to the May 18 eruption. My motives were simple. I felt there was an economic opportunity here, and for me it has been one. I've been able to sell my photographs to many publications and books and stuff worldwide, as well as my volcano film on Mount St. Helens that's now appearing in a lot of the great museums around the world.

For the past 2 years Mount St. Helens has been an important element in the marketing efforts of several of our clients, particularly the Greater Portland Convention and Visitors Association and the Portland Hilton Hotel, as well as the Museum of Mount St. Helens.

I'll include here in my documents, right after the eruption of Mount St. Helens we came out with an ad like this that said simply, "The only Portland ash left is in California gift shops," but we very quickly got off the defensive and went back to a promotional piece on that. I might add that the day that this appeared was the first day Portland did get its ash, and so we had to kind of eat the ash. The national press picked up on it and the resulting publicity turned out to be very well.

I certainly don't need to tell anybody here that the timber industry is in dire straits, and an early improvement seems unlikely. Locally, the volcano has added to the economic problems of the area and its people. And if that wasn't enough, now they are going to have the additional burden of WPPSS to contend with.

Of all the solutions suggested, tourism seems to offer the quickest and most realistic help available. However, for Mount St. Helens to become a financial asset to this area it simply can't be tied up in red tape. This I think your committee is going to have to take very careful attention to. The difference between a tourist facility that makes money and one that costs money is a professional difference that you're really going to have to take a really hard look at. There's—the hard economics of it, it's a big difference between attracting a person that's going to bring money into the area and one that's going to cost money for them to come into the area.

Probably the best way that I can help you and your committee to understand what happened here after the shock of the May 18 eruption is to compare it to a country dance at which there was only one girl. All the Federal and State agencies were fighting to share the glory of the media spotlight with the new now world-famous, star, while the local people around here have spent their time selling tickets to the dance. Somewhat like a bull elk protecting his harem, the Forest Service and the other Federal agencies thrash through the forest, chasing away anybody that wanted to get near it. For 2 years they've kept most of the volcano tourist dollars away from local small businesses. I'll have to agree with Mrs. Ottosen in that regard. The Forest Service seems to have gotten themselves in the position of making everybody around them mad. The forest industry is mad at them, the local loggers are mad at them, the tourists are certainly mad at them, as well as the small business people. I simply suggest they are in an area in which they are not an expert at.

Residents of the impacted area have a very narrow, widely differing view about how to "get rich quick" for themselves, and there was a lot of that. Very few of them did. The logger's attitude towards tourists has often hostile. This is something that's going to have to be addressed.

The proposals being considered differ primarily in the size of the area to be set aside, and I'm sure you'll thrash that out. Unfortunately, once you've decided how much land is to be set aside, asking the Forest Service to determine how to manage it is somewhat analogous to asking General Motors to make a recommendation on your new staff cars. As expected, they'll recommend that you either get a Chevy, a Buick, or a Cadillac, when in reality maybe you're going to need a Jeep pickup.

I highly recommend you create a separately managed national volcanic area, with its own rules, regulations, and guidelines. The definition describing national monuments doesn't fit any more than does the national forest when it comes to a volcano. When Congress was faced with the problem of deciding whether the Army or the Navy was going to end up with the airplane and the air force, they in their wisdom created a separate division, an Air Force, but if the Navy had had their way they would have had a boat with wings on it and if the Army had had their way they'd have put wings on a tank and neither one seemed to do the right job. You've got to come up with a national volcanic area that's flexible enough to allow private industry to work with it. The problem is not getting tourists to come, rather it is to provide adequate facilities for them when they arrive. Clara Ottosen's little homespun country museum has attracted the press attention all over the world—the kind of press attention your campaign managers only really dream of. If this is what happens when a logger's inexperienced widow scratches the dirt with a stick, imagine what can happen if you give them a tractor and a plow.

The Forest Service was not established to manage the tourist industry, nor does it have any experience in this area. In my dorm in college most of the other young men were forestry majors. Tourism, marketing, advertising, hotel management, was never a required degree or subject for them to get a degree. I again, too, urge you to encourage the Forest Service to do what it does best and let private industry do what it does best. There is a great potential for revenue from tourist dollars here if it's done right.

The Portland Convention Bureau increased tourist revenues from $66.4 millin to $72.1 million in the 12 months following the eruption of Mount St. Helens, and booked another $133 million worth of future convention business. The meeting and convention industry in the United States now is nearly $25 billion a year. Certainly Mount St. Helens was not the only factor that we used in advertising Portland, but it was a key element. The State of Washington anticipate an 11-to-1 return on a $4.5 million tourist advertising investment in the coming year. Again, Mount St. Helens is one of the key attractions. If we look down the road, Mount St. Helens could be a principal tourist attraction in the world tourism market, particularly in the Pacific Rim countries, especially Japan and China. There's practically no better way to bring back that Japanese trade deficit dollar than through tourism.

I don't think the last tree cut, the last deer seen, or the last salmon to go up a stream is going to take place on Mount St. Helens, nor is it going to be the last volcano that scientists have a look at. It's been pointed out it's one of 17 volcanoes in the Cascade range, but Mount St. Helens truly may be one of the last economic hopes for a long time for the people of this area.

Your committee's decision about how much land to set aside and how it will be managed will determine whether the State of Washington will have a marketable, economically beneficial tourist attraction or another locked Federal liability.

Good luck, and thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hayward follows:]

H[redacted]
L
H Inc.
Advertising and Public Affairs Management • 917 S.W. Oak, Suite 311 • Portland, OR 97205 • (503) 226-4132

April 3, 1982

Gentlemen of Congress:

As a part owner of a west coast advertising agency, headquartered in Portland, Oregon, 40 miles south of Mt. St. Helens - from one who has gained from the volcano, while suffering none of the loss, I offer an unbiased and unemotional perspective on the opportunities and pitfalls the federal government faces in this area.

I trust this will be helpful. Thanks for listening.

If I can be of any further help, please advise.

Sincerely,

Al Hayward

Al Hayward

Al Hayward
Hayward/Larson/Hartfield, Inc.
917 S. W. Oak, Suite 311
Portland, Oregon 97205
April 3, 1982, Vancouver, Washington
Page 1

Mr. Chairman, Representative Bonker, Representative Weaver, members of the committee. Thank you for this opportunity to express my thoughts before this committee. Thank you for returning to the Pacific Northwest. Your presence here today is encouraging to us in that it gives testimony to your recognition of the size and scope of the project you're anticipating.

I'm Al Hayward - Chief Executive Officer of the advertising agency, Hayward/Larson/Hartfield in Portland, Oregon. I have on file over 35,000 photographs related to Mt. St. Helens, the surrounding area and the events that have happened here in the past two years. I started photographing and documenting the volcano's activities six weeks prior to the May 18 eruption. My motives were simple. I felt there was an economic opportunity here, and for me it has been. I've sold photographs to many major publications and have produced a multi-media slide program about Mt. St. Helens, appearing in museums around the world.

For the past two years, Mt. St. Helens has been an important element in the marketing efforts of several of our clients, particularly the Greater Portland Convention and Visitors Association and the Portland Hilton Hotel, as well as the Museum of Mt. St. Helens.

As you know, the timber industry is in dire straits and an early improvement seems unlikely. Locally, the volcano has added to the economic problems of the area and its people. And, as if that isn't enough, they have the financial burden of WPPS to contend with.

Of all the solutions suggested, tourism seems to offer the quickest and most realistic help available. Currently under way is a federally funded $300,000 Mt. St. Helens Tourist Industry Development Plan and Destination Feasibility Study. We will be one of several firms to bid on this proposal Tuesday of this coming week. Hence, we've been required to do our homework on this subject.

Probably the best way I can describe, and help you people understand what went on here after the shock of the May 18 eruption subsided, is to compare it to a country dance where there's only one girl, Helen. All of the federal and state agencies were fighting to share the media spotlight with the new, now world-famous, star, while the local people have spent their time selling tickets to the dance. Gentlemen, you've got to understand that in this area it takes the courage of a Polish coalminer to criticize the Forest Service because they hold the pursestrings. For two years they have kept most of the volcano tourist dollars away from local small business. Like a lovesick teenager, when the service gets around Helen, it forgets to do the job it was sent to do - manage the forest.

Residents of the impacted area have very narrow, but widely differing views about how to "get rich quick" for themselves. The logger's attitude toward tourists has often been hostile.

You have before you already three proposals. They differ primarily in the size of the area to be set aside. One is too small - one too large - the one in the middle is probably about right. Unfortunately, once you've decided how much land to set aside, determining how it's to be managed is somewhat analogous to asking General Motors to make the recommendation for a new staff car. As expected, they'd recommend choosing from a Chevy, a Buick or a Cadillac, when in reality you're probably going to need a pickup.

Let me explain. I highly recommend you create a separately managed National Volcano area, with its own rules, regulations and guidelines. The definition describing national monuments doesn't fit any more than does that of a national forest or a national park. When Congress was faced with the problem of deciding whether to assign airplanes to the Army or the Navy - it decided it had something that could neither drive or sail - so it created the Air Force. The definition of the new National Volcano area must be flexible enough to allow private industry to work with it. The problem is not getting tourists to come, rather it is to provide adequate facilities for them when they do arrive. Clara Ottosen's little homespun, country museum has attracted press attention all over the world - the kind your campaign managers only dream of. If this is what happens when a logger's inexperienced widow scratches the dirt with a stick, imagine what can happen if you give them a tractor!

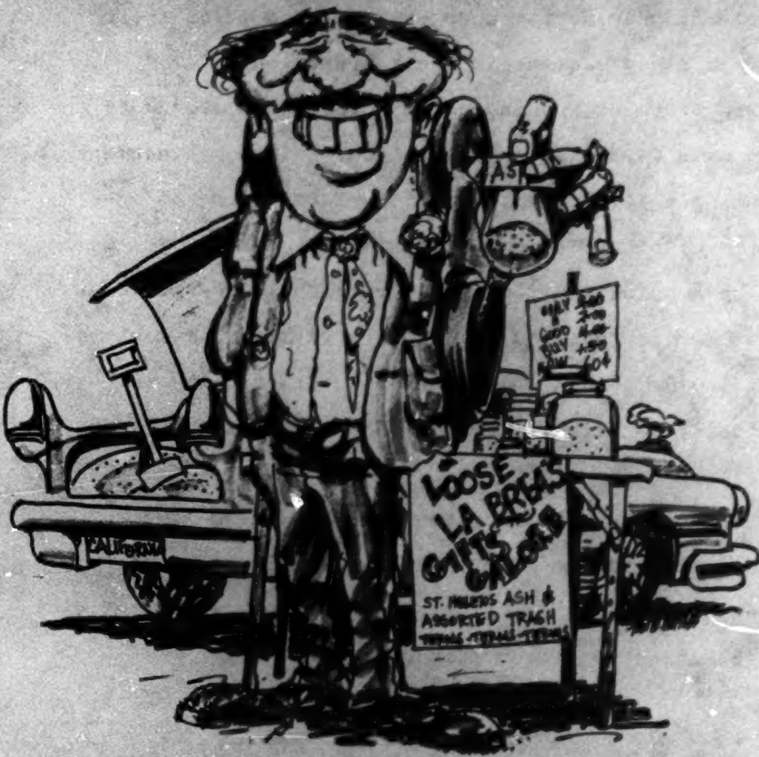
The Forest Service was not established to manage the tourist industry nor has it any experience in this area. They tried. They spent millions of dollars on a few roadside trailers with a few pictures in them, that simply didn't do the job and disappointed most visitors. Hotel management is not, nor has it ever been, a required subject for a degree in forestry. Weyerhaeuser has removed all of the downed timber from its land and is replanting millions of trees. The Forest Service is just getting started recovering timber that's been dying and rotting the past two years. Mr. Weaver, the Forest Service can no more manage a tourist facility than you and I could perform a clarinet duet for this group, nor should it be asked to. I urge you to encourage the Forest Service to do what it does best and let private industry do what it does best. There is great potential for revenue from tourist dollars here - if it's done right.

The Portland Convention Bureau increased tourist revenues from $66.4 million to $72.1 million in the 80-81 biennium, and added another $133 million in future convention bookings during that time. Certainly, Mt. St. Helens was not the only factor here, but we used it in their behalf as a key element in their promotions.

The State of Washington anticipates an eleven to one return on a $4.5 million tourist advertising investment in the coming year. Again, Mt. St. Helens is one of the key attractions. If we look down the road, Mt. St. Helens could be a principal tourist attraction in the world tourism market, particularly in the Pacific Rim market, especially Japan and China. There's practically no better opportunity to bring back from Japan some of the trade deficit.

Your committee's decision about how much land to set aside and how it will be managed will determine whether we will have a marketable, economically beneficial tourist attraction, or a locked up liability.

THE ONLY PORTLAND ASH LEFT IS IN CALIFORNIA GIFT SHOPS.



Portland is still the clean green, "most livable" city in the U.S., it's always been.

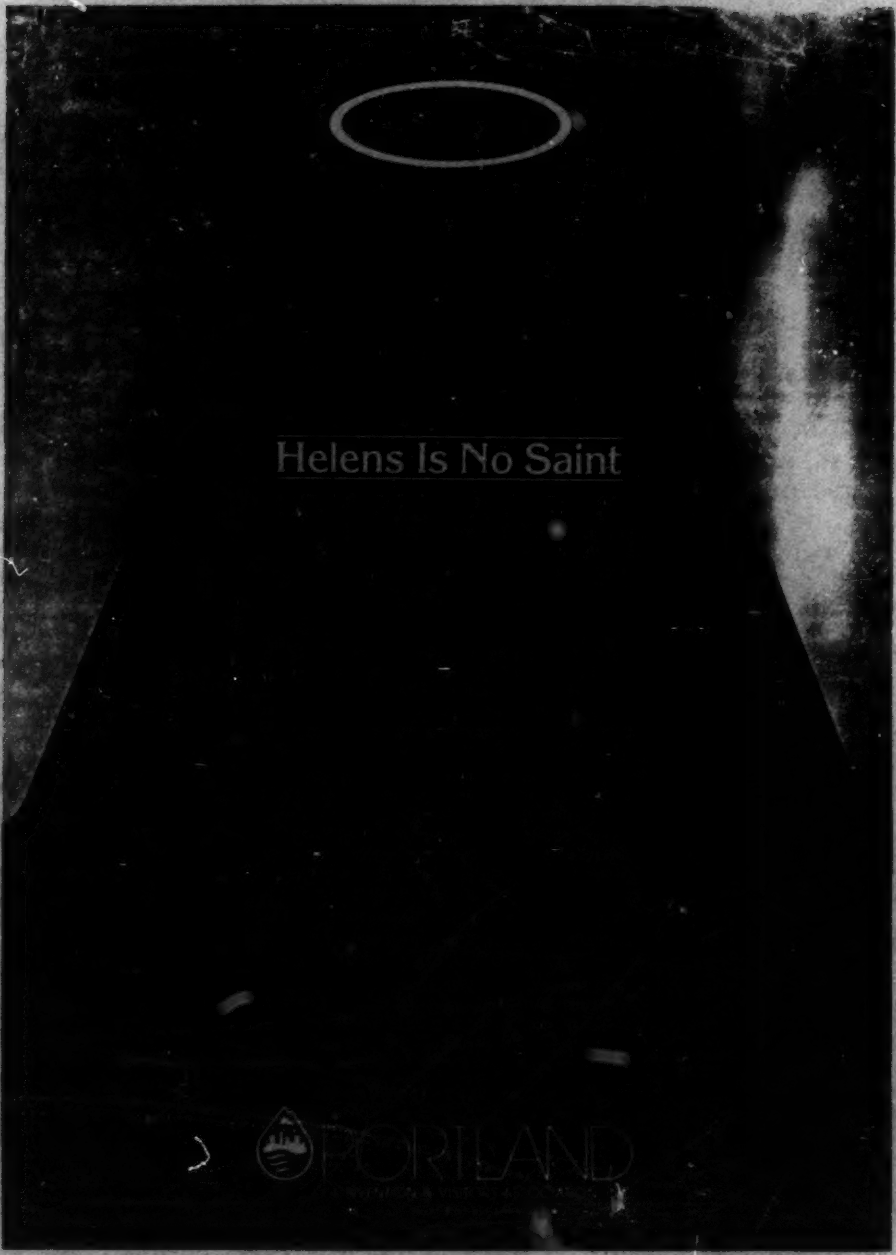
Mt. St. Helens is 50 miles N.E. of here. The May 18, 1980 eruption left NO ash on Portland. The light dusting some parts of the area received a week later has long been washed away be spring rains.

Come see us ... we have a million friendl people, 1200 restaurants, 9000 sleeping rooms, 35 beautiful green golf courses, and we're served by 10 major airlines.

For more information about Mt. St. Helens or all the other great tourist attractions, write or call:

David L. Heinl, Executive Director
GREATER
PORTLAND
CONVENTION & VISITORS ASSOCIATION, INC.
26 S.W. Salmon Street, Portland, OR 97204 · (503) 222-2223

Help us dispel the idea left by national news stories that we're still digging out from tons of ash – clip this cartoon and mail to friends, relatives and business associates today.


Helens Is No Saint
PORTLAND

Senator GORTON. Mrs. Reed.

STATEMENT OF ASA T. REED, WOODLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Ms. REED. Before I begin I want to say I know and I like Clara and I know and I like the Forest Service, so my testimony may put me in somewhat of a dilemma.

I'm Asa Reed. I'm the manager of the Woodland Chamber of Commerce, and thank you for allowing our community to express itself here today.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce, representing Woodland and the Lewis River Valley, has been on record since February 17, 1981, as supporting a plan which designate a national volcanic area around Mount St. Helens. Our recommendation to the State of Washington's public review task force called for an area of approximately 44,000 acres.

This same position was submitted in writing to the U.S. House of Representatives Joint Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms, and Energy and Public Lands and National Parks of the Committee on Agriculture, March 11, 1982, in Washington, D.C.

The position taken in today's testimony represents a modification of the former position—one more in line with Senate bill 2133 as proposed by Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton.

The committee which developed our positon considered the viewpoints of community members representing business, industry, and private interests. Included were business owners and their employees, loggers, professionals, educators, laborers, and homemakers. Views ranged from the rugged individualism of the logging community to the idealism of environmental supporters.

Because of high dependence on the logging industry—we have some 600 families in the Woodland area alone affected by the mountain—a lower acreage limit to the volcanic area was decided upon in 1981.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce has now elected to support the United States Forest Service Preferred Alternative, Alternative 7. We would ask that your committee carefully consider the Forest Service proposal in adopting Senate bill 2133.

Woodland has long been vulnerable to the fluctuations in the wood products industry. The community is now looking to a more diversified base for employment. The construction of a grain terminal by the Port of Woodland heralds the beginning of this diversification. Because of the unique qualities and extraordinary beauty of the Lewis River from the mouth of the Columbia to the upper falls above Swift Reservoir, recreation before the Mount St. Helens event brought thousands of visitors. Coupled with this lure, the attraction of the volcano promises to provide a good future in tourism. Our area looks, the, to a plan which supports our economic welfare. The Forest Service plan provides for logging, recreation, and scientific research in ways that achieve a balanced management for the designated volcanic area.

We would ask your committee also to view carefully the question of obtaining land within the designated area. Members of our committee are concerned that direct exchange would benefit larger timber interests at the expense of the smaller operators by taking prime Forest Service timber out of the bidding process.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce is opposed to a national park or national monument designation.

We believe that the U.S. Forest Service should administer the national volcanic area. Introduction of another Federal agency would be costly to the taxpayers and slow the process already begun by the Forest Service. Our region believes the Forest Service is aware of an answerable to the needs of the residents.

We are opposed to the designated area including more than 84,000 to 86,000 acres.

In order to fully experience Mount St. Helens, visitors, we believe, must visit the south side of the mountain via Highway 503. This route is the first leg of a scenic loop to Randle and provides the visitor with the geologic history of the mountain at Ape Cave Geologic Site, views of the mudflow damage at Pine Creek and Muddy River, and views of the devasted areas from the east side of the crater.

We therefore support the siting of a national volcanic interpretive center no farther south than the Paradise Point site under consideration by the Forest Service.

This interpretive center must be located close enough to the mountain to encourage visitors to further explore the volcanic area and extend their visit to other parts of Washington. We believe any location farther south than the Paradise Point site would benefit Portland and Oregon tourism rather than the State of Washington.

We appreciate your consideration of the needs of the residents of Woodland and the Lewis River Valley. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Reed follows:]

TESTIMONY BY

ASA T. REED

MANAGER, WOODLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

WOODLAND, WASHINGTON

ON

S. B. 2133 - MT. ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

PRESENTED TO

U. S. SENATE

PUBLIC LANDS

AND

RESERVED WATER SUBCOMMITTEE

APRIL 7, 1982

KELSO, WASHINGTON

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce, representing Woodland and the Lewis River Valley, has been on record since February 17, 1981 as supporting a plan which would designate a National Volcanic Area around Mt. St. Helens. Our recommendation to the State of Washington's Public Review Task Force called for an area of approximately 44,000 acres.

This same position was submitted in writing to the U.S. House of Representatives Joint Subcommittee on Forests, Family Farms and Energy and Public Lands and National Parks of the Committee on Agriculture, March 11, 1982 in Washington, D.C.

The position taken in today's testimony represents a modification of the former position - one more in line with Senate Bill 2133 as proposed by Senators Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton.

The committee which developed this position considered the viewpoints of community members representing business, industry and private interests. Included were business owners and their employees, loggers, professionals, educators, laborers, homemakers. Views ranged from the rugged individualism of the logging community to the idealism of environmental supporters.

Because of high dependence on the logging industry - some 600 families in the Woodland area alone (population 2,400) are affected by the mountain - a lower acreage limit to the Volcanic Area was decided upon in 1981.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce has now elected to support the United States Forest Service Preferred Alternative, Alternative 7. We would ask that your committee carefully consider the Forest Service proposal in adopting S.B. 2133.

We would ask your committee also to view carefully the question of obtaining land within the designated area. Members of our committee are concerned that direct exchange would benefit larger timber interests at the expense of smaller operators by taking prime Forest Service timber out of the bidding process.

The Woodland Chamber of Commerce is opposed to a National Park or National Monument designation.

We believe that the United States Forest Service should administer the National Volcanic Area. Introduction of another federal agency would be costly to the taxpayers and slow the process already begun by the Forest Service. Our region believes the Forest Service is aware of and answerable to the needs of the residents.

We are opposed to the designated area including more than 84,000 to 86,000 acres.

In order to fully experience Mt. St. Helens, visitors, we believe, must visit the south side of the mountain via Highway 503. This route is the first leg of a scenic loop to Randle and provides the visitor with the geologic history of the mountain at Ape Cave Geologic Site, views of mudflow damage at Pine Creek and Muddy River and views of the devastated areas from the east side of the crater.

We therefore support the siting of a National Volcanic Interpretive Center no farther south than the Paradise Point site under consideration by the Forest Service.

This interpretive center must be located close enough to the mountain to encourage visitors to further explore the volcanic area and extend their visit to other parts of Washington. We firmly believe any location farther south than the Paradise Point site would benefit Portland and Oregon tourism rather than the State of Washington.

We appreciate your consideration of the needs of the residents of Woodland and The Lewis River Valley.

###

Senator Gorton. I should like to thank this panel. We got both colorful and somewhat conflicting testimony from some of you, but I would like to—I would like to ask, I assume from listening to it, that the two chambers of commerce essentially agree. The two of you do not have any substantial disagreement.

Mr. Arkell. That's correct, and I would add the other chambers, so the entire chamber of commerce group in Cowlitz County is in accord with the bill.

Senator Gorton. With that I thank all four of the members of the panel. We appreciate your testimony.

Senator Jackson [presiding].:We are ready for Panel 11. Pat Reistroffer, Jock Reddick, Judy Davis, and Harold Deery from Longview are the participants. We'll start with Pat Reistroffer.

STATEMENT OF PAT REISTROFFER

Ms. Reistroffer. Thank you for the opportunity to come and comment on the proposals for Mount St. Helens, Senator Jackson.

I'm not representing thousands or hundreds of people. I am only representing myself. My name is Pat Reistroffer, and I have been a teacher in Kelso and a resident of Longview for 12 years. I've spent many summers hiking in the Mount St. Helens area, sailing on Spirit Lake, and working at the southwest Washington Y.M.C.A. Camp on Spirit Lake. This was an area of immense beauty and wonder to me. It provided recreation for a variety of activities. It was close and easily accessible, and I feel now that many times I took it for granted.

After the May 18 eruption I could not comprehend that all this beauty had been destroyed. I had an opportunity to fly over the area in August of 1980. I was in awe at what I saw. But this new area also intrigued me.

Since then I have taken friends and relatives into the area and they, too, have marveled at what they saw. I have noticed that many of the areas that I have been to before where there was blown down timber or standing dead that was visible at the time I was there before, had now been stripped of its features. People are not going to come to our area to see clear-cuts, but they will come to see the devastation.

I feel that we need to protect the end as well as the beginning.

I support legislation to create a national monument of 216,000 acres around Mount St. Helens as proposed by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association. This is in the House as H.R. 5787. I feel that this legislation will preserve some of all of the features.

I support a National Monument designation rather than a National Volcanic Area. I know a National Monument will protect wildlife, vegetation, geological, and historical features, scientific investigation, and the previous recreational activities.

Would a Volcanic Area protect any of the above items? We don't know because there has been no administrative or legislative history. It is vague, undefined, and has no guidelines. It could allow manipulation of the land.

This proposal, H.R. 5758, has management language and guidelines covering the above items. Its management is clearly defined.

Designating Mount St. Helens a national monument will give the surrounding communities lots of visibility within the public's eye, especially tourists. People are familiar with the term national monument. I've never heard of a national volcanic area.

As a teacher I know that a firsthand experience far outweighs anything provided by pictures in a book. Speed in determining the protection this area deserves is a crucial factor. By waiting many of the environmentally sensitive areas are being completely stripped of their contributing features and the only thing left will be pictures in a book.

H.R. 5787 will provide the protection that the Mount St. Helens area deserves. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Reistroffer follows:]

STATEMENT BY PAT REISTROFFER

to

THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE

Field Hearing on Mt. St. Helens Legislation

Mr. Chariman and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposals for Mt. St. Helens.

I'm not representing thousands or hundreds of people. I am representing myself. My name is Pat Reistroffer. I have been a teacher in Kelso and a resident of Longview for 12 years. I've spent many summers hiking in the Mt. St. Helens area, sailing on Spirit Lake and working at the Southwest Washington Y.M.C.A. Camp on Spirit Lake. This was an area of immense beauty and wonder to me. It provided recreation for a variety of activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, boating, camping, picnicking, mountain climbing, cross country skiing, snow shoeing, snow mobiling and more. It was close and easily accessible and I feel now, I took it forgranted.

After the May 18th eruption I could not comprehend that all this beauty had been destroyed. I had an opportunity to fly over the area in August of 1980. I was in awe at what I saw. But this new area I saw intrigued me.

A hundred questions came into my mind as we flew and the pilot was at a loss for answers. The power that could transform the area I remembered, into what I was seeing seemed unreal. And yet the green fringe was visible.

Since then I have taken friends and relatives into the area and they too have marveled at this new area, I have noticed that many of the areas where the blown down or standing dead timber was visible, is now being stripped of its features. People won't come to see clear-cuts, but they will come to see what remains from the eruption.

I feel we need to protect the end as well as the beginning.

I support legislation to create a national monument, of 216,000 acres around Mt. St. Helens, as proposed by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Assoc. This proposal (known as HR 5787) will protect and preserve some of all the features.

I support a National Monument designation rather than a National Volcanic area.

I know a National monument will protect wildlife, vegetation, geological and historical features, scientific investigation, and the previous recreational activities.

Would a Volcanic Area protect any of the above items? I don't know because there is no administrative or legislative history. It is vague, undefined and has no guidelines. It would allow manipulation of the land.

This proposal has management language and guidelines covering the above items. Its management is clearly defined.

Designating Mt. St. Helens a National Monument will give the surrounding communities lots of visibility within the public"s eye. (Especially tourists.) People are familiar with the term National Monument. I've never heard of a National Volcanic Area.

As a teacher, I know a "hands on" experience far outweighs anything provided by pictures in a book. Speed in determinning the protection this area deserves, is a crucial factor. By waiting, many of the environmentally sensitive areas are being completely stripped of their contributing features and the only thing left will be pictures in a book.

This proposal (known as HR 5787) will provide the protection that the Mt. St. Helens area deserves.

Thank you for your attention.

Pat Reistroffer
146 Scenic View Dr.
Longview, Washington
98632

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. we appreciate your statements. Jock Reddick.

STATEMENT OF JOCK H. REDDICK

Mr. **Reddick**. Yes. Mr. Chairman and fellow members, committee members, I would like to thank the committee for giving me this opportunity to endorse the Mount St. Helens National Monument legislation, H.R. 5787.

My name is Jock Reddick and I have been a resident of Cowlitz County for the better part of my 33 years, and as far back as I can remember a trip to Mount St. Helens has always been an exciting experience for me. Whether it was a Sunday drive with my family to the turn-around at the foot of Mount St. Helens, or a week-long camp-out with Boy Scout Troop 373 across Spirit Lake, my boyhood days were delightfully filled with the majestic beauty of the Mount St. Helens magic. It was hard to leave and return to civilization, but a return trip was well worth the wait.

My later years were spent with hunting and more camping trips to the surrounding areas prior to May 18, 1980. The area above Camp Baker became familiar stomping grounds for my fellow—my hunting partners and myself.

The mountain is still there; smaller, scared, less majestic, but now more interesting than before. The old Spirit Lake is gone, replaced by a new shape and form, but with the same name. The surrounding hills and valleys are now dramatically changed to resemble a battle-scared hillside in a war-torn country, far from the Mount St. Helens and Spirit Lake that I knew and loved.

The area is now a haven for scientists and biologists to examine and explore, discover and record the areas surrounding and including the mountain. Keeping a watchful eye on the still-active volcano is important in case of another major eruption, but there are still areas that can be opened for public use. Why not have areas set aside so the amateur or professional photographer, backpacker, hiker, or everyday citizen can examine the remains of the once-majestic mountain, explore the vast wastelands that once were home for the mighty fir and cedar trees, the different varieties of vegetation, animals, both large and small, and even the symbol of this great country of ours, the eagle. Let them discover the power that Mother Nature possesses and record it for themselves.

I urge the passage of Mount St. Helens National Monument legislation, H.R. 5787, not only for those who will want to come and satisfy their curiosity, both scientifically and purely personal in nature, but also as a memorial to those who perished during the eruption on May 18, 1980. the area or acreage in question could include Fawn Lake, Polar Star Mine, Gilbert Lookout, and Elk Rock. Is it asking too much to set aside these areas not only as a reminder to us of the most spectacular natural phenomenon to occur in this generation in the continental United States, but the Mount St. Helens National Monument would be something of interest, not only to over generation, but also to our children and our children's children. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reddick follows:]

April 6, 1982
Jock H. Reddick
300 Haryu Rd.
Longview, Wa. 98632
577-8187

The Honorable Don Bonker and
The Senate Public Lands Subcommittee
Field Hearing Kelso, Wa. 98626

Mr. Chairman and fellow committee members, I would like to thank the committee for giving me this opportunity to endorse the MSH National Mounument Legislation H. R. 5787.

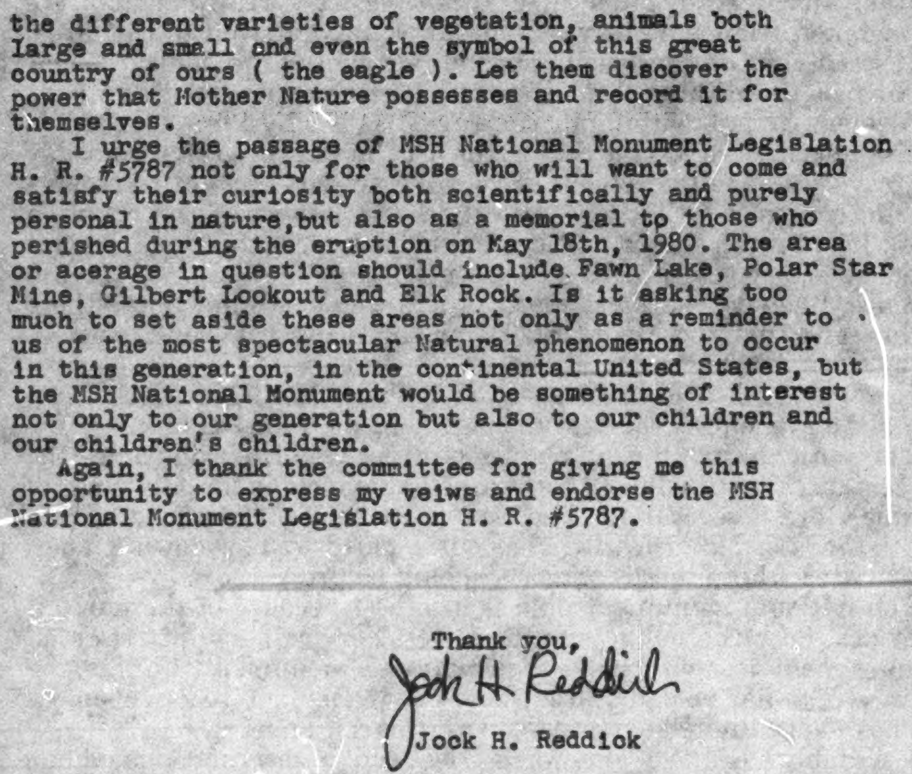
My name is Jock Reddick and I have been a resident of Cowlitz County forthe better part of my thirty-three years.

As far back as I can remember, a trip to MSH has always been an exciting experience for me. Whether it was a Sunday drive with my family to the turn-around at the foot of MSH, or a week long camp-out with Boy Scout troop #373across Spirit Lake, my boyhood days were delightfully filled with the majestic beauty of the MSH magic. It was hard to leave and return to civilization but a return trip was well worth the wait.

My later years were spent with hunting and more camping trips to the surrounding areas prior to May 18th, 1980. The area above Camp Baker became familiar stomping grounds for my hunting partners and myself.

The mountain is still there; smaller, scared, less [illegible] majestic but now more interesting than before.The old Spirit Lake is gone, replaced by a new shape and form with the same name. The surrounding hills and valleys are dramatically changed to resemble a battle-scared hillside in a war torn country far from the MSH and Spirit Lake that I knew and loved.

Now the area is a haven for scientists and biologists to examine and explore, discover and record the areas surrounding and including the mountain. Keeping a watchful eye on the still active volcano is important incase of another major eruption, but there are still areas that can be opened for public use. Why not have areas set aside so the amateur or professional photographer, backpacker, hicker or everyday citizen can examine the remains of a once majestic mountain, explore the vast wastelands that once were home for the mighty fir and cedartrees,



the different varieties of vegetation, animals both large and small and even the symbol of this great country of ours (the eagle). Let them discover the power that Mother Nature possesses and record it for themselves.

I urge the passage of MSH National Monument Legislation H. R. #5787 not only for those who will want to come and satisfy their curiosity both scientifically and purely personal in nature,but also as a memorial to those who perished during the eruption on May 18th, 1980. The area or acerage in question should include Fawn Lake, Polar Star Mine, Gilbert Lookout and Elk Rock. Is it asking too much to set aside these areas not only as a reminder to us of the most spectacular Natural phenomenon to occur in this generation, in the continental United States, but the MSH National Monument would be something of interest not only to our generation but also to our children and our children's children.

Again, I thank the committee for giving me this opportunity to express my veiws and endorse the MSH National Monument Legislation H. R. #5787.

Thank you,

Jock H Reddick

Jock H. Reddick

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Jock, for your statement. Judy Davis.

STATEMENT OF JUDY DAVIS

Ms. DAVIS. Thank you, Senator Jackson, I'm Judy Davis from Portland, Oregon. I've lived in the Pacific Northwest for 12 years. Coming from the Midwest I found mountains to be an impressive part of this area. Of all the mountains, Mount St. Helens has been most significant in my life.

My husband and I have spent many days in the Mount St. Helens area. As members of the Mount St. Helens Clubs we used to spend several weekends a year at Spirit Lake. We especially liked going early or late in the season when a chill was in the air and the campgrounds and youth camps were mostly silent.

Our first wildflower book is filled with notes on sitings at Spirit Lake, Mount Margaret, and the Plains of Abraham. That book has now been joined by many others as our interest in wildflowers has grown.

We have climbed Mount St. Helens. We have backpacked into the Mount Margaret back country and along the Green River. We have stood on the summit of Mount Margaret backcountry and along the Green River. We have stood on the summit of Mount Margaret when it has been so clear that we could see Mount Jefferson and also when it has been so obscured with clouds that we had to take the word of other hikers that we were really on top. We have taken friends, relatives, and our young children to this area.

It's sad that due to events beyond our control we can no longer do any of these things, but the future management of the Mount St. Helens area is within our control. That is why I am here today.

I would like the Mount St. Helens area managed so that someday I can view the full spectrum of volcanic activity. I want to be able to share with my children and others the impact of the eruption and the natural spread of vegetation back into the area. I want them to see typical preeruption vegetation so they can see the difference. I believe there are many others who also want to see these sights, and that the Mount St. Helens area has vast tourist potential.

I support H.R. 5787 creating a 216,000 acre Mount St. Helens National Monument as the best management plan for the area.

The national monument plan is best because it encompasses the largest area. It includes both areas of volcanic impact and of normal forest vegetation. The Green River Valley, with magnificent stands of old growth timber surrounded by blowdown timber, is one area where these contrasts should be preserved.

The national monument plan is also best because of the name it provides. Both the public and the Forest Service know what sort of management is appropriate in a national monument. Calling the area a national volcanic area leaves management issues open, as we have very limited experience with this designation.

I will always have fond memories and a few precious photographs of the Mount St. Helens area. I urge your support of legislation that protects an area where natural forces and natural vegetation can in the future be studied, contemplated and appreciated. I urge passage of the 216,000 acre national monument.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Davis follows:]

Testimony presented to Senate Public Lands Subcommittee, Kelso, Washington, April 7, 1982 by Judy Davis, 7416 S.E. 32nd, Portland, Oregon 97202.

I have lived in the Pacific Northwest for 12 years. Coming from the Midwest I found mountains to be an impressive part of this area. Of all the mountains Mt. St. Helens has been most significant in my life.

My husband and I have spent many days in the Mt. St. Helens area. As members of the Mt. St. Helens Club we used to spend several weekends a year at Spirit Lake. We especially liked going early or late in the season when a chill was in the air and the campgrounds and youth camps were mostly silent.

Our first wildflower book is filled with notes on sitings at Spirit Lake, Mt. Margaret and the Plains of Abraham. That book has now been joined by many others as our interest in wildflowers has grown.

We have climbed Mt. St. Helens. We have backpacked into the Mt. Margaret backcountry and along the Green River. We have stood on the summit of Mt. Margaret when it has been so clear we could see Mt. Jefferson and also when it has been so obscured with clouds that we had to take the word of others that we were really on top. We have taken friends, relatives and our young children to this area.

It is sad that due to events beyond our control we can no longer do any of these things. But the future management of the Mt. St. Helens area is within our control. That is why I am here today.

I would like the Mt. St. Helens area managed so that someday I can view the full spectrum of volcanic activity. I want to share with my children and others the impact of the eruption and the natural spread of vegetation back into the area. I want them to see typical pre-eruption vegetation so that they can see the difference. I believe that there are many others who also want to see these sights and that the Mt. St. Helens area has vast tourist potential.

I support H.R. 5787 creating a 216,000 acre Mt. St. Helens National Monument as the best management plan for the area.

The National Monument plan is best because it encompasses the largest area. It includes both areas of volcanic impact and of normal forest vegetation. The Green River valley with magnificent stands of old growth timber surrounded by blowdown timber is one area where these contrasts should be preserved.

The National Monument plan is also best because of the name it provides. Both the public and the Forest Service know what sort of management is appropiate in a National Monument. Calling the area a National Volcanic Area leaves management issues open as we have very limited experience with this designation.

I will always have fond memories and a few precious photographs of the Mt. St. Helens area. I urge your support of legislation that protects an area where natural forces and natural vegetation can be studied, contemplated and appreciated. I urge passage of [redacted] a 216,000 National Monument.

Senator JACKSON. The chair would like to thank all three of you for very find statements, so much of it based on personal experience. Very interesting. Thank you. Panel 12, Vern Veysey, Clark County Commissioner, Vancouver; Harold Cooper, Lewis County Commissioner, Chehalis; and Beryl Robison, Cowlitz County Commissioner, Kelso. Mr. Veysey, we will call on you first. That's the way it is on the list.

STATEMENT OF VERN VEYSEY, CLARK COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. VEYSEY. Thank you, I'm Vern Veysey, Clark County Commissioner, and I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this committee today. The eruption of Mount St. Helens presents southwest Washington with special problems, as well as special opportunities. The devastation and loss of life that occurred on May 18 was tragic, but there is now an opportunity to derive some benefits for our community, specifically in tourism. In essence, we were handed a lemon and we are wanting to make lemonade.

The proposed bill creates a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area which would preserve an area that is unique in the United States which would preserve an area that is unique in the United States and allow future generations to witness the devastation of a volcanic eruption. Clark County strongly feels that a bill of some sort needs to be passed quickly to insure that this area is preserved and managed in the best interest of the Nation, of the State, and of the various local governments. If we do not act soon, the proposed park area may lose some irreplaceable resources that should have been held in trust for future generations to see, to use, and to enjoy.

Clark County welcomes passage of S.B. 2133, or any of the proposed bills. We do feel that H.R. 5281 setting aside about 100,000 acres, offers the maximum flexibility in meeting all the conflicting needs and interests in the area. S.B. 2133 would also meet most of the areas needs. We feel that H.R. 5787 includes too much acreage and has inflexible management provisions. For example, section 3 (e) would seem to remove Clark County from the competition for the interpretive facilities.

The number of acres is only relevant to the inclusion of unique areas to before and after land form representations and to areas needed for management or secondary related activities. However, it is better to hedge with a larger area and later reduce as the management plan is implemented.

The number of acres is not really the issue; the issue is whether the unique scenic area is going to be preserved for future generations. We urge the committee to take positive action in creating a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area so that we, as local government, can move in concert with you to show off this magnificent wonder of the world. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Veysey follows:]

Clark County

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

P.O. Box 5000
Vancouver, Wa. 98668
(206) 699-2232

Vernon Veysey
District 1

David Sturdevant
District 2

John McKibbin
District 3

April 7, 1982

Senator Jackson
Senator Gordon

SUBJECT: SUBCOMMITTEE TESTIMONY - MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA

I am Vern Veysey, Clark County Commissioner, and I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee. The eruption of Mount St. Helens presents Southwest Washington with special problems as well as special opportunities. The devastation and loss of life that occurred on May 18th was tragic, but there is now an opportunity to derive some benefits for our community, specifically, tourism. In essence, we were handed a lemon and we are wanting to make lemonade.

The proposed bills creating a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area would preserve an area that is unique in the United States and allow future generations to witness the devastation of a volcanic eruption. Clark County strongly feels that a bill of some sort needs to be passed quickly to ensure that this area is preserved and managed in the best interest of the nation, of the state and of the various local governments. If we do not act soon, the proposed park area may lose some irreplaceable resources that should have been held in trust for future generations to see, to use, and to enjoy.

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Page Two

The County would welcome passage of SB 2133 or any of the proposed bills. We do feel that HR 5281 setting aside about 100,000 acres, offers the maximum flexibility in meeting all the conflicting needs and interests in the area. SB 2133 would also meet most of the areas requirements. We feel that HR 5787 includes too much acreage and has inflexible management provisions. For example, Section 3(e) would seem to remove Clark County from the competition for the interpretive facilities.

The number of acres is only relevant to the inclusion of unique areas to before and after land form representations and to areas needed for management or secondary related activities. However, it is better to hedge with a larger area and later reduce as the management plan is implemented.

The number of acres is not really the issue; the issue is whether this unique scenic area is going to be preserved for future generations. We urge the subcommittee to take positive action in creating a Mount St Helens National Volcanic Area so that we, a local government, can move in concert with you to show off this magnificent wonder of the world.

VVV:bdn

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Veysey. Mr. Harold Cooper.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD COOPER, LEWIS COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mr. COOPER. Yes, I turned in a paper there, and it's only part of my presentation. Part of it is going to be verbal because I've heard so many statements here this morning, and some of them I want to set the record a little bit straight on them because I know what I'm speaking about here.

One of them is the implication that the Governor's bill, the Governor, Governor Ray appointed a task force to study as a recommendation back to the Governor. The Governor's bill as proposed, doesn't compare with that task force recommendation. It was changed after it got to Olympia and went through the State agencies, which had already had their input one time and they got it a second time. It's a patchwork, it's made up of postage stamps sitting all around on the area there. It would be an administrative nightmare, so I'm opposed to the Governor's recommendation.

Another thing we're talking about, somebody mentioned that the Forest Service set the boundaries that caused all the problem of people getting killed. That was a very disastrous situation. Governor Ray was the main one that set the boundaries and she set that in accord with the best scientific knowledge that she had, and if you remember right, people were storming at the gates to get into Spirit Lake. In fact, the day before a bunch of people did go in, and at 9 o'clock that very morning they were coming again to go to Spirit Lake. You cannot protect a fool every direction, to protect him is to fill the land with fools. You just can't do it.

OK. Another thing, I've heard mention made that Quartz Creek is the big prime area to set aside because of the old growth in it. I've been up Quartz Creek and down that many, many times. I've hunted the side of Strawberry, and 90 percent of the timber on the side of Strawberry Mountain is second growth timber. You get over on Deadman side and on Tumwater, it's almost the same thing. The only old growth timber you've got is basically right up in the upper end of it. So it's not a prime big old growth area.

Some of the testimony that I do agree with here is the scientific part of it, and I think that every effort should be made to do what we can to give the scientists and all of those who want to make scientific studies on volcanoes, I think we should give them the room to do it, but it has to be within reason. It does not make sense to take thousands of acres that is of the same type area to study for the years down the road.

Whatever legislation is implemented, and Senator, you know exactly what I mean, strict legislation gives you nothing. Decent legislation gives you protection on this, but appropriations is what gives you something that you can work with. It doesn't make any difference who manages that area, if there's not an appropriation of Congress somewhere, that area will not be managed properly. So it has to be flexible enough so that the Forest Service can manage it, because that is the alternative I support.

I support a recreation area in the high lakes country, but how do you propose we get there? Some people will say, build trails.

Timber is blown down so bad up in that high lakes area, and I know because I hunted there for many years, you go into the head of the Coldwater and the head of Miner Creek and it's piled in there in those canyons 15 feet deep. You won't get trails through that. There's no way. And you won't see anything when you get there. The Green River area down in the bottom of Falls Creek and the Miner Creek area, is the most beautiful stand left in the Green River, and I support saving that.

I support the logical set-aside for all scientific study, and I support the wilderness area and the Deadman Lake and the Tumwater area, so I'm not just saying, go in and log every bit of it. More importantly I support the proper use of the entire land. There is no other country in the world that could afford to be foolish enough to not manage their land, and I emphasize not, the way we do. We've got wilderness areas set aside, and I've heard people testify that we've got—they are overcrowded. Certainly they are overcrowded. I've been in the Goat Rocks wilderness area, it's a fine example, a trail goes through it, and people are like a bunch of sheep. They go down one trail. I can go up there and I can be in that Goat Rock area for the next 5 years and I'll maybe see two people, because they don't get off of the trail. Go into Snow Grass Flats, they beat the meadows down and then they go to the Forest Service and they say, "Let's close it all up because we're using our land unwisely." If we're going to have wilderness areas, let's make use of the wilderness areas. Let's put some trails into them. Let's diversify the people, and we'll all have places to go.

I'll get down to my written testimony. I support the Forest Service Alternative No. 7 as being closest to the size of the Mount St. Helens National Monument that we can logically expect to be set by legislation. This alternative leaves more than ample area, with proper administration, to protect all of the geological and scientific areas for studies of not only the present eruption, but past ones as well.

I support some action in all areas not set aside for studying to rebuild the roads, bridges, and trails.

Let's get our streams cleaned out, the riparian areas planted back to vegetation, our fish runs brought back to their former level, and the lakes cleaned out and restocked. The area needs as much help as we can give it to get vegetation back, including logging and scarifying the ground to mix the sterile ash and pumice with the native soil so there are enough nutrients available for the root systems to live. I have paper on that that I will turn in, also.

I oppose purchasing private land in the National Forest and swapping out of National Forest lands because it decreases our long-term economic base, except in those areas where scientific needs warrant it.

I'm going to ask some questions rather than some answers, but I want to ask:

What is wrong with assuring ourselves of a long-term economic base? Is that so bad?

What is wrong with being able to walk some of the trails like we used to, such as Miners Creek, the Green River, or the high lakes country?

What is wrong with allowing roads in an area so an older lady from Pennsylvania who can't walk any more can see some of the beauties of this area after it is restored?

What is wrong with being able to put a pack on your back and enjoy a camping trip to the high lakes area south of Mount Margaret with your son, and lying out under the stars enjoying nature?

What is wrong with seeing a herd of elk in a high alpine meadow, or deer down in the lower elevations?

What's wrong with restoring an area to the best of our ability so that it can again provide a full scope of recreational activities as well as jobs?

What is wrong with a road into the Spirit Lake area so a person could look right up into the crater and then north to Mount Margaret to see where the land and all living vegetation was decimated?

Your own answers to the above questions are your best guidelines as to how this area should be administered. Leave it under the multiple use concept of the U.S. Forest Service and keep it as small as possible.

And if there's anybody in this room that's fought as much with the Forest Service as I have, I still support them 100 percent. When I think they're wrong I'll tell them they're wrong. They know it when I tell them. I will say that I believe that 90 percent of the people in Lewis County will back my opinion on this. I've stated my opinions many times on this. It's always in the paper. I've never had anybody come up to me and tell me that I was crazy, but I've had a lot of letters and a lot of phone calls and a lot of support on my position, and I support your bill, Senator Jackson. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Cooper follows:]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I am Harold Cooper, Lewis County Commissioner. I would like to present the following testimony on behalf of the majority of the people of Lewis County who have indicated their support many times in the past of the Multiple Use Concept of National Forest land and have opposed the withdrawal of large areas of public land for the use of a few.

I support the Forest Service Alternative #7 as being closest to the size of the Mt. St. Helens National Monument that we can logically expect to be set by legislation.

This Alternative leaves more than ample area, with proper administration, to protect all of the geological and scientific areas necessary for studies of not only the present eruption, but past ones as well.

I support some action in all areas not set aside for studying to rebuild the road, bridges and trails.

Let's get our streams cleaned out, the riparian areas planted back to vegetation, our fish runs brought back to their former level and the lakes cleaned out and restocked. The area needs as much help as we can give it to get vegetation back, including logging and scarifying the ground to mix the sterile ash and pumice with the native soil so there are enough nutrients available for the root systems to live.

I oppose purchasing private land in the National Forest and swapping out of National Forest lands because it decreases our long term economic base.

The very answers I am giving you could be the answers to these questions regarding the St. Helens area:

What is wrong with assuring ourselves of a long term economic base?

What is wrong with being able to walk some of the trails like we used to, such as Miners Creek, the Green River or the high lake country trails?

What is wrong with allowing roads in an area so an older lady from Pennsylvania who can't walk any more can see some of the beauties of this area after it is restored?

What is wrong with being able to put a pack on your back and enjoy a camping trip to the high lakes area south of Mt. Margaret with your son, and lying out under the stars and enjoying nature?

What is wrong with seeing a herd of elk in a high alpine meadow or deer down in the lower elevations?

What is wrong with restoring an area to the best of our ability so it can again provide a full scope of recreational activities as well as jobs?

What is wrong with a road into the Spirit Lake area so a person can look right up into the crater and then look north to Mt. Margaret to see where the land and all living vegetation was decimated?

Your own answers to the above questions are your best guidelines as to how this area should be administered.

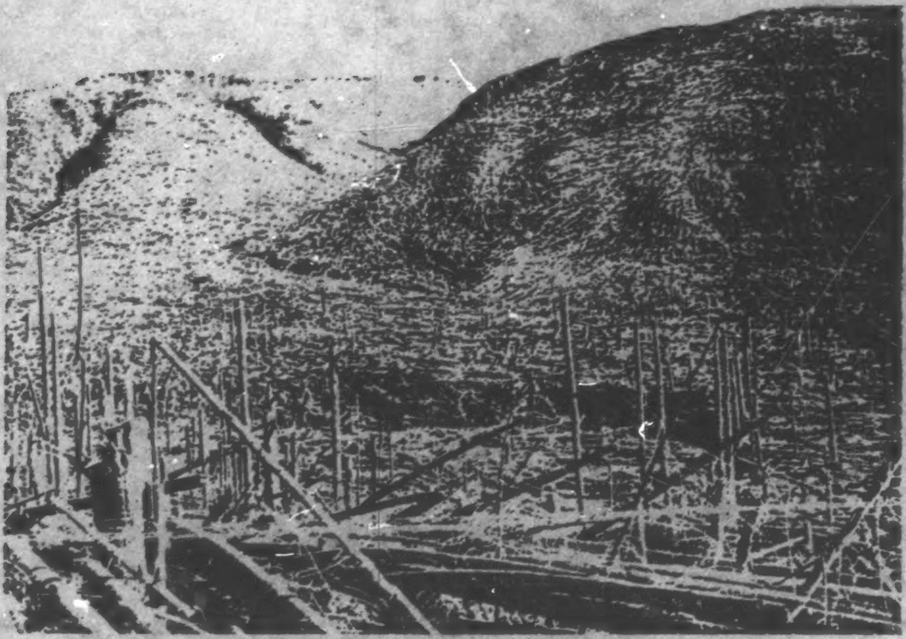
Leave it under the Multiple Use Concept of the United States Forest Service and keep it as small as possible.

PRESENTED as testimony at Public Hearing on April 7, 1982,
at Kelso, Washington.

Harold Cooper
HAROLD COOPER

July 1981 Volume 9 Number 3

WASHINGTON GEOLOGIC NEWSLETTER

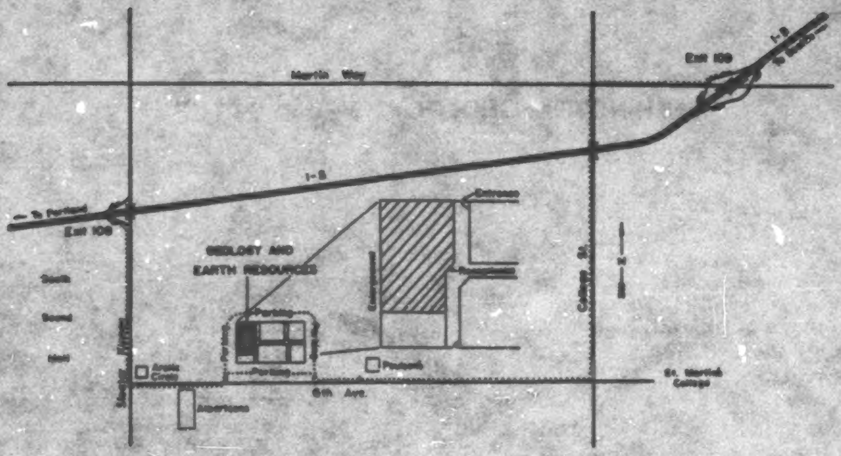


Large area of timber blowdown in Green River drainage
14 miles north of Mount St. Helens

BRIAN J. BOYLE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

RUSSELL W. CAHILL, Supervisor
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

VAUGHN E. LIVINGSTON JR., State Geologist
DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND EARTH RESOURCES


Martin Way
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To Portland
GEOLOGY AND
EARTH RESOURCES
Entrance
South
Sound
Mall
College St.
Parking
Parking
6th Ave.
Albertsons
St. Martins
College
N

Mailing address:

Department of Natural Resources
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Department of Natural Resources
Division of Geology and Earth Resources
Senior Hall, Eastern Washington University
Cheney, WA 99004

(509) 359-2278

DIVISION WILL HAVE NEW PHONE NUMBER IN SEPTEMBER

The Olympia office of the Division of Geology and Earth Resources phone number will be changed in September to:

(206) 459-6372

The Washington Geologic Newsletter, a quarterly report of geologic articles, is published by the Division of Geology and Earth Resources, Department of Natural Resources. The newsletter is free upon request.

The division also publishes bulletins, information circulars, and geologic maps. A list of these publications will be sent upon request.

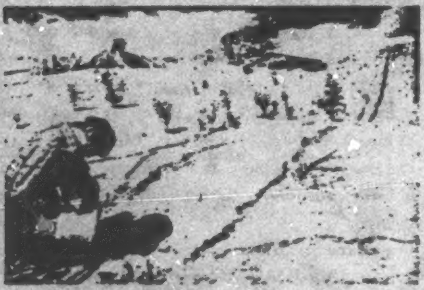
INFILTRATION RATES OF UNDISTURBED AND DISTURBED MOUNT ST HELENS TEPHRA DEPOSITS[1]

by

Allen J. Fiksdal

The May 18, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens wreaked havoc on the forested terrain north and west of the mountain. The tephra deposits resulting from the blast and eruption covered the area's forested slopes with up to a meter of ash in some places. The ash restricted infiltration of rainfall into the slopes, causing rapid runoff and erosion problems throughout the area.

In the Shultz Creek drainage, 20 km from the mountain's center, ash deposits ranged in depth from 3 cm to 30 cm, and often the ash depths change over a few meters distance. The stratigraphy of the tephra deposits in the Shultz Creek area is basically two distinct layers: coarse sand to sand-sized rock fragments from the initial lateral blast underlie a silty airfall ash.



Ash covered clearcut in Shultz Creek drainage. Photo taken June 1980.

Erosion of clearcut after one winter; extensive rill network has developed.

Average thicknesses of these deposits are approximately 14 cm of blast material and 6 cm of airfall ash.

Through late Spring of 1980, saturation by rainfall and subsequent drying throughout the summer resulted in the compacting of the silt layer of ash. This compaction led to very low infiltration rates. Some early tests of infiltration rates by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Washington Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources, found infiltration to average less than about 5 mm per hour.

In the summer of 1980, programs were set up to measure erosion in the blast area of Mount St. Helens by using erosion pins placed on a variety of slopes. Of interest was the differences in erosion in areas that had, previous to the eruption, been clearcut and now covered with a blanket of ash, and those areas where forests had been blown down and ash deposited on them. In the late summer, salvage of some of the downed timber prompted interest in measuring erosion on the sites where timber had been removed and the layers of ash disturbed.

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[1] From a paper presented at the Mount St. Helens-One Year Later Symposium, Eastern Washington University, May 19, 1981.

Preliminary results this spring revealed erosion rates were highest in areas of existing clearcuts, lower in areas of timber blowdown, and lowest in areas where the blowdown timber had been removed. These results indicated that timber removal reduced erosion on the sites measured.

Ash covered timber in Shultz Creek area.

Ash loss by erosion*

Clearcut	Down timber	Timber removed
420 meters^3/hectar (330 yards^3/acre)	260 meters^3/hectar (140 yards^3/acre)	90 meters^3/hectar (50 yards^3/acre)

*Preliminary data summarized from University of Washington and Department of Natural Resources studies.

Same area after timber was removed. Note large amount of organic debris left after timber removal.

Of interest still was what the actual infiltration capacity of these timber removal sites were. Interest in infiltration rates increased with the decision by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to scarify (disrupt the stratigraphy by mixing the tephra layers with a bulldozer) some of their clearcut land to decrease erosion.

Experimentation using one square meter plots were devised to measure infiltration rates on different areas in the Shultz Creek drainage. Sites on undisturbed ash in clearcuts, on areas where timber had been removed, and on areas that had been scarified were selected. The tests entailed putting a controlled simulated rainfall on a plot and measuring runoff over time. The difference between the rate of rainfall and runoff indicated the infiltration rate.

These experiments were designed to be simple and inexpensive. Therefore, the findings are to be used only in general terms and are not to be considered specific. Infiltration on undisturbed ash varied between 2 mm to 11 mm per hour after saturation was attained. The large range in results was due to the fact that on one plot almost all of the silt-sized airfall ash had been removed allowing rapid infiltration of 11 mm/hr, while on another site 3 cm of silt overlay 12 cm of sand-sized blast deposits with an infiltration rate of 2 mm/hr. On the sites where timber had been removed infiltration increased significantly to approximately 28 mm/hr. This increase is judged to be due to basically three factors: (1) Mixture of the two tephra layers when the timber was removed; (2) heavy residual of organic debris inhibiting runoff by creating microponding and entrapment of the runoff; and (3) disruption of the surface texture and creation of many large and small depressions and ridges that acted with the organic matter to pond and inhibit runoff. Similar results were also found on slopes that had been scarified. Infiltration rates there varied from 10 mm/hr to 29 mm/hr. This large figure is again attributed to the mixing of the two tephra layers. Particularly the breakup of the surface silt ash that inhibited water movement.

Average infiltration rates

Undisturbed	Yarded	Scarified
6.5 mm/hr (.25 in/hr)	28 mm/hr (1.10 in/hr)	20 mm/hr (.79 in/hr)

In summary, general rates of approximately 2-10 mm/hr infiltration indicate a wide variability in the undisturbed areas of ash cover. The low rates of less than 5 mm/hr also explain the greater erosion rate found on these areas. Rates of 28 mm/hr on areas where timber has been removed indicate the ability of disturbed areas to handle a significant rainfall. The measured erosion rates bear out this finding. And infiltration rates averaging about 24 mm/hr for scarified slopes would indicate that these areas should not undergo significant erosion unless high rainfalls occur.

Maximum rainfall intensities in the Shults Creek area over the 1980-81 winter were in the order of 6.6 to 9.4 mm/hr[1/]. These intensities (although very light) indicate the yarded timber's infiltration capacity was much higher than the rainfall over last winter and the clearcut areas marginal ability to infiltrate rainfall. Erosion results mirror the inability of the clearcut area to handle the heavy rainfall thus producing heavy runoff.

Maximum estimated rainfall intensities for the Shults Creek area*

Yearly return					
2	5	10	25	50	100
14 mm	18 mm	22 mm	24 mm	28 mm	30 mm
.55 in	.76 in	[illegible]	.95 in	1.10 in	1.18 in

* Miller and others (1973).

The above indicates that average infiltration capacities of ash in undisturbed areas is only 46 percent of the 2 year rainfall intensities and 22 percent of the 100 year intensities. However, disturbed ash could possibly be capable of handling up to a 50 year storm, and scarified areas up to a 10 year storm.

Reference

Miller, J. F.; Frederick, R. H.; Tracey, R. J., 1973, Precipitation-frequency atlas of the western United States, v. IX, Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Atlas 2.

[1/] Weyerhaeuser Corporation data.

GEOLOGIC RESEARCH PROJECTS

Geologic research activities conducted by colleges and universities on the geology of Washington State during 1980-1981 are listed below:

Centralia College

Faculty Research Project

Completion of a self-instructional module for a travel-oriented field trip in the Puget Lowland, north Cascades, and the Columbia Plateau (Bert Woodland).

Eastern Washington University

Faculty Research Projects

Geochemistry of granitic rocks of northeastern Washington (Mohammed Ikramuddin).

Geochemistry of the Sanpoil Volcanics and its relationship to gold-silver mineralization (Mohammed Ikramuddin).

Hydrogeochemical methods of exploration for gold and silver (Mohammed Ikramuddin).

Permian bryozoans of the carbonate units of the Mission Argillite, northeastern Washington (Ernest H. Gilmour).

Fumarole and geothermal ice cave monitoring, Mounts Rainier and Baker (Eugene P. Kiver).

Quaternary geology of the northeastern Columbia Plateau and terraces along the Spokane and Columbia Rivers upstream from Grand Coulee (Eugene P. Kiver and Dale F. Stradling).

Quaternary map of northeastern Washington east of the Okanogan River (Eugene P. Kiver and Dale F. Stradling).

Compilation of computer data base of whole-rock chemical analyses of igneous rocks from Washington (Felix E. Mutschler).

Major and trace element chemistry of "porphyry" molybdenum, tin-tungsten systems (Felix E. Mutschler).

Geologic map of the Inchelium quadrangle, Washington (James R. Snook).

Paleomagnetism of intrusive igneous rocks of northeastern Washington (William K. Steele).

Remanent magnetization of May 18, 1980 Mount St. Helens ash (William K. Steele).

Magnetic stratigraphy of Fargher Lake, Clark County, Washington (William K. Steele).

Student Research Projects

Geochemistry of alaskite and quartz monzonite of Mount Spokane, northeastern Washington, and its relation to uranium mineralization (Roy Bongiovanni).

Geochemistry of metapelites and calc-silicate hornfelses associated with uranium mineralization at the Midnite mine, northeastern Washington (Gin Chou).

Geomorphology and hydrology of the Latah Creek drainage, Spokane County (Robert Chiang).

Economic geology of the Sherman molybdenum prospect, Okanogan County, Washington (Grant Newport).

Geology of the Heidegger Hill and Monumental Mountain area, northeastern Washington (John Jansen).

Geology of the Orient Project uranium deposits, Washington (Mark Wicklund).

Geologic hazards in the Spokane quadrangle (Tom Davis).

Stratigraphy and structural analysis of the Gold Hill area, Inchelium quadrangle, Stevens County, Washington (Howard Orlean).

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Cooper. I appreciate having what I call a rather direct statement which I assume you would like as a characterization. I'm kind of direct myself. Beryl, we're delighted to have you back again and to hear your testimony.

STATEMENT OF BERYL ROBISON, COWLITZ COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Ms. **Robison**. Thank you, Senator. I'm speaking today on behalf of the Board of Cowlitz County Commissioners, and we do thank you for holding the hearing here.

Cowlitz County supports the designation of Mount St. Helens as an area of national significance. Such a designation will affirm in the minds of the Nation that, indeed, Mount St. Helens is a major unique phenomenon which merits viewing.

It must also be recognized that timber resources are vital to the regional economy of southwest Washington. We encourage the management of this resource to bolster the future of a strong forest products industry. Therefore, we support Senate bill 2133 which meshes the need for management of natural resources with protection of natural features.

Following establishment of a national volcanic area, land management policies will be implemented to provide a balance of resource management. In addition to the balancing of resources, one important aspect of a national designation is the establishment of a major tourist attraction. Designation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area will be the catalyst needed to stimulate development of tourism as an industry of tremendous potential.

Studies of tourist impacts to communities around Mount Rainier National Park, Olympic National Park, and North Cascades National Recreation Area indicate that tourism does have a significant impact to the local economy. We, of course, welcome tourism as a major impetus to economic diversification for the region, and our communities are willing to provide a broad range of tourist support facilities.

To complement the national designation, it is essential that the major Visitor Information Center be located in the vicinity of the Spirit Lake Memorial Highway near Interstate Highway 5. This is the most impressive, and, indeed, the most logical location for the Visitor Information Center, because Spirit Lake Memorial Highway will serve as the gateway access to the National Volcanic Area.

In addition, we urge a timely decision on establishment of the National Volcanic Area. Cowlitz County is working with a task force of Federal, State, local agencies, and private landowners to rehabilitate portions of the land devastated by the May 18, 1980 eruption.

Rehabilitation of the Toutle River watershed is critical to reduce the threat of catastrophic flooding to the communities of Kelso, Longview, Lexington, and Castle Rock. The efforts of this task force to devise a rehabilitation program are critically hindered while the boundaries of, and land management policies for, this national volcanic area are not fixed.

In conclusion, I offer to the committee assistance by answering questions or providing additional information.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Robison follows:]

Cowlitz County

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
WALTER CHURCH JR. DISTRICT NO. 1
BERYL ROBISON DISTRICT NO. 2
VAN A. YOUNGQUIST DISTRICT NO. 3

April 6, 1982

Chairman and Members
U.S. Senate
Committee for Energy and Natural Resources
Sub Committee on Public Land and Reserved Water

Gentlemen:

The Board of Cowlitz County Commissioners thanks the members of the Committee for Energy and Natural Resources Sub Committee on Public Land and Reserved Water for their interest and active participation in considering legislation for establishment of a "Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area".

Cowlitz County supports the designation of Mount St. Helens as an area of national significance. Such designation will affirm in the minds of the nation that, indeed, Mount St. Helens is a major unique phenomenom which merits viewing.

It must also be recognized that timber resources are vital to the regional economy of Southwest Washington. We encourage the management of this resource to bolster the future of a strong forest products industry. Therefore, we support Senate Bill 2133 which meshes the need for management of natural resources with protection of natural features.

Following establishment of a National Volcanic Area, land management policies will be implemented to provide a balance of resource management. In addition to the balancing of resources, one important aspect of a national designation is the establishment of a major tourist attraction. Designation of a "Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area" will be the catalyst needed to stimulate development of tourism as an industry of tremendous potential.

Studies of tourist impacts to communities around Mt. Rainier National Park, Olympic National Park and North Cascades National Recreation Area indicate that tourism does have a significant impact to the local economy. We, of course, welcome tourism as a major impetus to economic diversification for the region, and our communities are willing to provide a broad range of tourist support facilities.

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U.S. Senate
Page 2
April 6, 1982

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In conclusion I offer to the committee assistance by answering questions or providing additional information.

Very truly yours,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Walter Church Jr
Walter Church, Jr., Chairman

Van A Youngquist
Van A. Youngquist, Commissioner

Beryl Robison
Beryl Robison, Commissioner

BoCC:hh

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Beryl, and I thank all three of you. I think you made a clear-cut statement.

Ms. **Robison**. And brief, too.

Senator **Jackson**. You do represent the counties directly affected by events here, and your input from the county level of government is appreciated.

Mr. **Cooper**. Could I make one more—this was the—when I mentioned the soil, that the soils need to be broken up, get that permeable layer broken up so the roots could get down, here's a study by the Divison of Geology and Earth Resources, Department of Natural Resources, and it will tell exactly what I'm talking about. Some people don't believe it.

Another thing, I hated to see it——

Senator **Jackson**. You wish to have that in the record, Mr. Cooper?

Mr. **Cooper**. I'd like to have that in the record also.

Senator **Jackson**. All right. Without objection that will be done.

Mr. **Cooper**. OK. And also in the record, I hated to have it mentioned here about the interpretive center because that's something that I would hope doesn't get into the political arena. If the Forest Service sets up, or somebody sets up a criteria for an interpretive center to be based, on, and Lewis County does have a potential site, also. I hate to see it brought up, but it has been, so I'm going to address it, too. We have a site. We went by the criteria that they set up and I want that criteria followed. That's all I ask.

Senator **Jackson**. I suspect that Clark County has one, too.

Mr. **Veysey**. Senator, we would——

Senator **Jackson**. What about Yakima over here?

Mr. **Veysey**. I would also speak for our friends in Skamania County.

Senator **Jackson**. You mean you're speaking for two counties?

Mr. **Veysey**. I say if the Skamania County people were here they would be making the same kind of statement.

Senator **Jackson**. We do appreciate your testimony. It has been most helpful to me and to the committee and we thank you very much. Panel No. 13. Jane Brunstad, president, Grays Harbor Chapter, Washington State Woemn in Timber, Montesano; Helen Kirscheling, president Washington, Women in Timber, Oakville; Bob Dick, chairman of Washington State Society of American Foresters, Olympia; James Carter, Washington State executive vice president, Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Association, Yakima; Norm Borklund, Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oreg. We'll start first with Jane Brunstad, who appears first on the list.

Ms. **Brunstad**. With your permission I'd like to follow Helen Kirschling's comments.

Senator **Jackson**. All right. Helen Kirschling will be first.

STATEMENT OF HELEN KIRSCHLING, WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER

Ms. **Kirschling**. Thank you, Senator Jackson. Washington Women in Timber—oh, I suppose you want an identification. My name is Helen Kirschling. I'm State president of Washington Women in Timber. Washington Women in Timber is an organization of women in Washington who support sound management in the use of forest resources. It's members believe science and technology combined with environmental care can provide a sustained flow of forest products without damaging the environment. The first chapter of Washington Women in Timber was formed in April of 1980. We now have approximately 200 members across the State. We are affiliated with the Federated Women in Timber, which represents over 1,500 women in the States of California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, and Washington.

Our statement on Mount St. Helens land use is that we support prompt salvage along with prompt rehabilitation of Mount St. Helens land as the best guarantee of a future timber base and the most timely aid to recovery of the environment, including watersheds, fish and wildlife.

The affected land and timber are an important source of wood raw materials to meet short- and long-term timber supply needs for the State and provide a major source of jobs and income for the men and women who work in the mills, woods, and associated business of affected communities.

We believe any legislation should move quickly and include deadlines for resolving conflicts and the exchange of land and timber. Therefore, we favor the 84,700-acre interpretive area introduced in the House by Washington Representatives Morrison and Foley, and in the Senate by Washington Senators Jackson and Gorton.

My personal interest in it is that my son-in-law plants trees in what is known as the Blue Zone at the present time, a paycheck that provides the livelihood for this little fellow that had to go to sleep under the chair back here in these hearings today, and I think their philosophy is this, that quite often people speak in terms of we have to have one or the other, and we believe that we can have our jobs, and recreation and all the other things that are involved are compatible with the industry. Thank you.

Senator Jackson. Thank you very much, Mrs. Kirschling. Now we'll go back to Jane Brunstad.

STATEMENT OF JANE BRUNSTAD, WASHINGTON WOMEN IN TIMBER

Mrs. Brunstad. Thank you. My name is Jane Brunstad and I am president of Grays Harbor Chapter of Washington Women in Timber. We support S. 2133 as introduced in the Senate. We believe any legislation should move quickly and include deadlines for resolving conflicts and the exchange of land and timber.

Washington Women in Timber recognizes the need to preserve the unique scientific and geological features of this awesome event. However, if no more than 85,000 acres of interpretive area were preserved, it would mean employment opportunities now, and in the future.

In my written testimony that you have already I have given some figures relating to jobs affected and dollar amounts for payroll taxes to the Federal and county treasury. Keep in mind these numbers of employment opportunities refer only to those jobs directly related to the forest industry. Additional jobs would be created, or lost, as the case may be, in related industries and support services, and besides the employment potential, a growing forest provides recreation opportunities for the public, wildlife habitat, and watersheds.

Because of the possibility of further loss of this valuable timber resource due to fire, disease and insect damage, it is most important that any legislation should move quickly. Let's get this forest and its people working again as a multiple use area to provide employment as well as recreational opportunities for now and the future. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mrs. Brunstad follows:]

Washington Women in Timber
Position on Mount St. Helen's Land Use

Washington Women in Timber supports prompt salvage, along with prompt rehabilitation of Mount St. Helen's land, as the best guarantee of a future timber base, and the most timely aid to recovery of the environment, including watershed, fish and wildlife.

The affected land and timber are an important source of wood raw material to meet short-and long-term timber supply needs for the state, and provide a major source of jobs and income for the men and women who work in the mills, woods and associated businesses of affected communities.

We believe any legislation should move quickly and include deadlines for resolving conflicts and the exchange of land and timber.

Washington Women in Timber favor the 84,700 acres interpretive area introduced in the House by Washington Representatives Morrison and Foley (HR-S. 773) and in the Senate by Washington Senators Jackson and Gorton (S. 2133).

The need to preserve the unique scientific and geological features of this awesome event are evident. However, if no more than 85,000 acres of interpretive area were preserved, it would mean an employment opportunity for 6,160 logging and wood products people for return to work, with a total payroll of $300,000,000 over a two-year period.

Furthermore, this represents $105,600,000 to county and federal treasuries ($26,400,000 to the county treasury and $79,200,000 to the federal treasury). These figures are based on an 880 million board feet salvage.

After regeneration of this land occurs, the annual long-term potential yield would be 20,000,000 board feet which would generate a total value of $4,600,000 to the county and federal treasuries. This would also annually provide 140 forest jobs with an annual payroll of $2,200,000.

Keep in mind, these numbers of employment opportunities refer only those jobs directly related to the forest industry. Additional jobs will also be created in related industries and support services. Besides the employment potential, a growing forest provides recreation opportunities for the public, wildlife habitat, and watersheds.

Because of the possibility of further loss of this valuable timber resource due to fire, disease and insect damage, it becomes most important that any legislation should move quickly and include deadlines for resolving conflicts and the exchange of land and timber.

Washington Women in Timber (WWIT) is an organization of women in Washington who support sound management and use of forest resources. Its members believe science and technology, combined with environmental care, can provide a sustained flow of forest products without damaging the environment. The first chapter of WWIT was formed in April, 1980. WWIT now has approximately 200 members across the state. It is affiliated with Federated Women in Timber which represents over 1,500 women in the states of California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska and Washington.

4/82

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Mr. Bob Dick, Chairman of the Washington State Society of American Foresters.

STATEMENT OF MALCOLM R. DICK, JR., WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. **Dick**. Thank you, Senator Jackson. Welcome home, both of you. I am Malcolm R. Dick, chairman of the Washington State Society of American Foresters. I am speaking today for 1,500 professional foresters who reside in Washington State. We as a group manage and influence land management on most of the State's forest lands, performing duties ranging from forest management, multiple use responsibilities to recreation and wilderness management on private and public lands.

We wish now to take this opportunity to formally express our support for Senate bill 2133 and House 5773 as introduced by their sponsors. Specific suggestions from our perspective as forest management professionals follow:

One, we enthusiastically endorse the creation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

Two, the Society endorses the continued management of the area by the U.S. Forest Service, the original manager of most of the area. Alternative 7 of the Final Forest Service EIS, the preferred U.S. Forest Service alternative, suggests and appropriate management scheme. It is important to recognize that all land, wilderness, volcanic area, or timber management areas, must be managed for optimum use.

Three, non-Federal inholdings should be exchanged at fair market value for U.S. Forest Service lands in other areas. A pressing need exists to know what is to become of their lands and resources as salvage opportunities lessen over time.

Four, the 84,700-acre volcanic interpretive area proposed in Senate 2133 and House 5773 is adequate to display and interpret significant eruption features. Vegetation recovery is already well underway. In less than 2 years time these once easily definable areas are rapidly becoming indistinct.

Five, the salvage of forest products and forest land rehabilitation should move on a vigorous and deliberate time scale.

Six, the Society notes that the Gifford Pinchot Forest planning process was already well under way before the eruption. Plan development needs to continue concomitantly with Mount St. Helens National Vocanic Area planning. The eruption and its impact must fit into the planning process in a special and sensitive way that integrates the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area with the Gifford Pinchot National Forest as an entity.

In closing, we, the Society, see a unique opportunity to blend science advancement, recreation opportunities, and resource management into a compatible package. We have the tools to make much of the land again productive; the streams clean for fish life; and wildlife enhancement a reality. We urge Congress to recognize the resource management opportunities and act favorably on S. 2133 and H.R. 5733.

Our society stands ready to offer its expertise in your deliberations. Please contact us at our address given above or our Washington, D.C., office.

One last comment is that, three things, number one, we have been discussing reaction opinions today, and it bothers me a little bit because of the hazard involved in the volcano. We tend to look at the events as something that happened in 1980. Volcanoes don't live on our time schedule. They are sort of like my wife on Saturday morning, you never know when you poke her if you're going to get a growl or explosion. She'll kill me for saying that.

The second thing I would like to leave you with, we were talking, there has been a lot of commentary about wood or the other, i.e., recreation or commodity production, and I think that there is very definitely a place for a volcanic area. There are places that need to be preserved, but I don't see the rest of the area as an either/or situation. For instance, we have 65,000 acres in general forestry designation. We are taking an area of 173,000 acres total. Those areas can have both recreation and forest management. They do now and I propose that it would be very appropriate for that to happen in the future.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Dick follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
Please Respond To:

1508 Mix Road N.W.
Olympia, Washington 98502

STATEMENT OF
MALCOLM R. DICK, JR. - CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS
April 7, 1982

Good day, Mr. Chairman and committee members. I am Malcolm R. Dick, chairman of the Washington State Society of American Foresters. I am speaking today for 1,500 professional foresters who reside in Washington State. We manage and influence land management on most of this state's forest lands performing duties ranging from forest management and multiple use responsibilities to recreation and wilderness management on private and public lands.

Society objectives are to advance the science, technology, teaching and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society. We appear here today to discuss critical points of Mount St. Helens legislation.

The Washington State Society of American Foresters and membership units of the Inland Empire Society of American Foresters and the Oregon State Society of American Foresters that reside within the State of Washington support S.2133 and HR 5773 as introduced. The legislation is unique in that it deals with the country's first volcanic eruption that has severely impacted people's lives and the resources they use to support their economy and well being.

The Society responded on April 2, 1981 to the U.S. Forest Service Draft Environmental Impact Statement. We, at that time, did not select or recommend a specific alternative but responded with an outline of the issues and concerns that must be addressed.

We now wish to formally express our support for SB.2133 and HR 5773 as introduced by their sponsors. Specific suggestions from our perspective as forest management professionals follow:

1. We enthusiastically endorse the creation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic area. Studies indicate at least 20 eruptions have occurred over the past 4,500 years. A Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area as outlined in S.2133 and HR.5773 will vividly display this volcanic heritage as an example of our past and a forecast of our future.

2. The Society endorses the continued management of the area by the U.S. Forest Service, the original manager of most of the area. It makes little sense to superimpose another layer of federal management especially when the area has been successfully managed since the creation of the National Forest System. Altenative 7 of the Final EIS, the preferred U.S. Forest Service altenative, suggests an approporate management scheme. It is important to recognize that all land, wilderness, volcanic area or timber management areas must be managed for optimum use.

3. Non-federal inholdings should be exchanged at fair market value for USFS lands in other areas. Delays decrease management opportunities to non-federal landowner. A pressing need exists to know what is to become of their lands and resources as salvage opportunities lessen over time. Only one good salvage year remains after 1982.

4. Preserve area size is of concern in all legislative proposals dealing with Mount St. Helens.

The 84,700 acre volcanic interpretive area proposed in S.2133 and HR 5773 is adequate to display and interpret significant eruption features. Vegetation recovery is already well underway. In less than two years time these once easily definable areas are rapidly becoming indistinct. The productive peripheral areas will best serve our region and nation by restoration to productivity with wise resource management.

5. The salvage of forest products and forest land rehabilitation should move on a vigorous and deliberate time scale.

6. The Society notes that the Gifford Pinchot Forest Planning Process was already well underway before the eruption. Plan development needs to continue concomitantly with Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area planning. The eruption and its impacts must fit into the planning process in a very special and sensitive way that integrates the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area with the Gifford Pinchot National Forest as an entity.

SUMMARY

Washington residents have a strong interest in the protection and display of the geologic and interpretive values of the Mount St. Helens eruption. They also have an economic interest in the recovery of damaged resources and the rehabilitation efforts needed to restore the renewable resources on forest lands. S.2133 and HR 5733 accomplish this through a quality approach with efficient and considerate use of tax monies involved in public asset management.

In closing, the Society sees a unique opportunity to blend science advancement, recreation opportunities and resource management into a compatible package. We have the tools to make much of the land again productive; the streams clean for fishlife; and wildlife enhancement a reality. We urge the United States Congress to recognize the resource management opportunities before it, and act favorably on S.2133 and HR 5733.

The Society stands ready to offer its expertise in your deliberations. Contact us at the above address or through our Washington, D.C. office.

Thank you.

M. R. Dick

M. R. Dick, Jr.
April 7, 1982

Senator JACKSON. Thank you very much, Mr. Dick. Mr. James Carter, Washington State executive vice president of the Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association.

STATEMENT OF JIM CARTER, PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. CARTER. Senator Jackson, my name is Jim Carter. I live in Yakima, Washington. I am the Washington State executive vice president of the Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association. I am here today on behalf of that organization and its members. Presently the association represents 2,500 families in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Of that number, 68 percent reside in the State of Washington.

On June 8, 1980, within days after the May 18, 1980 eruption, the members of the association gave us the lead and direction to oppose any legislation that would designate the Mount St. Helens area as a wilderness, national Monument, or any other designation other than real multiple use.

Therefore, in all good conscience, we cannot support any legislation that would create a Mount St. Helens national Monument and/or a wilderness designation in this area.

We can and will support a multiple use designation as administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

We approve and encourage the salvage of timber, mineral exploration, and removal, and the restoration of the rivers, streams, and recreational opportunities within the Mount St. Helens area.

You may be asking yourselves, why would motorized vehicle users be concerned about use in the Mount St. Helens area? Who in their right minds would want to take their families and vehicles and travel in the ash-laden shadows of Mount St. Helens? My answer to you is no one. However, as the land repairs itself and trees and plants reappear, we want the opportunity for our and our children's future use of the land as ORV users, within the guidelines of the multiple use planning process.

In addition, the economy of the State of Washington is not at its best, with unemployment reaching and exceeding 19 percent in many areas, and I can speak from the ranks of the unemployed because I lost my job due to economic conditions in the Pacific Northwest. We cannot afford to halt the salvage of the timber in this area and halt potential logging and timber processing which is essential to the economic well-being of this area. We need to protect our jobs and tax base.

In closing, the members of the Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association cannot support a National Monument designation of the Mount St. Helens area, as it would be merely an extension of the wilderness system.

We can and will support the 84,700 acre Forest Service plan. The Forest Service plan is a compromise plan that has already endured the public hearing and input process.

If legislation is required we would encourage the Jackson-Gorton bill, S. 2133. However, we encourage legislation that only calls for direct purchase, lease, or donation of said lands. As of this time we believe it is essential that the Gifford Pinchot and other national forest lands maintain their integrity for a solid, publicly owned land base.

Because of the responsible stewardship provided by the Forest Service in the Mount St. Helens area the public has been able to enjoy the many volcanic and geologic features that came from past eruptions, and has, at the same time, been able to enjoy the other resources of this area under the framework of multiple use. We see no reason because of the May 18, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens to change this land control process.

We wish to thank you for the opportunity to present our views and look forward to working with Congress in resolving this issue.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Carter follows:]

STATEMENT OF JIM CARTER ON BEHALF OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION; CONCERNING MOUNT SAINT HELENS, WASHINGTON.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. MY NAME IS JIM CARTER. I LIVE IN YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, AND I AM THE WASHINGTON STATE EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION. I AM HERE TODAY ON BEHALF OF THAT ORGANIZATION AND ITS MEMBERS.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED IN 1960 WITHIN THE SHADOWS OF MOUNT SAINT HELENS TO ACCOMPLISH THROUGH A UNITED EFFORT THE FOLLOWING:

PROMOTE A MORE RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD VEHICLE USE OF PUBLIC LANDS;

PREVENT LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD IMPOSE UNDUE RESTRICTIONS ON OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE;

INSTITUTE PROGRAMS OF CONSERVATION, EDUCATION, AND SAFETY;

ENCOURAGE STATE AND FEDERAL LAND MANAGING AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AREAS AND TRAILS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION;

DISSEMINATE INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO PN4WDA MEMBER CLUBS;

PROMOTE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF MEMBERS.

SINCE 1960, THE ASSOCIATION HAS GAINED THE RECOGNITION AND RESPECT OF STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES; PROMOTED LEGISLATION BENEFICIAL TO VEHICLE RECREATION; OBTAINED MORE REALISTIC AND WORKABLE REGULATIONS REGARDING VEHICLE USE; DETOURED MANY UNWARRANTED AND UNJUSTIFIED LAND CLOSURES; REPRESENTED VEHICLE RECREATIONISTS AT PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS REGARDING WILDERNESS AREAS, COUNTY ORDINANCES, VEHICLE CONTROL AREAS, AND ALL MATTERS CONCERNING OUTDOOR RECREATION.

PRESENTLY THE ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS 261 CLUBS CONSISTING OF 2500 FAMILIES IN WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND IDAHO. OF THAT NUMBER, 68% RESIDE IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

OURS IS A FAMILY ORIENTED ORGANIZATION CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN MANY ON-GOING PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECTS. IN ADDITION, WE HAVE A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND STATE AND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES. OUR MEMBERS SERVE ON A NUMBER OF ORV AND RECREATION COMMITTEES.

ON JUNE 8, 1980, WITHIN DAYS AFTER THE MAY 15, 1980, ERUPTION, THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION GAVE US THE LEAD AND DIRECTION TO OPPOSE ANY LEGISLATION THAT WOULD DESIGNATE THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA AS A WILDERNESS, NATIONAL MONUMENT, OR ANY OTHER DESIGNATION OTHER THAN REAL MULTIPLE USE.

THEREFORE, IN ALL GOOD CONSCIOUSNESS, WE CANNOT SUPPORT ANY LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE A MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA, MT. SAINT HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT, AND/OR A WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN THIS AREA.

WE CAN AND WILL SUPPORT A MULTIPLE USE DESIGNATION AS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE UNDER THE MULTIPLE USE SUSTAINED YIELD ACT OF 1960, PUBLIC LAW 86-517; 74 STAT. 215, AND THE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT.

WE APPROVE AND ENCOURAGE THE SALVAGE OF TIMBER, MINERAL EXPLORATION AND REMOVAL, AND THE RESTORATION OF RIVERS, STREAMS, AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA.

IN THAT WE ORIGINALLY DID NOT SUPPORT A CORE INTERPRETIVE AREA IN EXCESS OF 50,000 ACRES, WE HAVE COME TO ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE USDA FOREST SERVICE AS DESCRIBED IN THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE - ALTERNATIVE NO. 7. OUR DECISION TO ACCEPT THIS MULTIPLE USE PLAN IS TWOFOLD.

1) IT IS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE MULTIPLE USE SUSTAINED YIELD ACT OF 1960 AND THE FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974 AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976.

2) IT PROVIDED FOR IN ITS PLANNING PROCESS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR OPINIONS.

WE ASK YOU, THE MEMBERS OF THIS FINE AND PRESTIGIOUS COMMITTEE, TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1) IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME THAT YOU AS MEMBERS OF THE 97TH CONGRESS AND WE, THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE IS THE STEWARD OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS AND HAVE ACTED RESPONSIBLY OVER THE YEARS IN PROVIDING ADEQUATE AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS?

   BECAUSE OF THE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP PROVIDED BY THE FOREST SERVICE IN THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA, THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN ABLE TO ENJOY THE MANY VOLCANIC AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES THAT CAME FROM PAST ERUPTIONS, AND HAS, AT THE SAME TIME, BEEN ABLE TO ENJOY THE OTHER RESOURCE USES OF THE AREA UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF MULTIPLE USE. WE SEE LITTLE REASON, BECAUSE OF THE MAY 18, 1980, ERUPTION OF MOUNT SAINT HELENS, TO CHANGE THIS LAND USE CONTROL PROCESS.

2) WE ASK THAT WE, AS VEHICLE USERS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS, BE INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESS CONCERNING PUBLIC LAND ISSUES.

3) WE EARNESTLY HOPE THAT YOU, THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, WILL SUPPORT THE FOREST SERVICE AND LET THE STEWARDS OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTER THEM WITHOUT FURTHER LEGISLATION.

YOU MAY BE ASKING YOURSELVES WHY WOULD MOTORIZED VEHICLE USERS BE CONCERNED ABOUT USE IN THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA? WHO IN THEIR RIGHT MINDS WOULD WANT TO TAKE THEIR FAMILIES AND VEHICLES AND TRAVEL IN THE ASH LADEN SHADOWS OF MOUNT SAINT HELENS? MY ANSWER TO YOU IS NO ONE. HOWEVER, AS THE LAND REPAIRS ITSELF AND TREES AND PLANTS REAPPEAR, WE WANT THE OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR AND OUR CHILDREN'S FUTURE USE OF THE LAND AS ORV USERS, WITHIN THE GUIDELINES OF THE MULTIPLE USE PLANNING PROCESS.

IN ADDITION, THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IS NOT AT ITS BEST WITH UNEMPLOYMENT REACHING AND EXCEEDING 19% IN MANY AREAS, AND I CAN SPEAK FROM THE RANKS OF THE UNEMPLOYED BECAUSE I LOST MY JOB DUE TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. WE CANNOT AFFORD TO HALT THE SALVAGE OF THE TIMBER IN THIS AREA AND HALT POTENTIAL LOGGING AND TIMBER PROCESSING WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF THIS AREA. WE NEED TO PROTECT OUR JOBS AND TAX BASE.

IN CLOSING, THE MEMBERS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION CANNOT SUPPORT A 216,000 ACRE OR ANY NATIONAL MONUMENT DESIGNATION OF THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA, AS IT WOULD BE MERELY AN EXTENSION OF THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

WE CAN AND WILL SUPPORT THE 84,700 ACRE FOREST SERVICE PLANS. THE FOREST SERVICE PLAN IS A COMPROMISE PLAN THAT HAS ALREADY ENDURED THE PUBLIC HEARING AND INPUT PROCESS.

IF LEGISLATION IS REQUIRED, WE WOULD ENCOURAGE EITHER THE MORRISON BILL HR5773 OR THE JACKSON-GORTON BILL S2133, AS THEY ADDRESS THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE USE THE BEST, AND FOR ONLY AN 84,700 ACRE AREA AS RECOMMENDED BY THE FOREST SERVICE, AND WOULD SOLVE THE DILEMMA OF ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERALLY OWNED LANDS.

HOWEVER, WE ENCOURAGE LEGISLATION THAT ONLY CALLS FOR DIRECT PURCHASE, LEASE, OR DONATION OF SAID LANDS. AS OF THIS TIME, WE BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE GIFFORD PINCHOT AND OTHER NATIONAL FOREST LANDS MAINTAIN THEIR INTEGRITY FOR A SOLID PUBLICLY OWNED LAND BASE.

WE WISH TO THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT TO THIS HONORABLE COMMITTEE OUR VIEWPOINT. WE ARE IN HOPES THAT WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH CONGRESS IN RESOLVING THIS ISSUE.

M30/9

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Carter. Mr. Norm Bjorklund, representing the Industrial Forestry Association, is next.

STATEMENT OF NORM BJORKLUND, INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Mr. BJORKLUND. Mr. Chairman, Senator Gorton, I am Norm Bjorklund, executive vice president of Industrial Forestry Association. The Industrial Forestry Association represents 90 members, 19 of whom either purchase timber from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest or own land within the boundaries of the proposal.

At a meeting of the timber purchasers and landowners week before last a general agreement was reached on the following points:

That the smaller the area the less the impact on the local economy and stability of the timber-dependent communities. Consequently, we support a 40,000-acre volcanic area with primary uses being interpretive scientific study and eventual recreation when the mountain allows it. We've attached a map of this. I might say this is consistent with the input we gave during the Forest Service planning period.

In addition, we support maximum timber salvage to facilitate rehabilitation of the area. Salvage cannot be delayed because the timber is needed to provide jobs. We also support the research natural areas shown in the preferred alternative of the Forest Service Mount St. Helens land use plan environmental impact statement.

I might point out, and I'm going to try to highlight my testimony and go over and cut it down a little bit, we most strongly oppose H.R. 5787, which creates a national monument. It is our interpretation that the Mount St. Helens Monument will effectively reduce the long-term allowable harvest of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest by 74 million board feet a year, resulting in an annual loss to the U.S. Treasury and counties, of $17 million, and an annual loss of 518 industry jobs with an annual payroll of $8,140,000. It would also reduce the current salvage program by 660 million board feet, and I might say that in addition to that the existing sales in the area that would be cut off would amount to about an additional 350 million board feet, so we're talking about a lot of timber and a lot of value. That timber, for instance, in the short-term, would return to the Treasury and the counties, $61 million, and that if we lost it it could reduce the direct employment by 4,700 jobs.

Now I might say something here, because I know there's been some questions that came up before on the timber and whether it's needed to create, help create employment, and it's true, as in the conversation that Senator Gorton had with one of the previous witnesses, we all that the primary reason that our industry, forest products industry, is in trouble is because of the housing market and high interest rates, but, don't underestimate what the value of the timber is to the local industry here. This timber that can be salvaged from the Mount St. Helens area will be purchased at much lower prices than the normal timber under contract, and as such, even though there isn't a big market, there is a market out there for products and it will make these local mills competitive so that they can take their share of the market, and I think this is important to realize, because here we have a commodity that should be put on, we'll lose it if we don't use it, and it can provide jobs.

One other thing I think is imperative to realize is the potential of the epidemic insect infestations. We have infestations up there already and we do know that there's enough timber up there that's susceptible to insect damage, that if the moisture and temperature conditions, say, this summer, are right, we could have a real epidemic. We've had them before. I know, starting in 1952 we had Douglas fir beetle outbreaks starting all over western Oregon and western Washington. We learned a lot about that insect at that time, and one thing is they build up in salvage timber, and when they run out of salvage timber they go into green timber, and we can't afford to lose the green timber that's outside of the Mount St. Helens devastated area.

I think it's very important for the timber to be salvaged for another reason, and that's been brought out several times in the fact that this can help rehabilitation of the area. If you can get in and replant these areas you can speed up the process. We know that. It is possible. And we already have results in some areas that show that in a lot of these areas the trees will come back if we plant the right kind of trees in them.

I would like to add a little personal note in this thing. As I've been listening to the discussions today I've heard a lot about recreation use. Now all of a sudden it dawned on me that I've been using the Mount St. Helens area, I'd say up to very recently, for almost 50 years. My folks first took me up there in, actually the late 1920s, and I've been all over the area since then. I've been over it many, many times in the course of work, and I guess what bothers me is that I can't agree and I don't have the same personal feelings on the recreational qualities of this area. I know I've had a chance to see it, both on the ground and from the air, and all I get is one tremendous depression when I see the area, because it was a beautiful area, and I guess maybe it's my background as a forester that says, I want to see that area back the way it was as fast as it can get back, and it's going to take salvage and man's hand to get that done. I think that as far as a recreational area, and trying to get out on a few of those areas, with blowdown, slash and ash, it's no area for a hiker, and won't be for a long time.

I'm also concerned when I hear about all the potential here, and I know there is some, but I wonder if it's going to be as much as we feel it is. I know that the last volcanic eruption in the main 48 States was Mount Lassen in California. Now there is a National Park there, but I do know that there is an overwhelming development or income that comes to that area because of Mount Lassen. It's a wonderful place, I'll say, to get out of Redding in the summertime to cool off, but you go through there once, and I just wonder, in 10 years will St. Helens be the same? Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bjorklund follows:]

STATEMENT
of
N.E. BJORKLUND, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION
before
SENATE ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS & RESERVED WATER
on
S. 2133, H.R. 5773, H.R. 5787
Kelso, Washington
April 7, 1982

MR. CHAIRMAN:

I AM NORM BJORKLUND, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION. THE INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS NINETEEN COMPANIES WHO PURCHASE TIMBER FROM THE GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST OR OWN LAND WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE NATIONAL MONUMENT OR VOLCANIC AREAS. ONLY TWO OF THE NINETEEN COMPANIES OWN LAND AND DO NOT PURCHASE TIMBER. ELEVEN OF THE NINETEEN COMPANIES ARE SMALL BUSINESSES UNDER THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEFINITION OF 500 EMPLOYEES OR LESS. ALL ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE SALVAGE OF DEAD AND DOWNED TIMBER WITHIN THE BLAST AREA AND THE REHABILIATION OF THAT AREA. THE SALVAGE TIMBER IS VITAL TO THEIR CURRENT LOCAL TIMBER SUPPLY.

AT A MEETING OF TIMBER PURCHASERS AND LANDOWNERS WEEK BEFORE LAST A GENERAL AGREEMENT WAS REACHED ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1. THAT THE SMALLER THE AREA THE LEAST IMPACT THERE WILL BE ON THE LOCAL ECONOMY AND STABILITY OF TIMBER DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES. CONSEQUENTLY, WE SUPPORT A 40,000 ACRE VOLCANIC AREA WITH THE PRIMARY USES BEING INTERPRETIVE SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND EVENTUALLY RECREATION WHEN THE MOUNTAIN ALLOWS IT. A MAP OF THE PROPOSED AREA IS ATTACHED.

   IN ADDITION, WE SUPPORT MAXIMUM TIMBER SALVAGE TO FACILITATE REHABILITATION OF THE AREA. SALVAGE CANNOT BE DELAYED OR

TIMBER WHICH COULD PROVIDE JOBS, WILL BE LOST FOREVER. WE ALSO SUPPORT THE RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS SHOWN IN THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE OF THE FOREST SERVICE'S MOUNT ST. HELENS LAND USE PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

WE BELIEVE ALL THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION IS CONTRARY TO THE NEEDS OF OUR INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITIES SUFFERING FROM UNPRECEDENTED UNEMPLOYMENT. CURRENTLY, SKAMANIA COUNTY HAS AN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF 33 PERCENT, COWLITZ COUNTY 18 PERCENT, LEWIS COUNTY 19 PERCENT, AND CLARK COUNTY 13 PERCENT. OUR PROPOSAL WOULD PUT OVER 1,200 LOGGERS IN THE ABOVE COUNTIES TO WORK FOR TWO OPERATING SEASONS AND CONTRIBUTE TO ABOUT 5,000 JOBS IN THE PLYWOOD, LUMBER AND PULP PLANTS OF THE STATE, OF WHICH 65 PERCENT OF THE LOG FLOW WOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE ABOVE COUNTIES.

IN SPITE OF CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS, INDUSTRY CAN AND WILL HARVEST THE DISTRESSED TIMBER. IN ADDITION, THE LONG-TERM YIELDS ON REHABILITATED FOREST LANDS WOULD CONTRIBUTE ABOUT 41 MMBF OF ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT TO THE GIFFORD PINCHOT FOREST WHICH WOULD PROVIDE 280 JOBS ANNUALLY TO THE WASHINGTON STATE ECONOMY.

IN EACH INSTANCE MENTIONED ABOVE, SALVAGE AND LONG-RANGE YIELDS, THERE IS A RATIO OF TWO TO ONE SERVICE JOBS THAT WOULD ALSO BE ADDED TO THE ECONOMY.

2. That the Forest Service continue to manage the area with regulations that give maximum flexibility to respond to the rehabilitation necessary to protect downstream property values, protect fish and wildlife and adjacent stands of green timber from fire, insects and disease, of which the first step is salvage of dead and downed timber.

We most strongly oppose H.R. 5787. After reviewing testimony given in Washington, D.C., we note the proponents of the National Monument state that "...we have expressed concern or objected to salvage on only about 8,000 acres." They also state, "Furthermore, we are not anti-timber industry." Yet when we read the proposed Mount St. Helens Act of 1982, H.R. 5787, Sec. 3(c) states: "The Secretary shall administer the Monument as a separate unit of the National Forest System, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act." Further, Section 3(f) of the Act states: "No commercial timber or water resource developments shall be allowed within the Monument." In other words, the area will be managed as a natural area with rehabilitation accomplished by natural causes.

It is our interpretation that the Mt. St. Helens Monument will effectively reduce the long-term allowable harvest of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest by 74 million board feet, resulting in an annual loss to the U.S. Treasury and counties of $17,000,000 and an annual loss of 518 industry jobs with an annual payroll of $8,140,000. It would also reduce the current salvage program by 660 MMBF, reducing the return to the Treasury and counties by $61,200,000. Employment would be reduced by 4700 direct industry jobs with a resulting payroll loss over the next two years of $72,600,000.

WE WOULD EXPECT THAT THE TIMBER DEPENDENT COMMUNITIES OF MORTON, RANDLE AND PACKWOOD, WHICH ARE CLOSEST TO THIS TIMBER, WOULD FEEL THE GREATEST IMPACT OF THIS LEGISLATION AND THAT THE COMPETITION FOR TIMBER IN OTHER AREAS WOULD INCREASE, KEEPING PRICES HIGH AND INFLATIONARY. OUR CONCLUSION IS THAT THE NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPONENTS ARE NOT REALLY CONCERNED WITH THE TIMBER INDUSTRY, LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON OR THE AREA'S ECONOMY. WE ALSO BELIEVE THAT S. 2133 AND H.R. 5773 INCLUDE TOO MUCH AREA, PREVENT SALVAGE OF TOO MUCH TIMBER AND WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY DELAY REHABILITATION OF THE DEVASTATED LANDS.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CONGRESS RECOGNIZE THAT THE POTENTIAL FOR AN EPIDEMIC INSECT INFESTATION IS THERE AS LONG AS THE INSECTS HABITAT OF DEAD STANDING AND DOWNED TIMBER EXISTS WITH THE AREA. THE INSECTS ARE THERE IN THE VOLCANCO DAMAGED TIMBER NOW IN AN ENDEMIC POPULATION, WAITING FOR OPTIMUM CONDITIONS OF MOISTURE AND TEMPERATURE TO EXPAND INTO AN EPIDEMIC POPULATION. WHEN A DOUGLAS FIR BEETLE POPULATION INCREASES SUFFICIENTLY TO EXHAUST ITS SUPPLY OF AVAILABLE AND SUSCEPTIBLE MATERIAL IT INVADES AND KILLS STANDING GREEN TIMBER. THE ONLY CURE IS REMOVAL OF THE DEAD AND DOWNED TIMBER.

THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE OUTBREAK IN THIS REGION OCCURRED FROM 1949 TO 1953 AFTER WIND TOPPLED 10 BILLION BOARD FEET OF TIMBER IN WESTERN OREGON AND WASHINGTON. THE RESULTING OUTBREAK OF BEETLES KILLED THREE BILLION BOARD FEET OF STANDING GREEN TIMBER. A SIMILAR OUTBURST FOLLOWED THE OCTOBER 12, 1962 COLUMBUS DAY STORM.

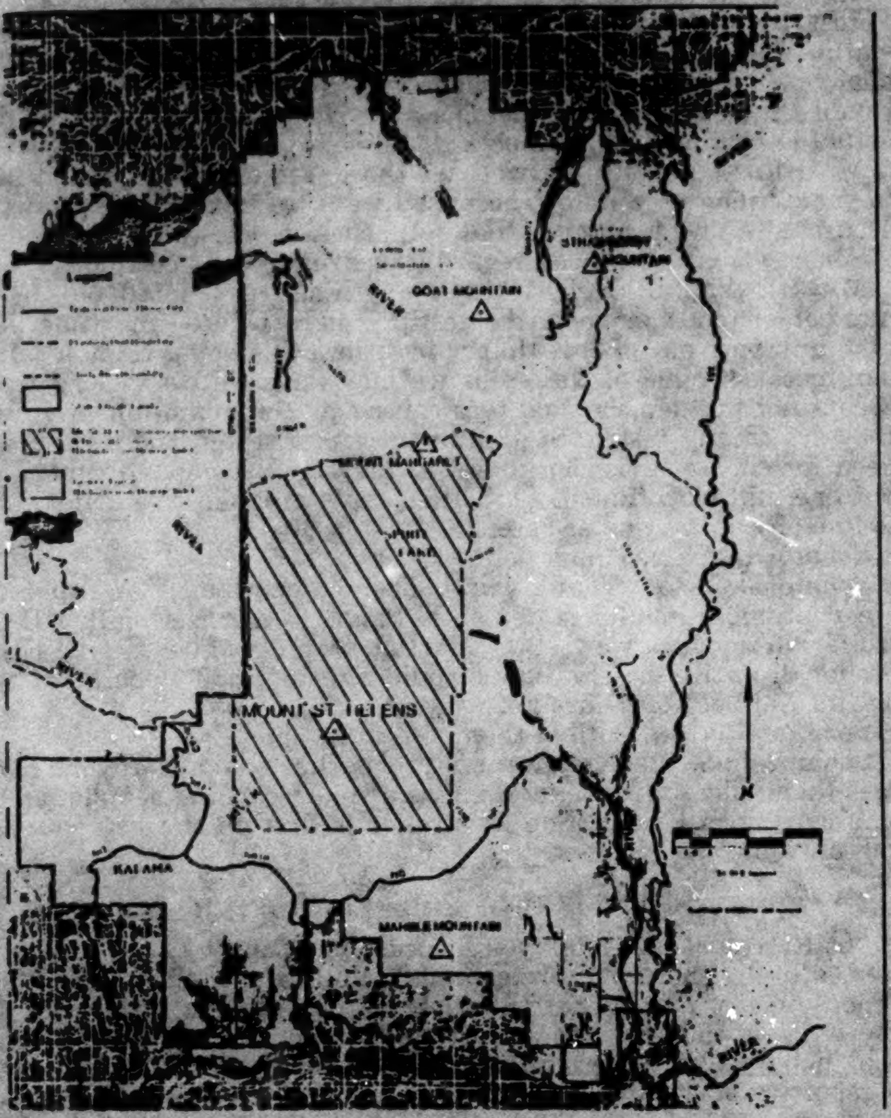
SUCH A RISK EXISTS IN THE VOLCANCO DAMAGED TIMBER. WE CANNOT ACCEPT THAT RISK TO THE GREEN TIMBER THAT SURROUNDS THE DEVASTATED AREA.

INDUSTRY HAS MOVED AHEAD TO SALVAGE THE BLAST-DAMAGED TIMBER WITHIN

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL MONUMENT. THE FOREST SERVICE MUST BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED WITH SALVAGE AND REHABILITATION.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT IS CONGRESS'S INTENTION TO CREATE A "MONUMENT" TO WASTE AND LOSS. CONGRESS HAS BEEN MOST COOPERATIVE IN FUNDING THE SALVAGE PROGRAM. THE FOREST SERVICE IS MOVING AHEAD ALLOWING FOR CONTRACT TERM ADJUSTMENT ON NON-DAMAGED TIMBER ALLOWING TIMBER SALE PURCHASERS TO DIVERT OPERATION TO THE SALVAGE PROGRAM. THE FOREST SERVICE HAS ALSO DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB OF ASSESSING DAMAGES, DEVELOPING REHABILITATION PLANS AND PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE USE OF THE LAND. PURCHASERS FIND THE WOOD MAKES EXCELLENT PRODUCTS AND IS AT LEAST $100-150 PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET CHEAPER THAN CURRENT STUMPAGE RATES, WHICH EQUATES TO RAPID REMOVAL. LET'S NOT THROW ANYMORE OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE WAY -- LET'S GET THE JOB DONE.

Testimony before Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
Kelso, Washington, April 7, 1982


Legend
GOAT MOUNTAIN
STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN
RIVER
MOUNT MARGARET
SPIRIT LAKE
RIVER
RIVER
MOUNT ST. HELENS
KALAMA
MARBLE MOUNTAIN
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RIVER
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Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Bjorklund.

Senator **Gorton**. I do have one question of Mr. Bjorklund which I've asked earlier of some of the others. Since your recommendation is for a smaller area than the Jackson-Gorton bill or the Forest Service recommendation, assuming that we did pass the statute with the 85,000 acres in it, with roughly 15,000 acres to exchange, how much of the timber base in this part of the State would that deprive your members of? Have you figured what its actual impact on your members would be?

Mr. **Bjorklund**. I think we have those. I'm not sure I would like to quote them for you now, because I want to be darn sure I have it accurate, but we can figure that out, at least somewhat.

Senator **Gorton**. Do you regard it as a significant portion?

Mr. **Bjorklund**. Well, I think anything, as pointed out by a number of our members who testified here before, any time you take any part out of this timber base here it's going to be a problem, because some of the areas we may have lost for a long time because of the damage that was caused by the mountain, whether they are in any restricted area or not. As a result, there's a great need for timber and who knows, it may be just enough timber to put one mill out of business. So there is a problem. We don't want to lose any of the timber base.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. We appreciate your most helpful statements. Panel 14 consists of Bob Reistroffer, from Longview; Bob Martin, from Longview; and Elsie Stoller, from Kelso. The Chair would like to ask if Robert Palmer or Jim Kahl of Toutle are here.

Senator **Gorton**. Both of them.

Senator **Jackson**. They were on the earlier panel. If anyone here sees them, please let us know as we are approaching completion of the hearing. All right. Bob Reistroffer is first on the list, so we'll call on you.

STATEMENT OF BOB REISTROFFER

Mr. **Reistroffer**. Thank you for this opportunity, to begin with. I turned in my short written testimony. I'd like to make my oral testimony in two parts. The first part will be to give a little more on the written and the second part to take you on a little side trip that nobody else has ever taken you on, and give you a different perspective on what happened up there, and what should be done up there.

First of all I found, I did a lot of touring——

Senator **Jackson**. Would you please speak up so those people in the back will be able to hear.

Mr. **Reistroffer**. I've been a tourist quite a bit, through being raised as an Army brat and serving in the Army myself and then spending summers touring our country, and I though when I wrote my testimony that I had learned quite a bit of what you need to be able to attract tourists to an area, and I wrote my little statement according to that background, and I was kind of pleased this morning to hear Al Hayward, who is a professional in the field of tourist promotion and advertisement, say basically the same things that I had said in mine. You've got to have a good attraction. It's got to be a designated thing with good accessibility, and that's basically what I said and that's why I have been supporting, one reason I've been supporting the protective association proposal for a National Monument is because a lot of preplanning has been done for getting tourists in there and getting people to where they can see the area and leave satisfied.

Now, for the side trip, I'm going to propose different boundaries than anybody else has, and when I say it, if I can get it out OK, and you'll notice it—and there's only one other person, or one other entity in the world that I know of that supports me on this, and the boundaries for that are well defined and pretty well known around the world, even thought there are only the two of us supporters, and the best way to start is—I've been debating, but (witness beats hands on table). It was with a surprise just like that that St. Helens took off. Nobody expected it, people were up there, I was planning my summer of 1981 there at the Y camp as usual, or at the lake or the back lakes, but all of a sudden she did this. It was like some—well, it was compared earlier to a wife on a Saturday morning and poking. Well, Mount St. Helens has been there and she's been taking having her hair shaved from her year after year, having roads built on her, having people ride around in her lakes with motorboats, leaving it oily, having us hikers and campers back there littering up her, putting dandruff in her hair. She's put up with that for a long time, and all of a sudden, and I kind of get the connection here it was about a year after they started doing some exploration for geothermal energy, digging into her bowels to find her heat, and she finally got fed up and said, "Agghh! That's it," and she set the boundaries, and I'll tell you where the line is between the standing green and the standing dead, that's her boundaries. That's the boundaries I support more then any of, of all the proposals. Right now a parasite that we call man is all over the mountain and all kinds of us want to do our own thing there, and I tend to be talking now in the terms of the mountain as an entity, as a person, and there aren't many people that really will support that, I know a lot of people will make fun of it. However, there is a worldwide organization of scientists who are beginning to believe that way, that the world is like an entity, a person, and reacting and waiting to, when it gets fed up with mankind it's just going to wipe us out. Maybe this is a little warning here at St. Helens.

There was something else. Oh. Getting to thinking of the mountain as an entity, or a living thing, I think it's kind of coincidental that just a few days after the hearings in Washington, D.C., on the bills now to make a monument, all of a sudden Mount St. Helens came to life again and exploded, and ever since then, and during the field hearings here, she's been keeping herself well in the news. She's been making a big show of it. I think that—I hope that you see the boundaries I'm talking about and you know the other person I'm—who supports me in this boundary and I hope it was kind of a fun side trip. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Reistroffer follows:]

A STATEMENT BY
BOB REISTROFFER
DURING
FIELD HEARINGS
BY
THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS
ON
MOUNT ST. HELENS

During the summer of 1978 I was fortunate to have 6 weeks to travel, by car, through parts of our varied and fascinating country. This travel was restricted to what is often refered to as "the lower forty-eight". (This is a restriction I feel would apply to the majority of people in our country because of constraints on time, money, home and community responsibilities.) For 6 weeks I was no longer Bob Reistroffer, friend, teacher, neighbor and community activest. No, to the people I met in those 26 states I was just another tourist.

I think that during that 6 weeks I was able to pick-up on what is necessary to attract tourists to an area. First, tourists have to be aware of an attraction -- this is called advertisement. (Mt. St. Helens has done plenty of this on her own. Indeed, Mt. St. Helens is crying out for attention and recognition. In her own way she has set the boundries for the amount of recognition she wants.) A state needs to advertise to draw tourists to it's borders where it must provide detailed information on the state and it's attractions. Local counties and communities need to advertise means of access, services and other local attractions. The catch is,that in order to provide this so necessary type of information to the tourist, the state and communities and agencies need to know the status of the main attraction and it's access. (In the case of Mount St. Helens it seems that only Federal legislation will provide this much needed information.)

The second, and possibly the most important factor to a tourist is ease of access. A tourist who has traveled 100s or 1,000s of miles wants to be able to get fully engrossed in the attraction. This is accomplished for some by driving through the area getting a full, detailed perspective. For some a well run Visitors Center coupled with a few view points is ample reward for their trip. For others only day hikes or backpacking trips will satisfy their curiosity.

If Congress will listen to and respond favorably to the proposals, for a Mount St. Helens National Monument, that are being made by the Mount St. Helens Protective Assoc., then we will be able to get the necessary preparatory planning and work done to ensure that tourists will get to Mt. St. Helens and leave satisfied.

BOB REISTROFFER
146 SCENIC VIEW DR.
LONGVIEW, WA. 98632

Senator JACKSON. Thank you. I did want to say that the scientists who testified at our hearing did indicate that something was going to happen. So the eruption wasn't a total surprise, but I think the size of it was.

Mr. REISTROFFER. At the D.C. hearing?

Senator JACKSON. Yes. Bob Martin from Longview is our next witness. We are delighted to have you here.

STATEMENT OF BOB MARTIN

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you for the opportunity to speak here Senators Jackson and Gorton. I speak as an individual, my personal opinion, myself and my family. I have owned a small piece of property about a mile from Spirit Lake for the last 30 years, so we've spent, my family and I have spent most of our free time up there, until 1980 at least, and we know the country quite intimately, and I guess after hearing Bob I feel a little bit the way he does, perhaps not on this arrangement about the mountain, but on the area that I think should be protected, and I think there are two other areas the scientific people feel should be included in that as well, and I do think we have to be careful not to take the short-term view of this whole thing—let's get in quickly and take out everything that's merchantable and then everything will be fine. Well, my experience there has been that there were lots of large trees in that country, but they grow back very slowly, and once we've harvested them there will be very little of anything for many, many years, and I do feel that making a recreational area and leaving many of these things there will, in the end, result in a net gain, because these things will not be used up, people can come and see them and leave and they'll still be there, and that to me is worth a lot. We have seen that country, we've been all through it, and I'd certainly like to save it any way I can, or as much as I can. That's my feeling and it's short and to the point. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. You must have had an opportunity to know Harry Truman.

Mr. **Martin**. Very well. Very well. He lived a mile from me.

Senator **Jackson**. Elsie Stroller, we're delighted to have you here.

STATEMENT OF ELSIE STROLLER

Ms. **Stroller**. I'm Elsie Stroller, only one r. I'm speaking on my own behalf and I'd like to thank you for the opportunity to be able to appear here. I first became familiar with the Mount St. Helens areas and the Spirit Lake area in the late 1940's. During the 1950's and 1960's I spent almost every summer, some time almost every summer, hiking, camping, and backpacking in the area.

When the idea of making this area into a national park arose sometime in the 1970's I was all for it. Much has changed since then, in the last 2 years, but I still believe that, in the national monument status for the area. I endorse the proposals set forth in H.R. 5787, the Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982. I do so for all the reasons that are stated in the act. You have heard most of those this morning.

The area is a resource of great scientific value, as well as educational and recreational value. There is a wonderful opportunity here for man to see how natural features are destroyed but then again renewed with no help from man, and that has already begun, as you know.

In larger areas proposed by H.R. 5787—the larger area proposed by H.R. 5787 includes both those parts changed by the eruption and areas left unscathed. This is important for comparison purposes as well as scientific, recreational and educational purposes. Areas undisturbed by the eruption should therefore also be included.

Another point I believe to be in favor of H.R. 5787 is that it is the only piece of legislation proposed that makes adequate provision for management. During the period from 1914 to 1921 an occurrence was taking place in California similar to what is now happening here. This was the eruption of Mount Lassen, except in northern California this event did not cause the headlines that Mount St. Helens did. No doubt this was because there was no TV or radio coverage, there was not such a loss of life, and there was a war going on. Still, it had a profound effect on the lives of those in the area, as well as on the natural features. While Mount Lassen was still in its eruptive stages Congress, in 1916, created the Mount Lassen National Park. There were those at the time who wished to exploit the area and objected, but the act of Congress prevented this.

In closing I would like to quote from the book "Fire and Ice" by geologist Stephen Harris, as follows:

"The Mount St. Helens is threatened, not only by natural, but my man-made dangers. Giant logging companies, apparently more concerned with making a quick profit than with preserving the environment of America's most beautiful volcano, have already decimated forests encircling its southern and eastern flanks, and are rapidly cutting towards in the Spirit Lake environs. Greedy timber barons were thwarted in their rape of the Lassen Peak area in 1916 when Congress created Lassen National Park. Only similar action today can preserve St. Helens numerous scenic and geologic treasures" end of quote. I heartily agree with the statements in this quotation. That is the end of my testimony.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. We appreciate having your testimony.

Mr. **Gorton**. One question to clear up what Mr. Reistroffer said. Your view is that the protected area should simply be the blowdown area, wherever it may be.

Mr. **Reistroffer**. No, there's a line between standing dead and I think maybe you call the singe zone, between where the living green is and the standing dead.

Senator **Gorton**. Oh, OK, all right. That's the description we should use because that's where the effect of the eruption is most visible.

Mr. **Reistroffer**. That's what I was thinking, yes.

Senator **Gorton**. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. You wouldn't have any buffer around it. That would be the line, including the mudflow and——

Mr. **Reistroffer**. I think the mudflow is included.

Senator **Jackson**. Yes, I mean, where would you stop?

Mr. **Reistroffer**. Green timberland.

Senator **Jackson**. Very good. Thank you. We've combined panel 15 and 16, because there's only one person left on 15. The others are submitting their testimony, so we'll start with Theodora Bond from Olympia, who will be followed by Joe Walicki, Portland, Oreg.; Clara Ottosen, Silverlake; and then Howard Nelson of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. Judy Davis testified previously. We'll start with Theodora Bond.

STATEMENT OF THEODORA BOND

Ms. **Bond**. I'm Theo Bond and I'm a member of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association.

Senator **Jackson**. I'm sorry. You know, they had Theo and I'm always prone to call it Theodore.

Ms. **Bond**. Right.

Senator **Jackson**. Please go ahead. I'm sorry.

Ms. **Bond**. I'm formerly a member of Boeing Space and Earth Sciences Division, and thank you.

On April 18, 1906 the residents of San Francisco were suddenly shaken by a quake——

Senator **Gorton**. Could you speak a little louder? It's very difficult to hear you.

Ms. **Bond**. All right. On April 18, 1906, the residents of San Francisco were suddenly shaken by a quake, killing 700 or more people, with more than 250,000 homeless, damage $542 million. This catastrophe occurred without warning.

On Sunday, March 30, 1980, Mount St. Helens erupted. This was followed by the May 18 cataclysm, with 60 dead. Why is this compared with the quake? Mount St. Helens warned amptly of eruptions and impending disaster. Preeruptive activity was monitored by seismic instrumentation. Before each eruption there has been sufficient warning for anyone around the mountain to leave. Yet Mount St. Helens is still labeled as nefarious. The signals were not heeded by some people, yet our volcano was blamed for this fact, and for the natural geologic functioning.

Concerned individuals now viewing the present conditions realize this mountain does not deserve bad publicity, creating a state of confusion among people of the United States and the world. This mountain in ever changing moods, can be enjoyed by all, now and in the future. The camper, the geologist, general scientist, tourists, family groups, and individuals, and also photographers, each enjoying his, her or their field of endeavor. This would end confusion, frustration and the mountain's bad image. The public could be educated to the fact that everyone who travels around and within range of the mountain, will not be destroyed. It takes intelligent planning by concerned, knowledgeable people to create a feeling of well-being with the public. Educational progress could be introduced to acquaint the public with this geologic marvel and the adventure of exploration and discovery for themselves with safety rules emphasized.

Wouldn't it be for the best interest of all to let the department most qualified establish the necessary sized parcel of land around the mountain to include all other fascinating geologic features in this area. This will enable the Department of Interior to provide a well-planned national park with facilities and interpretative programs by having rangers work with scientists and the public. This would do much to establish a well-balanced park system, which will protect forest lands and exceptional geologic features.

In the successful creation of Lassen National Park lies a parallel for protection of Mount St. Helens. Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone were established as national monuments in 1907. However, national monument status was not an adequate protection as stated in the book entitled, "Those Happy Grounds." It's a history of the Lassen region, written by Douglas H. Strong, Professor of History, California State University, published in cooperation with the National Park Service. In 1912 national park status was proposed by influential northern Californians. However, nothing was accomplished until after the major May 22, 1915 eruption when these citizens again lobbied for a national park bill which was passed on August 9, 1916, with a stipulation that privately owned land around Lassen Peak be traded for equal value land elsewhere in California.

Now, in closing, each of us, officials, local organizations, and individuals, must stop procrastinating and stand as the proverbial Rock of Gibraltar, one unified group, to attain national park Status now. If volcanoes were nonexistent, so would be life on our planet.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Bond follows:]

April 6, 1982

On April 18, 1906 the residents of San Francisco were suddenly shaken by a quake killing 700, or more, people with more than 250,000 homeless, damage 542 million dollars. This catastrophe occurred without warning.

On Sunday, March 30, 1980, Mt. St. Helens erupted. This was followed by the May 18th cataclysm, with 60 dead. Why do I compare this with the San Francisco quake? There was ample warning of Mt. St. Helens eruptions and impending disaster Pre-eruptive activity was monitored by the scientific seismic and other instrumentation. Before each eruption there has been sufficient warning for anyone around the mountain to leave. Yet with all her warning, Mt. St. Helens is still being labelled as a "bad girl". These signals were not heeded by some people, yet our volcano was blamed for her natural geological functioning. Concerned individuals have been viewing the mountain's present condition. This mountain is still beautiful even with part of her top blown away and does not deserve bad publicity bestowed on her, creating a state of confusion among people of the United States and the World. This mountain in ever changing moods as paraphrasing the "Bridge of The Gods" legend, her husband Mt.Hood still ignores her with not even a smoke signal sent skyward. She can be enjoyed by all - the camper, geologist, general scientist, tourists, family groups and individuals, and photographers, each enjoying his, her or their field of endeavor. This would end confusion, frustration and the mountain's bad image could be changed to a true status of that of an eagerness to experience adventure. The public could be educated to the fact that everyone who travels around and within range of the mountain will not be destroyed. It takes intelligent planning by concerned knowledgeable people to create a feeling of well being with the public. Educational progress could be introduced to acquaint the public with this geologic marvel and the adventure of exploration and discovery for themselves with safety rules emphasized.

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The Department of Interior's National Park System should control this area in order to obtain the most qualified help in determining the size of land parcel that is needed for a national park. ~~[illegible]~~ as stated in

✗ THOSE HAPPY GROUNDS A HISTORY OF THE LASSEN REGION

THERE IS A BOOK WRITTEN BY DOUGLAS H STRONG
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY published in [illegible] [illegible]
SAN DIEGO ~~IS ABOUT THE EVENTS THAT LEAD~~ TO THE N[illegible]
inaccurate events leading

JAMES J BOND PRIVATE CITIZEN

P.O. BOX 561
OLYMPIA WA 98507

ACQUISITION OF ~~OBTAINING A~~ NATIONAL MONUMENT
STATUS FOR MT LASSEN ~~AND THEN TOWARD [illegible]~~
which proved inadequate.

April 6, 1982

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April 6, 1982

2, In the successful creation of Lassen Volcanic National Park lies a parallel for protection of Mt. St. Helens. Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone were established as National Monuments in 1907. However NM status proved inadequate in this case. In 1912 National Park status was proposed by influential Northern Californians. However, nothing was accomplished until after the major May 22, 1915 eruption when these citizens again lobbied for a National Park bill which was passed on August 9, 1916, with a stipulation that privately owned land around Lassen Peak be traded for equal value land elsewhere in California. ~~NM status was found not to be sufficiently protective~~

The Mt. St. Helens we once knew and loved proffered generously (in a happier time) the solace of her serene wild beauty and woodland recreational bounty for our pleasure and renewal of spirit. Then from rare enchanting elegance of a pristine snow clad peak encircled by sapphire hued lakes, deep emerald green forests, and wild flower strewn valleys, she was metamorphosed into a denuded, fractured mount surrounded by a starkly barren lunar-like landscape. As her volcanic fires burn low she will be fair fame for avaricious motivators and no longer will be able to scare "hell" out of adversaries who may close in like jackals around a wounded wildebeest on the Serengeti Plains.

It is now of paramount urgency that we pool resources to establish a National Park safeguard since such an ecologically fragile domain must be allowed to recover naturally with minimal artificial intrusion. This will allow eventual reversion of Mt. St. Helen's realm to a former superb setting, preserving exceptional geological features while reaping benefits of recreational facilities and maintaining regional timber economy near pre-eruption levels (away from proximity of the mountain) through sagacious planning. A unique ecosystem wide approach plan should encompass such areas as Marble Mountain (shield volcano), old growth forests, alpine meadows, wild life habitats, avalanche deposit, and Goat Creek-Tumwater Mountain scenic valley.

Volcanoes were conceived by nature as agents of a surface renewal process, venting a planet's fierce internal heat and expansion. A world without volcanism would be doomed to bursting pressures from within. A senseless, infuriating repetitive hue and cry from an unthinking populace segment (and some authors on the subject) is "killer mountain". How can such a fallacy be debunked so people will realize that Mt. St. Helens is NOT a killer but a vulnerable victim of a titanic inner earth force reshaping the face of a planet, an act of nature she was unable to avert. An act of nature, in fact, perfectly normal and in consonance with other worlds as discovered by our space probes, Viking, Voyeger, etc.

If National Park status is not soon acquired, this marvelous mountain and environs will be forever lost to a Planet whose wilderness is being systematically decimated at a frightening pace by man's heedless head-long plunge into utter chaos. Irreplaceable geologic wonders are too often tragically falling prey to misuse and eventual destruction. Case in point noted below.

Several years ago when crossing a remote Southern Calfornia desert, one could see a coal black perfectly coned small volcano conspicuously differing from the usual southwestern desert scenery. For miles in all directions lay pumice and lava fields. As we traversed this same area last November, it was noted that this same once striking little volcano has been reduced almost to ground level by a rapacious Los Angeles Firm manufacturing sundry lava and pumice products. Such a fate befalling our Mt. St. Helens is too horrible to even envision. What would Lassen's unigue geologic features and forests be like today if there was no National Park protection in that area? This is why it is imperative to acquire National Park status NOW. We haven't the right to explore other worlds until we respect the wonders of our own World.

Two individuals are to be extolled for their unending, tireless efforts in behalf of protection and a better public understanding of our magnificent mountain and realm. Let's rally our forces and come to their aid. Don't let them carry the burden any longer. Acquire National Park status NOW!!

Noel McRae, President of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association (of which I am a member). He is an excellent coordinator and his members, working as a group, are cognizant of all pertinent issues concerning our volcano's region.

On the Spirit Lake Highway, 8 miles east from the Toutle-Castlerock exit 49, in a lovely woodland setting (on the left side) is a rustic building housing the Museum of Mt. St. Helens complete with pre-eruption and post-eruption information strikingly attractive photos, posters and other mementos including vehicles rescued from the blast zone that otherwise have been destroyed by now.

Owner and curator of this fascinating museum is Clara Ottosen, a lady I admire greatly for her courage, foresight, creative talent, capability and determination by turning a dream into a renowned reality in presenting to a captivated public audience from around the world the beauty and wonder of our magnificent Mt. St. Helens, while dispelling groundless fears surrounding volcanism through the ages. Her concern for preservation and protection of our geologic marvel is very commendable. This museum was assembled entirely by her own initiative without government or other agency subsidies, or use of tax dollars, and with only the assistance of her family, friends and other concerned citizens.

5. In closing, each of us, Officials, local organizations and individuals, must stop procrastinating and stand as the proverbial "Rock of Gibralter" - one unified group, to attain NATIONAL PARK STATUS NOW!! If volcanoes were non-existent so would be life on our Planet.

- - So shines the glory of a fiery inner world - -

Sincerely

Theodora Bond
P.O. Box 561
Olympia, WA, 98507

(a vitally concerned citizen for protection and preservation of Mt. St. Helens and realm)

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Joe Walicki is next.

STATEMENT OF JOE WALICKI

Mr. **Walicki**. Thank you, Senator. My name is Joe Walicki, and I'm a resident of Portland. Right now I'm a full-time student, part-time photographer and an avid outdoors person. For about 10 years, from 1970 to 1980 I represented the Wilderness Society here in the Northwest, and got a pretty good idea of the language and planning process of the Forest Service and also from the Mount St. Helens area.

I personally, I'm here representing myself here today, and I support H.R. 5787, the National Monument proposal. A couple reasons why I support it, coming from the Portland area I know a lot of people are interested and love to hike and backpack around the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and I know a number of hiking clubs in Portland get out to this area. I myself have led a number of outings and backpack trips to the area prior to the eruption.

Also, I think one of the reasons that I'd like to see this area left in pretty much the state it is now is that people have a rare opportunity to see the massive changes of nature and if we allow a lot of the salvage logging that's planned for this area, it will change the character of the area and the people will miss an opportunity to really experience the full force of the blast and the effect of that blast.

Attached to my statement is a photograph that I took in the Norway Pass area prior to the eruption. I certainly would like to see the area left in its natural state now, or unnatural state, so that photographers could continue, or those photographers who could get in and photograph it, most photographers have not been into the area because of the zone closure.

I think the area will be an extraordinary tourist attraction once a development plan is started, and I certainly hope that a maximum amount of the area could be left as it is today, because I think that will enhance the overall experience that people have. I appreciate you holding these hearings out in the field, and thank you very much for this opportunity.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walicki follows:]

TESTIMONY OF JOE WALICKI BEFORE THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE PROTECTION OF MT. ST. HELENS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

My name is Joe Walicki and I live at 918 SW Gaines, #15, Portland, Oregon, 97201. I am currently a full time student, photographer and active outdoors person. From 1972 to 1980 I was employed by The Wilderness Society as their northwest representative. During that time I became aquainted with the Mt. St. Helens area and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. I worked for protection of the area as a National Scenic Area along with many other local and statewide groups.

Today I'm here representing myself.

I want to go on record supporting the conservationists proposal for maximum protection of the land surrounding Mt. St. Helens.

For the last 3 or 4 years I have lead outings to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and prior to the eruption, to the Spirit Lake/Mt. Margaret area. I have also used this area for personal photographic field trips.

There are many people and groups from the Portland area that used the area before the eruption. The Mazamas, Oregon Trails Club, and the Sierra Club Outings Program all have hiked and backpacked around this landscape. Now that the land has changed, the desire to see and experience the area as it was changed by nature is very strong.

By protecting the maximum area around the mountain, we insure that the area will remain intriging and unique to all who visit and will give hikers, backpackers, sightseers, hunter and fishermen, an unparelled opportunity to experience first hand the effects of such a massive change in nature.

Allowing all or most of the downed timber to be harvested and new logging roads to be built, will significantly change this area and relgate it to the status of much of the other land on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest: a series of large clear cut areas with little or no beauty or excitement.

Please pass legislation that will insure maximum protection of this very unique living museum.

Thank you.

The RARE II File

Glimpses of an uncertain wilderness

By Glenda Daniel

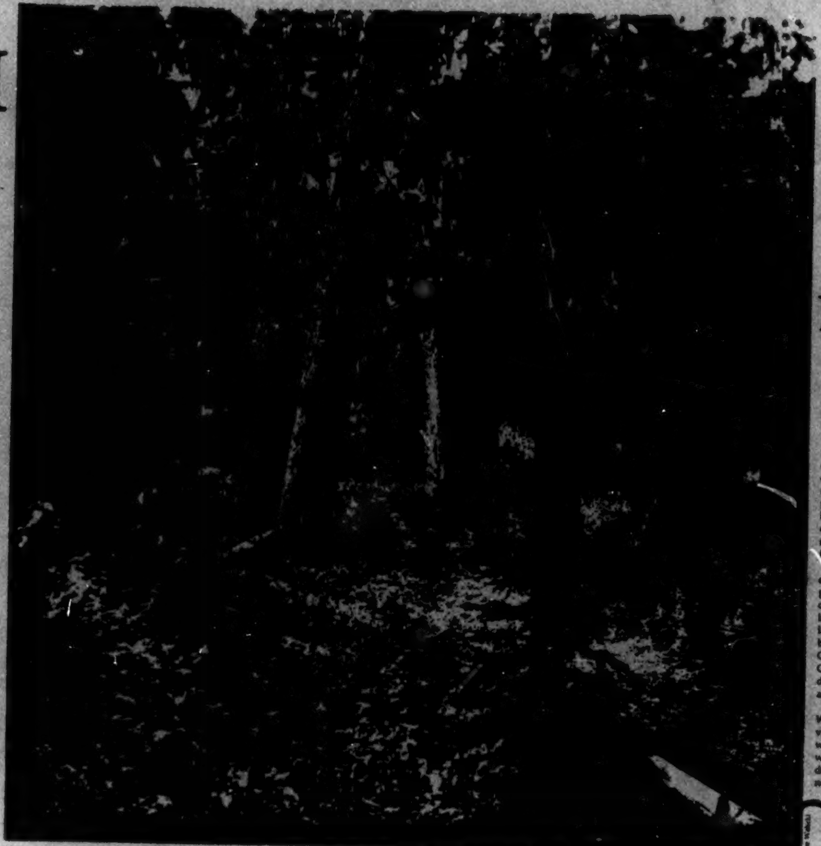
Think of the fight to save wilderness and you might think first of the vast tracts of Alaska that the federal government is still setting aside. You are less likely to think of the lower 48 states, especially the populous states east of the Mississippi. But the battle, indeed, has moved to that front.

Over the next few years the federal government will be studying the condition of many of the remaining wild areas of the country. These lands, now under the jurisdiction of several federal agencies, are potentially open to many kinds of development—forestry and mining, in particular—or to complete federal protection. Congress will soon have to decide their fate.

The debate now centers on land under the control of the Forest Service. This year, Congress is considering 34 bills that could more than double the current acreage designated as official wilderness on Forest Service land. In those states east of the Mississippi, the Forest Service wilderness area could quadruple.

The legislation is the latest result of a massive inventory and evaluation of public land begun in 1971 and known as RARE, the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation. The first attempt at this evaluation, RARE I, ran into legal problems and was replaced in 1977 by the present program, RARE II. In January 1979, after holding public meetings and receiving letters and petitions, the Forest Service recommended that 15.1 million acres be classified as wilderness, that 10.8 million be held for further planning, and that 36.1 million be opened up for development. President Carter approved the recommendations with slight changes and sent them to Congress to be considered on a state-by-state basis.

What follows is a portfolio of some of the areas under consideration, as well as a brief discussion of each area and the question of wilderness designation.



Timber Stands in Washington

Douglas firs, such as these in the Mount Margaret Roadless Area in Washington, are at the center of controversy over wilderness designation in the northwest. This region contains some of the largest virgin pine and fir stands left in the country, and the lumber industry is locked in battle with environmentalists over the future use of the forest land.

Lumber interests blame soaring timber prices on the RARE II process, which removed land from logging access during evaluation. Environmentalists claim that massive clear-cutting will destroy irreplaceable natural resources and prove economically unsound over the long term. Erosion, which has already damaged commercial and sport fishing streams in some areas, would make reforestation difficult.

Under pressure from the lumber industry, Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield proposed the first of many RARE II bills containing "release language." Release language specifies that all Forest Service lands not recommended for wilderness be permanently open to development. Congressman Tom Foley, Agriculture Committee chairman, recently introduced a release language bill that would apply to RARE II lands in all states.

Tim Mahoney, of the Sierra Club's Washington office, expressed the reservations of many environmentalists when he said, "The Foley bill is saying we have the information and the wisdom right now to determine land-use needs for all time."

Senator JACKSON. Thank you for your statement. Next is Mr. Howard Nelson, Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD E. NELSON, WASHINGTON STATE SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL, INC.

Mr. NELSON. Thank you, Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton, for this opportunity. My name is Howard Nelson. I am director of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council. To comply with your request for a shorter time on this statement I will read only the three paragraphs, the last three paragraphs of my printed statement.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council, consisting of over 6,000 persons statewide, strongly supports S. 2133 by Senators Gorton and Jackson.

The Gifford Pinchot Mount St. Helens land management plan—Final Environmental Impact Statement, is an excellent piece of work. It was put together by fully qualified foresters and wildlife management personnel. It makes an excellent basic document for the creation of a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

The Sportsmen's Council is of the opinion that the Congress should pass S. 2133 as soon as possible. Then the Gifford Pinchot National Forest can begin to implement the total plan. Mount St. Helens will then be the first area in the United States to be designated a National Volcanic Area. This will not only bring about proper land management, but it will have a very beneficial effect on tourism for this area. Thank you, Senators.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Nelson follows:]

WASHINGTON STATE
Sportsmen's Council, Inc.
COORDINATED CONSERVATION AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

April 6, 1982

Mr. Chairman and Committee Members,
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserve Water,
Kelso Thunderbird Inn,
510 Kelso Drive,
Kelso, WA.

Thank you for this opportunity to appear before your committee to express the position of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council-S. 2133 to designate Mt. Saint Helens a National Volcanic Area.

My name is Howard E. Nelson. I have resided in Vancouver, Washington, since 1948. I retired from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest about 10 years ago as wildlife project staff. I have received the American Motors National Conservation Award, the National Wildlife Federation Conservation Service Citation, the Washington State Sportsmen's Council Outstanding Sportsman Award, and other awards.

I am here to speak on behalf of the Sportsmen's Council which is composed of 81 Washington State Wide affiliates with a membership of over 6000 persons. We are affiliated with the National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C.

The Washington State Sportsmen's Council strongly supports S. 2133 by Senators Gorton and Jackson.

The Gifford Pinchot "Mt. Saint Helens Land Management Plan - Final Environmental Impact Statement" is an excellent piece of work. It was put together by .. fully qualified foresters and wildlife management personnel. It makes an excellent basic document for the creation of a Mt. Saint Helens National Volcanic Area.

The Sportsmen's Council is of the opinion that the Congress should pass S.2133 so soon as possible. Then the Gifford Pinchot National Forest can begin to implement the total plan. Mt. St. Helens will then be the first area in the United

States to be designated a National Volcanic Area. This will not only bring about proper land management of the area but it will have a very beneficial effect on tourism for this area.

Thank you.

Howard E. Nelson

HOWARD E. NELSON, Director Dist. 2
Washington State Sportsmen's Council-
Chairman, Mt. St. Helens Committee

1806 N. W. Sluman Road,
Vancouver, WA. 98665

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CC: 25 Copies
X Copies

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 202—797-6800

Resolution No. 34

MOUNT SAINT HELENS

WHEREAS, Mt. Saint Helens in Southwestern Washington, in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, was once a most beautiful volcano cone, but on May 18, 1980, there was a tremendous volcanic eruption which changed the mountain's total appearance; and

WHEREAS, there was an unbelievable amount of destruction to forests, wildlife, streams, scenery, recreation, and, probably, volcanic activity will continue for an indefinite period of time; and

WHEREAS, land in the immediate area affected by the volcanic blast belongs to private landowners, industry, the State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, U. S. Forest Service; and

WHEREAS, it will be an awesome task for many years to properly manage the affected Mt. Saint Helens area, and it will take a highly skilled resource-oriented land management agency to cope with the many land management problems, including wildlife, forests, water, soil, recreation, timber salvage, and fire control;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the National Wildlife Federation, in annual meeting assembled March26-29, 1981, in Norfolk, Virginia, that the Congress of the United States be requested to establish a "MT. SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA" and this area continue to be managed by the U. S. Forest Service.

Originally sponsored by:
Washington State Sportsmen's Council

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mr. Nelson. Clara Ottosen.

STATEMENT OF CLARA OTTOSEN

Ms. **Ottosen**. I spoke earlier as manager-owner-operator of the Museum of Mount St. Helens. I covered an area where I feel that the Forest Service so far has shown very poor management of the mountain. Do you want me to take the time to read this again, Senator Jackson?

Senator **Jackson**. Since we want the other witnesses to have a chance to be heard, it would be better if you would submit your testimony for the record.

Ms. **Ottosen**. OK. I've lived in this area all my life, raised three sons and eight grandchildren. They all work for timber products companies. You're going to hear a lot of testimony about the Forest Service, but I'll guarantee you that the people are afraid to speak up for fear of their jobs and homes and businesses. The Forest Service has been as popular here as a sheepherder in cattle country. Ninety-nine percent of the people in our area, individuals that live up around the mountain, would like to have just really everyone leave and leave the mountain open, but we know we can't have that. I'll be darned if I want to forever go down to Vancouver to get a permit to go up there just to pick huckleberries.

We'd like to have something done up here to get everything coordinated. We're tired of what's been going on. What's been going on has hurt the economy of our area very badly. Thank you.

Senator **Jackson**. Could I just ask one question. Is your position now that there shouldn't be any kind of a designated area, by statute or otherwise?

Ms. **Ottosen**. The people feel that way. I think that we're going to have to have a designated area, but I think it should be a national park.

Senator **Jackson**. Oh. Well, you said something about picking huckleberries, and of course——

Ms. **Ottosen**. You wouldn't let me pick huckleberries then.

Senator **Jackson**. That's what I meant. You said you didn't like the idea of having to go down to Vancouver to get a permit. I understand. You would prefer a park.

Ms. **Ottosen**. Yes. Administered by the Park Service.

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you, Mrs. Ottosen. We have no further questions. Thank you very much. Our final panel is as follows: Jackie Krolopp, from Seattle; Mark George, from Seattle; Noreen Jones, Seattle; Rick McGuire, from Everett; and Russ Jolley, from Portland. Jackie's here. Mark George? Not here. Noreen Jones? Not here. Rick McGuire is here, and Russ Jolley is here. All right, let's start with Jackie. We'll be glad to have your statement.

STATEMENT OF JACQUELINE KROLOPP

Ms. **Krolopp**. Senators Gorton and Jackson, I am Jacqueline Krolopp. I am a concerned citizen representing one of the many who are deeply committed to preserving the natural areas of Mount St. Helens and the surrounding vicinity.

I urge you to support legislation such as H.R. 5787 to designate Mount St. Helens as a national monument, and to include an area of approximately 216,000 acres.

This particular area has a history of several decades of strong interest by Washington State citizens to preserve these areas of natural and scientific interest. Your constituents, the people of Washington State and the Pacific Northwest, are noted for their dedication to protecting the high quality of the natural environment in our region.

I urge that you protect an area with these larger boundaries because it is essential to preserve whole systems of botanical, hydrologic and geologic features, and not simply representative features of these systems. Mount St. Helens is a truly unique asset to our State, and deserves nothing less than designation as a national monument. Evidently it is the most studied volcano in history to date.

We in the United States have had a tradition of preserving monument features of nature in special public land designations, but during this century, particularly since the 1960's, there has been a maturing of attitudes toward nature, and a shift toward interest in preserving land for ecological reasons.

As our Nation has grown, so has grown the need to consciously and carefully steward our extraordinary natural resources. So, too, has grown the competing pressures of development on them.

The current problems of the Pacific Northwest timber industry declining in its relative importance are severe and persistent. The political and social problems of the timber industry's depression will remain persistent and pervasive as they presently are, no matter what size boundaries Congress chooses for this proposed national monument.

Yes, the impact of the eruption on the local geographic area near Mount St. Helens is very severe. We, as a society, and through the Government, are sympathetic to these people who bear the burden. But preservation of the areas of forest and other unique features of natural and scientific interest is in the perpetual interest of the public of Washington State, the entire United States, and the international community. When one analyzes the local short-term situation, the results that one comes away with is very much different than when one considers the conditions of the long-term and the effect across the entire State.

The mountain's value is magnificent and it's enduring. The time to set the area aside and preserve its spendors is right now. For if we give this land over to other uses its value may be forever changed and lost.

I'd like to say that I'm a graduate student at the University of Washington and I sat through 9 quarters—or 9 months, 3 quarters, of different types of seminars discussing all aspects of Mount St. Helens. I've had the privilege and the opportunity to sit across a seminar table from representatives of the Forest Service and private timber industries.

There are many ways that one can rationally sit down and analyze the situation. We've talked about—we've heard testimony about a lot of economic data, and I've studied many of these different ways of analyzing the problems, but there are important reasons, based on values, and there are no ways—there is no way to convert the values that people have toward nature into measurable units, and so it's very difficult to include these in the analysis. But I just would like to make the statement that these values are important, they are shared by a broad section of society, and just because they are very difficult to include in analysis does not negate their existence. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Krolopp follows:]

Statement of

Jacqueline Krolopp
4747 30th NE, #153
Seattle, WA 98105

Before the
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

on

Mt. St. Helens Legislation

April 7, 1982

Kelso, WA

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Jacqueline Krolopp. I am a concerned citizen representing one of the many who are deeply committed to preserving the natural areas of Mt. St. Helens and the surrounding vicinity.

I urge you to support legislation such as H.R. 5787 to designate Mt. St. Helens as a national monument, and to include an area of approximately 216,000 acres.

This area has a history of several decades of strong interest by Washington State citizens to preserve these areas of natural and scientific interest. Your constituents, the people of Washington State and the Pacific Northwest, are noted for their dedication to protecting the high quality of the natural environment in our region.

I urge you to protect an area with these larger boundaries because it is essential to preserve whole systems of botanical, hydrologic, and geologic features, and not simply representative features of these systems. Mt. St. Helens is truly a unique asset to our state, and deserves nothing less than designation as a national monument. Evidently, it is the most studied volcano in history, to date.

We in the United States have a tradition of preserving monumental features of nature in special public lands designations. During this century, particularly since the 1960s, there has been a maturing of attitudes toward nature, and a shift toward interest in preserving land for ecological reasons.

As this nation has grown, so has grown the need to consciously and carefully steward our extraordinary natural resources. So, too, has grown the competing pressures of development on them.

The current problems of the Pacific Northwest timber industry declining in its relative importance are severe and persistent. The political and social problems of the timber industry's depression will remain [illegible] persistent and pervasive as they presently are, no matter what size boundaries Congress chooses for this proposed national monument.

Presorvation of the areas of forest and the other unique features of natural and scientific interest is in the perpetual interest of the public of Washington State, the entire United States, and the international community.

Its value is magnificent and enduring. The time to set the area aside and preserve its splendors is right now! For if we give this land over to other uses, its values may be forever changed and lost.

H.R. 5787 -- Mount St. Helens National Monument Legislation

THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT ACT OF 1982

A bill to establish a Mount St. Helens National Monument, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982."

FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that—

(a) Mount St. Helens is a resource of international significance, with inestimable scientific value, and vast potential educational and recreational benefits for the people of the world;

(b) the resource includes, but is not limited to, the geologic features of the lateral blast and avalanche of the 1980 eruption, recent and prehistoric lava, mud and pyroclastic flows, tephra deposits, lava caves, batholiths, intrusive plugs and other igneous features, and the creation of new lakes and river courses; ecologic features such as oldgrowth forests, meadow, riparian and alpine communities, natural reestablishment of forest and other vegetational cover and associated wildlife in areas both severely impacted and those essentially undisturbed by the 1980 eruptions, and other ecological responses to previous geologic processes; and cultural resources from prehistoric, historic and recent time;

(c) the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has always been a scenic and recreational attraction of national reknown, and continues to be such, although safety considerations may presently limit actual public access into the entire area;

(d) that for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations of the American people a comprehensive area surrounding Mount St. Helens, which contains both unique ecologic and geologic features, communities and landforms, and those which, by contrast, are characteristic of the region, should be preserved, for it is from such a spectrum that we reap the greatest scientific, scenic, educational and recreational benefits.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL MONUMENT

SEC. 3. (a) In order to properly protect the resources and to provide for public enjoyment and interpretation of the features described in Section 2, there is hereby established within the State of Washington a Mount St. Helens National Monument (hereinafter referred to as the Monument) of approximately 216,000 acres, located within the boundaries as depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Mount St. Helens National Monument," dated February 18, 1982, a copy of which shall be on file and available for inspection in the Offices of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) As soon as practicable after enactment of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary) shall file a map and legal description of the Monument designated under section 3(a) with the appropriate Committees of Congress. Such a map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided,* That corrections of clerical or typographical errors in such documents may be made.

(c) The Secretary shall administer the Monument as a separate unit of the National Forest System, in accordance with the appropriate laws pertaining to such units of the National Forest System, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire all non-Federal real property and interests therein, including existing leases, easements and cooperative agreements, within the exterior boundaries of the Monument by purchase, exchange or donation: *Provided,* That acquisition of lands owned by State and Federal Governments shall be by exchange or donation.

The value of the real property shall be set as of July 1, 1982. The Secretary is further directed to enter into interim agreements to acquire the real property at a later date in order to prevent human alteration of the natural features of the Monument.

(e) The Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire sufficient property outside the Monument boundaries as delineated in section 3, and with Cowlitz County of the State of Washington, to establish administrative, interpretive, scientific and other facilities needed in the furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(f) Subject to valid existing rights, all lands and waters within the Monument are hereby withdrawn from disposition under the public land laws, and from location, entry and patent under the United States mining laws, and from the operation of the United States mineral leasing laws, and from the operation of the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. No commercial timber harvest or water resource developments shall be allowed within the Monument.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MONUMENT

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary shall manage the Monument to preserve the geologic, ecologic and cultural resources found there in as natural a state as possible, allowing primarily natural geologic forces and ecological succession to continue unimpeded: *Provided,* That actions may be taken to control fire, insects, diseases and other agents that might endanger irreplaceable features within the Monument or would cause substantial damage to significant resources adjacent to the Monument, or would endanger human life: *Provided further,* That any such actions shall be the minimum necessary to prevent or reduce the unacceptable damage, based on a written finding of need and assessment of alternative courses of action.

(b) The Secretary is directed to prepare within two years of enactment of this Act a management plan for the monument in accordance with the provisions of this Act. Such a plan shall be developed with full public involvement, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), and in consultation with the State of Washington. The plan shall include contingency plans that address anticipated threats to life and property.

(c) The Secretary shall provide, as safety allows, recreational and interpretive facilities for the use of the public which are compatible with the purposes for which the Monument was established, and may assist local governmental agencies within Cowlitz, Skamania and Lewis counties with related interpretive programs: *Provided,* That roads or other developed facilities shall be located primarily in areas that were developed prior to the 1980 eruption and are still readily apparent on the ground, and that other roads no longer needed for proper administration of the Monument shall be obliterated by man-made actions or by allowing natural forces to occur. The Secretary shall also allow legitimate scientific studies to be undertaken: *Provided,* That such scientific studies shall cause minimum alteration to the natural condition of the Monument.

(d) In order to protect the Monument's resources, reduce user conflicts and ensure visitor safety, the Secretary is authorized to control times and means of access and use of the Monument or parts thereof: *Provided,* That nothing in this Section shall be construed as to prohibit the use of motorized vehicles, aircraft or motorboats for emergency and other essential administrative functions, or for legitimate and necessary use of authorized scientists.

(e) In furtherance of the purposes of this Act and of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132), the Secretary shall, within ten years after the date of enactment of this Act review the roadless lands within the Monument as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness and report his findings to the President. The Secretary shall conduct his review, and the President shall advise Congress of his recommendations in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the National Forests classified as "primitive" shall be deemed to be a reference to the roadless lands within the Monument designated by the Act, and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to such areas within ten years after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided,* That the Secretary shall maintain the wilderness character of such roadless lands until Congress has acted upon the President's recommendations.

(f) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Washington with respect to fish and wildlife in the national forests: *Provided,* That fish and wildlife management actions shall not conflict with the purposes for which the Monument was established.

IN LIEU PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES

SEC. 5. The counties of Cowlitz, Skamania and Lewis in the State of Washington are hereby entitled to payments from the United States Treasury in lieu of taxes, as provided in the Act of 1976: *Provided,* That any assessment of fair market value shall be as of the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated after October 1, 1982 such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.●

Senator **Jackson**. Thank you very much. Rick McGuire, from Everett.

STATEMENT OF RICK McGUIRE

Mr. **McGuire**. Thank you Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton. In view of the lateness of the hour I'll make this very brief. My name is Rick McGuire and I'm here today to testify as an interested individual regarding the creation of a Mount St. Helens National Monument. Prior to the massive 1980 eruption I spent considerable time hiking and climbing in the Mount St. Helens area. My most memorable experience there was a night spent atop Strawberry Mountain, 10 miles north of Mount St. Helens, during the eruptions of early May 1980. I'll never forget what an awesome experience it was to be enveloped in clouds of ash through which the light of the setting sun filtered down. Neither will I forget that had I taken the journey 2 weekends later I would not be here today.

I hope to be able to return to the area around Mount St. Helens in future years and witness the continuing transformations as life reclaims these devasted areas. I'm sure that thousands of others from all parts of the world would want to do the same. For this reason I urge you to support legislation comparable to H.R. 5787 introduced by Congressman Bonker. I particularly urge you to insure protection for the remanent old growth forests of Green River at its headwaters, and Quartz Creek, where standing and destroyed forests stand in stark contrast. These areas, just as much as the volcano itself, are part of the heritage which I hope those others who come after us can also see as we have.

Senator **Jackson**. How close were you—you were there during this period?

Mr. **McGuire**. Yes.

Senator **Jackson**. How close were you to the mountain?

Mr. **McGuire**. About 10 miles. Enough to get ashed on.

Senator **Jackson**. And quite a bit of it?

Mr. **McGuire**. Right.

Senator **Jackson**. Our next witness is Mr. Jolley, Mr. Russ Jolley from Portland.

STATEMENT OF RUSS JOLLEY

Mr. **Jolley**. Senators Jackson and Gorton, my name is Russ Jolley. I live in Portland and I am here representing the Oregon Environmental Council, an organization of 2,200 individual members and over 50 member organizations.

We support the national monument proposal of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association. An area with sufficient size and appropriate management could become a first-order tourist attraction, easily rivaling the great national parks, and one which would add important diversity to a local economy too heavily dependent on the timber market.

The interpretive area proposed by the Forest Service is deficient in many respects, all of which have a bearing on the attractiveness of the rea to tourists. Among those are:

Wholesale salvage logging would be allowed to destroy important features of the May 18 eruption. Now salvage logging has already taken place on Weyerhaeuser land and on the east boundary on Forest Service lands, and is threatening now to—is planned for almost the entire area in, for example, the Green River. The interface between the damaged and undamaged forest is not preserved to any extent in the Forest Service proposal. My estimate, there's about a mile and a half of which there's standing timber and the damaged timber as an interface. The rest of the area the Forest Service proposed to log up to that boundary, and in the Green River Valley the Forest Service plans to salvage the blown down and heat-killed timber right up to the edge of the undamaged timber, destroying this important natural interface, of importance both for visitor interest and scientific purposes.

Much of the salvage which the Forest Service plans is located on lands which the Forest Service itself has designated inoperable, either because of steep erosive soils or because of inability to meet the 5-year regeneration requirement. An example is the area just north of Ape Canyon on the east side of the mountain. Other such areas lie on the higher slopes of the Green River Valley. These lands certainly should be protected from logging.

Eleven viewpoints are identified by the Forest Service, but seven of these lie outside the proposed interpretive area, so that the tourist will be looking at the mountain and blast area across an intervening area of logging. Splendid viewpoints like Marble Mountain and Smith Creek Butte should lie inside the boundaries of the protected area.

The lower south and east slopes of the mountain itself, down to N83 on the south and down to Smith Creek on the east, are excluded from the interpretive area and allocated to logging. That we find inappropriate.

Under their management mineral and geothermal exploration and development would be permitted in most of the interpretive area, and such activities, of course, would be totally in conflict with the purposes for which the area would be established.

The only major mudflow inside Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundaries, the Pine Creek mudflow, has been strangely excluded from the interpretive area, for the most part, even though it would be the mudflow most accessible for viewing by visitors.

We find that the interpretive area that is proposed by the Forest Service and included in the bill, Senate bill, is shortrange in outlook and we would hope that the Congress would establish one with a longer range outlook, a little bit larger boundaries and more closely defined management. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Jolley follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE OREGON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL BEFORE THE SENATE PUBLIC LANDS SUBCOMMITTEE, APRIL 7, 1982

My name is Russ Jolley. I live in Portland, Oregon and I am here representing the Oregon Environmental Council, an organization of 2200 individual members and over 50 member organizations.

Oregonians, especially residents of the greater Portland area, have long had a keen interest and familiarity with Mt. St. Helens. The mountain lies only 46 miles from the north city limits and is plainly visible from many parts of the city. We have a deep interest in the future management of the mountain and its vicinity.

We support the National Monument proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association. An area with sufficient size and appropriate management could become a first-order tourist attraction, easily rivaling the great national parks, and one which would add important diversity to a local economy too heavily dependent on the timber market.

We had hoped that the Forest Service and the timber industry would enthusiastically support creation of an outstanding tourist attraction which would help to stabilize the local economy during the recurring periods when the timber market was down. But we have been disappointed. The interpretive area proposed by the Forest Service is deficient in many respects, all of which have a bearing on the attractiveness of the area to tourists. Among these are:

(1) Wholesale salvage logging would be allowed to destroy important features of the May 18th eruption. As an example, the interface between the damaged and undamaged forest is not preserved to any extent in the Forest Service proposal. In the Green River Valley, the Forest Service plans to salvage the blowndown and heat-killed timber right up to the edge of the undamaged timber, destroying this important natural interface, of importance both for visitor interest and scientific purposes.

(2) Much of the salvage which the Forest Service plans is located on lands which the Forest Service itself has designated inoperable, either because of steep erosive soils or because of inability to meet the 5-year regeneration requirement. An example is the area just north of Ape Canyon on the east side of the mountain. Other such areas lie on the higher slopes of the Green River Valley. These lands certainly should be protected from logging.

(3) Eleven viewpoints are identified by the Forest Service, but seven of these lie outside the proposed inteepretive area, so that the tourist will be looking at the mountain and blast area across an intervening area of logging. Splendid viewpoints like Marble Mtn and Smith Creek Butte should lie inside the boundaries of the protected area.

(4) The lower south and east slopes of the mountain itself (down to N83 and Smith Creek, respectively) are excluded from the interpretive area and allocated to logging. An additional point: These particular lands are almost all low site productivity for timber according to Forest Service maps.

(5) Mineral/Geothermal exploration and development would be permitted in most of the interpretive area proposed by the Forest Service. Such activities would, of course, be totally in conflict with the purposes for which the area would be established.

(6) The Forest Service would permit timber hauling across the interpretive area, another conflict with tourism and visitor appreciation. This provision is probably chiefly relevant to the peculiar boundaries which the Forest Service has drawn in the Muddy River-Smith Creek area.

(7) The only major mudflow inside Gifford Pinchot National Forest boundaries - the Pine Creek Mudflow - has been strangely excluded from the interpretive area even though it would be the mudflow most accessible for viewing by visitors.

It appears that the narrow scope and compromising direction of the Forest Service proposal indicates that the Forest Service is not really interested in making the area a tourist showplace. With its longer view, Congress should enlarge the boundaries of the protected area and more strictly define its management.

Senator JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Jolley. Thank you each and all. We have no questions. The Chair would inquire as to whether or not there is anyone here that requested to be heard or wishes to be heard who has not been heard. The Chair hears no response. I assume that everyone has been heard.

The record will be open for 2 weeks. You may send any information or statements to the address on the table, in the back of the room.

Senator Gorton and I want to thank each of you for your patience. This has been a long effort, we especially want to thank those witnesses who have been extremely patient in waiting their turn. We are most appreciative.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator JACKSON. With that the committee will adjourn.

[Whereupon, at 2:30 p.m. the committee adjourned.]

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

STATE REPRESENTATIVE
ROBERT L. (BOB) CHAMBERLAIN
17th DISTRICT
ROUTE 5 BOX 10
WHITE SALMON, WA 98672
RES. TEL.: (509) 493-1947
OLY. TEL.: (206) 753-7966

State of
Washington
House of
Representatives

FORTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE
1981
COMMITTEES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
NATURAL RESOURCES &
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
TRANSPORTATION

April 9, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Com.,
Subcom. on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 22510

Gentlemen:

As a State Representative from the 17th Legislative District, I am responding to the proposal to establish a St. Helens National Monument. The 17th District includes Skamania, Klickitat, and the eastern part of Clark County. St. Helens and most of the proposed area are in Skamania County. The other two counties would be affected indirectly.

The National Monument proposal of 216,000 acres is by far the largest, exceeding the National Volcanic Area by two times the proposal of Governor Spellman's (113,000 acres) and by 2½ times the proposal set forth by Senators Gorton and Jackson and Representatives Morrison and Foley and the U.S. Forest Service (85,000 acres). In all the proposals the mountain and the impact of the blast can be viewed for the change in landscape and destruction caused by the catastrophe.

In evaluating the effect on the counties, communities, workers and taxpayers of the state, it becomes apparent that creating a National Monument would have more detrimental effect than the original blast.

The lifeblood of the communities surrounding the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is a sustained flow of timber to the mills using this perpetually renewable resource. The reduction of the productive forest land base that sustains this resource would curtail employment in the woods and mills and the communities in which they live.

The counties' share of the receipts would drop, and for those counties that depend heavily on this income because of a limited private land base, this would reduce their road and law enforcement programs. The State of Washington would be adversely affected in that it would have to reimburse those school districts for the funds lost from the district's share of the counties' stumpage receipts. This reimbursement of the apportionment formula to the districts would come from the already hard pressed state's general fund, thus affecting all school districts.

The salvageable timber that will provide stumpage payments and employment must be removed as soon as possible. This timber is deteriorating rapidly, with many of the smaller diameter trees already weathered beyond merchantability. Time lost in tedious land exchanges or other delays will result in continued loss of the more valuable wood products due to insects and decay. Bark beetle populations building in the down and distressed timber could explode into the healthy stands of adjacent timber, thus compounding the disaster.

The land base involved in the removal of the damanged timber can and should be restocked as soon as possible. Planting of young trees in the damaged zone has shown excellent survival. Stocking these areas with desirable species of trees before the regeneration of brush which has already sprung up is a high priority.

Although I feel all three of the aforementioned proposals include too much of the productive forest land base, I recommend you consider the National Volcanic Area administered by the U.S. Forest Service of 85,000 acres as the compromise most likely to gain acceptance. I strongly recommend that this decision be reached in the very near future so that plans to salvage the timber and restock the productive sites may proceed quickly, without delay caused by disputes and appeals.

Sincerely,

Bob Chamberlain

BOB CHAMBERLAIN
State Representative

bc:mc

STATEMENT OF BILL LIGHTKEP ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION IN REGARDS TO S2133 BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. MY NAME IS BILL LIGHTKEP, AND I AM HERE ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED FOUR WHEEL DRIVE ASSOCIATION AND ONE OF THEIR MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS, THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION.

THE UNITED FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION IS AN AGGREGATION OF FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTING MUCH OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. PRESENTLY, 16 REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS ARE MEMBERS OF UNITED. THE ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS OVER 250,000 FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ENTHUSIASTS, UNITED IN A COMMON OBJECTIVE - THE BETTERMENT OF VEHICLE ORIENTED OUTDOOR RECREATION.

UNITED WAS FORMED FOR A NUMBER OF PURPOSES:

1. PROMOTE A MORE RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE TOWARD VEHICLE USE OF PUBLIC LANDS;
2. PREVENT LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD IMPOSE UNDUE RESTRICTIONS ON OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE;
3. INSTITUTE PROGRAMS OF CONSERVATION, EDUCATION, AND SAFETY;
4. ENCOURAGE STATE, FEDERAL, AND PROVINCIAL LAND MANAGING AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AREAS AND TRAILS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION;
5. DISSEMINATE INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO VEHICLE ORIENTED RECREATIONISTS; AND
6. PROMOTE NORTH AMERICAN ACTIVITIES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF MEMBERS.

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION, ONE OF OUR MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS, WAS ORGANIZED IN 1960 WITHIN THE SHADOWS OF MT. SAINT HELENS. THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION CONSISTS OF 261 CLUBS REPRESENTING 2,800 FAMILIES IN WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND IDAHO. OF THAT NUMBER, 68% ARE RESIDENTS OF WASHINGTON STATE.

WE, IN ALL GOOD CONSCIOUSNESS, CANNOT SUPPORT ANY LEGISLATION THAT WOULD CREATE A MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA, MT. SAINT HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT, AND/OR A WILDERNESS DESIGNATION IN THIS AREA.

WE CAN AND WILL SUPPORT A MULTIPLE USE DESIGNATION AS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE UNDER THE MULTIPLE USE SUSTAINED YIELD ACT OF 1960, PUBLIC LAW 86-517; 74 STAT. 215, AND THE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT.

WE APPROVE AND ENCOURAGE THE SALVAGE OF TIMBER, MINERAL EXPLORATION AND REMOVAL, AND THE RESTORATION OF RIVERS, STREAMS, AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA.

IN THAT WE ORIGINALLY DID NOT SUPPORT A CORE INTERPRETIVE AREA IN EXCESS OF 50,000 ACRES, WE HAVE COME TO ACCEPT THE DECISION OF THE USDA FOREST SERVICE AS DESCRIBED IN THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE - ALTERNATIVE NO. 7. OUR DECISION TO ACCEPT THIS MULTIPLE USE PLAN IS TWOFOLD.

1) IT IS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE MULTIPLE USE SUSTAINED YIELD ACT OF 1960 AND THE FOREST AND RANGELAND RENEWABLE RESOURCES PLANNING ACT OF 1974 AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976.

2) IT PROVIDED FOR IN ITS PLANNING PROCESS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS OUR OPINIONS.

WE ASK YOU, THE MEMBERS OF THIS FINE AND PRESTIGIOUS COMMITTEE, TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

1) IS IT NOT ABOUT TIME THAT YOU AS MEMBERS OF THE 97TH CONGRESS AND WE, THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCEPT THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE IS THE STEWARD OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS AND HAVE ACTED RESPONSIBLY OVER THE YEARS IN PROVIDING ADEQUATE AND RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS?

   BECAUSE OF THE RESPONSIBLE STEWARDSHIP PROVIDED BY THE FOREST SERVICE IN THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS AREA, THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN ABLE TO ENJOY THE MANY VOLCANIC AND GEOLOGIC FEATURES THAT CAME FROM PAST ERUPTIONS, AND HAS, AT THE SAME TIME, BEEN ABLE TO ENJOY THE OTHER RESOURCE USES OF THE AREA UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF MULTIPLE USE. WE SEE LITTLE REASON, BECAUSE OF THE MAY 18, 1980, ERUPTION OF MOUNT SAINT HELENS, TO CHANGE THIS LAND USE CONTROL PROCESS.

2) WE ASK THAT WE, AS VEHICLE USERS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS, BE INCLUDED IN THE PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESS CONCERNING PUBLIC LAND ISSUES.

3) IF THIS LEARNED BODY SO DESIRES TO CONTINUE WITH HEARING AND LEGISLATION, WE STRONGLY URGE THAT PUBLIC HEARINGS BE HELD IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON REGARDING THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS MANAGEMENT ISSUE.

4) WE EARNESTLY HOPE THAT YOU, THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE, WILL SUPPORT THE FOREST SERVICE AND LET THE STEWARDS OF OUR PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTER THEM WITHOUT FURTHER LEGISLATION.

IN CLOSING, WE WOULD ENCOURAGE A LESSER ACREAGE THAN THE 84,700 ACRES AS CALLED FOR IN SENATE BILL 2133. OF ALL OF THE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED OR CONSIDERED TO DATE, THIS BILL ADDRESSES THE CONCEPT OF MULTIPLE USE THE BEST AND WILL SOLVE THE DILEMMA OF ACQUISITION OF NON-FEDERALLLY OWNED LANDS. HOWEVER, WE ENCOURAGE LEGISLATION THAT ONLY CALLS FOR DIRECT PURCHASE, LEASE, OR DONATION OF SAID LANDS. AS OF THIS TIME, WE BELIEVE IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE GIFFORD PINCHOT AND OTHER NATIONAL FOREST LANDS MAINTAIN THEIR INTEGRITY FOR A SOLID PUBLICLY OWNED LAND BASE.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE UNITED FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION'S AND THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOUR-WHEEL-DRIVE ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

M-29/11

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

Established for Mutual Service and for the Promotion of the Proper Use, Enjoyment and Protection of America's Scenic, Wilderness and Outdoor Recreation Resources

1980-1981

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MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

RESOLUTION No. 6

Adopted August 30, 1981
Fiftieth Annual FWOC Convention
Bozeman, Montana

Mount St. Helens, the only active volcano in the contiguous forty-eight states, has generated intense public interest. The surrounding area has unique and significant geological, ecologic, scientific, sociological, educational, recreational, and scenic resources. National Monument designation would give the area the type of sound management and protection necessary to preserve its values.

The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs supports the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association for the creation of a 216,000-acre Mt. St. Helens National Monument for the area around and including Mt. St. Helens, Washington.

The Mountaineers
719 Pike Street • Seattle, Washington 98101 • (206) 623-2314
BRANCHES IN TACOMA, EVERETT AND OLYMPIA

STATEMENT OF THE MOUNTAINEERS ON MOUNT ST. HELENS LEGISLATION

The Mountaineers is the largest outdoor and conservation organization in the Northwest, with more than 10,000 members. The Club was founded in 1906, and since its early days the Club has sponsored mountain climbs of Mount St. Helens. We have also sponsored trail trips and backpacking activities in the lowland areas around Mount St. Helens, including Green River, Quartz Creek and Mount Margaret areas.

The purposes of The Mountaineers include: "To preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America." We believe that the unique beauty and geologic, scientific and recreation opportunities of the Mount St. Helens area require the protection afforded by the legislation proposed by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association. We urge the Committee and the Congress to support and enact that proposal.

In our judgment, neither HR 5281 or SB 2133 include enough area or provide suitable protection for this unique national treasure. Legislation which preserves merely the blast area itself would severely limit scientific study and public interpretation. The national monument proposed by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association would incorporate the blast area but also areas unaffected by the blast which offer contrasting recreation and scientific opportunities.

A national monument of the size proposed by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association would strongly stimulate tourism and provide a needed spur to the economy of the southwest part of the State of Washington. The Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal would provide for exchange of private lands within the area for other lands of the Forest Service so that timber harvesting operations of private owners would not be adversely affected by this legislation.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

THE MOUNTAINEERS

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

FOUNDED IN 1935

STATEMENT OF V. ALARIC SAMPLE, JR., THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY, BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON S. 2133, THE MOUNT ST. HELENS NATIONAL VOLCANIC AREA ACT OF 1982, 12 MARCH 1982

The Wilderness Society strongly supports the proposal formulated by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association for a 216,000-acre Mt. St. Helens National Monument to be administered by the US Forest Service. A comprehensive Monument of this size and configuration is vital to protect the unique scientific, educational and recreational values that have catapulted this area into international attention and given it global significance. We commend Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton for their introduction of a proposal that goes far in protecting some of the most important resources of this area and we look forward to working with the Senators and the Committee to formulate a comprehensive Mt. St. Helens National Monument proposal.

The area protected in the National Monument must include more than just the debris flows and isolated spots of standing or down dead trees. The Monument should not be limited by "gerrymandering" the boundary to make available all possible merchantable timber. The scientific and educational value of this land depends as much upon the subtle changes in soil, water and vegetation near the fringes of the blast zone as upon the more plainly visible changes wrought by the titanic forces close to the volcano. The contrasts between devastation and undisturbed natural communities must be protected to provide a spectrum of change for scientific examination and an inquiring public. The world may not travel to visit clearcuts, but they will continue to be intrigued by the awesome sight of trees blown down row upon row across entire hillsides or lying in swirled formations from eddying blasts. The full range of geological formations from recent and past volcanic activity should be included in the Monument, from centuries-old lava caves to the pyroclastic and volcanic mud flows of 1980.

As shown in the map provided to the Subcommittees by the Mount St. Helens Protective Association (see attachment #4), the National Monument should include the upper Green River Valley, the entire area around Ryan Lake and Quartz Creek, the Miners Creek and Smith Creek areas, and the slopes of the mountain itself.

Management of the National Monument by the Forest Service would permit the continued pursuit of a wide range of uses not permitted on

Park Service administered areas such as hunting. The Forest Service has set a generally positive precedent for its administration in its Alaska Region. The Monument Supervisor would report directly to the Regional Forester rather than to the Gifford Pinchot Forest, since the National Monument would be managed for entirely different purposes.

Much of the resistance to the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument has been based on the notion that, because the eruption-killed timber within its boundaries would not be salvaged, tremendous volumes of valuable timber will go to waste and millions of dollars in potential timber receipts will be lost. There is also the perception that if the dead and down timber is not removed it will become a haven for harmful insects and a fire hazard. Neither of these assumptions is correct.

DTSC w/ ink changes

- ~~Of the~~ 60,000 ~~40,000 acres of salvageable timber, only~~ 35,000 ~~8,000 lie within the boundaries of the proposed National Monument and would be unavailable for road construction and salvage. Over~~ 25,000 ~~32,000 acres, including that area containing the most economically salvageable material, would remain available.~~

- By Forest Service appraisal estimates, a majority of the salvage sales are "deficit" sales, in which the cost of retrieving the timber exceeds the value for which it could be sold. The price asked by the Forest Service for most of the timber is extremely low. Therefore, timber receipts that would be foregone by not salvaging the portion of the down timber in the proposal would not be significant.

- There is little market demand for this timber. Of the total 388.9 MMbf of salvage timber advertised for sale on the Mt. St. Helens unit during FY 1981 and FY 1982, only 10% has been removed thus far, despite the likelihood of further value loss in the down timber due to natural decay.

- According to Forest Service entomologists, insect populations in the down timber are lower than expected and, two years after the blowdown, still pose no serious health hazard to adjacent stands of live timber.

- Fire risk continues to decline as moisture content in the down timber continues to increase. Risk to surrounding forests is further reduced by the presence of numerous natural firebreaks and the construction of additional man-made firebreaks outside the national monument boundary.

Since the eruption, the Forest Service has advertised 33 different salvage sales of dead and down timber. A large majority of these timber sales were "deficit sales," meaning that the cost to the timber contractor of retrieving the wood was estimated by the Forest Service to be more than the wood is worth - the contractor would take an overall financial loss for his efforts. Why would any business-minded contractor bid on such a timber sale? On some sales they didn't - a number of sales were prepared by the Forest Service and never received a single bid. Contractors were interested in other acknowledged deficit sales, however, because their assessment of logging costs and/or expected selling prices were more optimistic than those of the Forest Service or because of "cross-subsidization" of the sale. ("Cross-subsidization" occurs when the Forest Service, in order to make a deficit sale attractive, lumps it with one or more separate sales of green timber which are more lucrative. The contractor buys the package and obtains a net profit by essentially paying less for the good timber so as to lose less on the bad.) Of the 33 timber sales prepared and advertised in FY81 and FY82 in the Mt. St. Helens planning unit, 18 are deficit sales. This represents over 60% of the total volume sold in FY81 and FY82 on the planning unit. This does not include timber salvage sales planned for the fourth quarter of FY 1982 but not yet advertised. Even considering only sawtimber and excluding volumes of low-quality "per-acre material" (PAM), the average net stumpage rate (USFS estimates selling value less the costs for harvesting and transportation. See attachment #2) for all the timber offered so far would be -$57.82 per thousand board feet. (See attachment #3.) Many of these planned sales are in the Green River drainage where environmental values are high and the salvage sales promise to show the greatest deficits.

A recent and typical salvage sale in the Mt. St. Helens planning unit (see attachment #1) registered a net loss to the contractor even though the price the Forest Service was asking was only $10 per thousand board feet (Mbf). Sawtimber-sized Douglas-fir and western hemlock such as comprised this timber sale command a price of nearly $400 per Mbf on nearby portions of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Clearly, this timber is not of high value, and the timber receipts foregone by not salvaging the 8,000 acres within the proposed national monument would not present a significant loss in either value or timber supplies. Nor is the market demand for this material overwhelming: of the 388.9 million board feet (MMbf) of salvageable timber offered in FY81 and FY82, only 40 MMbf, about 10%, have actually been removed from the site thus far despite further declines in timber value due to naturally-occurring decay organisms in the two-year old material. Given the more than three years' supply of sold but uncut live timber on the national forests (about 32 billion board feet) and the current and expected demand for sawtimber, demand for salvage logs from Mt. St. Helens is unlikely to improve in the foreseeable future.

Populations of harmful insects in the down timber are low and pose little threat to adjacent stands of live timber. According to Forest Service entomologists (see attachment #2), populations of the insect of primary concern, the Douglas-fir bark beetle (Dendroctonus pseudotsugae), are "insignificant." This species of beetle breeds in the soft inner bark of dying or recently killed trees, the offspring spreading to nearby stands where they can cause the death of live, healthy trees. It was feared that the down timber would serve as a massive breeding area for these bark beetles, concentrating the threat of infestation to live stands in the vicinity. With the down timber around Mt. St. Helens having been killed nearly two years ago, the soft inner bark required by breeding Douglas-fir bark beetles has become unusable and no longer even emits the fragrant chemical pheromones that normally attract the beetle to potential brood trees. The down timber may host other insect species such as ambrosia beetles which thrive in dead or decaying wood but these, of course, would pose no danger to live forests in the vicinity. The insect threat to the surrounding forest from foregoing the salvage of the down timber, therefore, is low and declining rapidly.

Fire risk tends to be high whenever large volumes of dry, dead wood accumulate over an area and decreases as that wood begins to decay. Fire risk in the down timber around Mt. St. Helens was highest during the first year following the eruption as the "kiln-dried" wood continued to dessicate while remaining structurally sound. Moisture content of this wood is increasing with the introduction of decay organisms and the fire danger, though still present, will continue to decline. Risk of fire spreading to adjacent forest is reduced by the presence of such natural firebreaks as areas of barren or lightly vegetated ash and mud. Risk will be even further reduced by the construction of roads and other artificial firebreaks just outside the boundary of the proposed national monument. The danger of fire to adjacent stands from down, unsalvaged timber within the national monument would therefore be low.

Conclusion

Timber receipts foregone by not salvaging the portion of the down timber within the boundaries of the proposed national monument would be minimal. Risks of fire and insect infestation to the surrounding area of live forest from not removing this portion of the down timber are insignificantly low and continue to decline. These factors should therefore not impede in any way the establishment of a 216,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Monument, with boundaries as depicted on the attached map (attachment #4).

ATTACHMENT #1

Memo from USFS entomologist Bruce Hostetler to Regional Forester
RO

3400 Forest Pest Management October 14, 1981

Assessment of Insect Situation Near Mount St. Helens

Deputy Regional Forester, S&PF and Director, FPM

After reading the scripts of the attached news segments which were presented by two local television channels on September 30, a few comments as to my assessment of the situation may be worthwhile.

From June through September, I made several visits to areas affected by the volcanic blast. Most of the visits were to proposed Forest Service timber sales. On two of the visits, however, I accompanied an entomologist from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and one from Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

The populations of Douglas-fir beetles appeared to be insignificant in Douglas-firs that were blown down by the blast. Because of the deterioration of these trees, it is very unlikely that bark beetles could survive in them in the future. I did detect more Douglas-fir beetles in the standing dead Douglas-firs in September than I had in June, but the populations still appeared to be at low levels. There is a possibility that these populations will increase in 1982 along the perimeter of the blast zone in standing dead trees, but I expect very few attacks on green trees next year. If populations continued to increase next year, there would be a possibility of some isolated pockets of green tree mortality in 1983. A major outbreak on Forest Service land is unlikely since Douglas-fir is a minor stand component in most of the areas that I visited.

Detection of the silver fir beetle and the fir root bark beetle in down true firs was rare. There did, however, appear to be an increase in insect activity along the blast zone perimeter in standing dead firs. A few attacks were detected on trees with green foliage, but the density of these attacks was not high enough to significantly affect these trees. Little is known about the factors that favor large outbreaks of these bark beetles, so a prediction of next year's population levels would be nothing more than a guess. My guess is that we will see no significant mortality of true firs as a result of these two insect species.

Ambrosia beetles were commonly found in all species of down trees except western redcedar. Ambrosia beetles were also detected in some standing dead trees along the perimeter of the blast zone. Populations of these beetles are expected to increase in 1982. Ambrosia beetles will not attack green trees but will cause significant defect in wood used for lumber.

BRUCE B. HOSTETLER

BRUCE B. HOSTETLER, Entomologist
Forest Pest Management

Enclosure

BBHostetler:pj

ATTACHMENT #2

Forest Service Appraisal Summary for Declaration I salvage sale

```
L.( #8)                        A P P R A I S A L   S U M M A R Y

   SALE NAME: VTS-DECLARATION-I                              SUMMARY CHECKED BY: V. Boyer          DATE: 01/06/82
 ------------------------------------------------------ CARD TYPE 5 ------------------------------------------------------
                          SPECIFIED RD CONST (MILES)   .0   RECONSTRUCTION (MILES)   .0   PURCH CR LIM $     0  (INC. $     0 P&R *)
                                               (17-19)                            (20-22)                    (23-29)
   PRODUCT:  APPRAISED TO:              HAUL (MILES)   56   TEMP RD CONSTR (MILES)  3.3   TEMP RD COST $  60666
      1       RANDLE WA                              (33-35)                            (30-32)                    (36-42)
      4       TACOMA WA                   BASIC DATA PERIOD: C.Y.1980
 ---------------------------------- ADJ. TO APPR. BASE PERIOD; LBR: IC 3RD QTR 81,ALL OTHR OCT 81 COMP   PLY: AUG, SEP, OCT 81
   ---------------------------------------- CARD TYPE 6 ----------------------------------------|---- CARD TYPE 7 ----------
    1 PRODUCT/UNIT                        (14-15)   1-1     1-1  DOUGLAS FIR SAWTIMBER    4-1   : UNIT OF MEASURE: 1 (16)
    2 SPECIES                                          D     WHO  HEMLOCK SAWTIMBER       PAM*  :
    3 SPECIES CODE                        (16-18)    202     263                          002   :(T)-TOTAL OR (A) AVERAGE:
    4 % BY SPECIES                                24.28% 48.55%                        27.17%   : T        100.0 %
    5 VOLUME                              (19-25)   4200    8400                         4700   : T        17300 (17-23)
    6 SELLING VALUE                               497.78  313.54                       263.00   : A       344.56
    7 SV ADJ SCB 1181-2                            0.941   0.900                                :
    8 ADJ SELLING VALUE                           468.41  282.19  FIGURES ARE IN       263.00   :
    9 CHIP & BYPRODUCTS                            54.37   57.58                         0.00   :
*  10 SELLING VALUE L.S.                  (26-31) 522.78  339.77  $/Mbf                263.00   : A       363.37
   11 FALLING & BUCKING                            44.85   44.85                         0.00   : A        32.62 (24-28)
   12 SKIDDING                                     72.89   72.89                         0.00   : A        53.09 (29-33)
   13 LOADING                                      12.73   12.73                         9.55   : A        11.87 (34-38)
   14 SUBTOTAL, STUMP-TO-TRUCK                    130.47  130.47                         9.55   :
   15 HAUL AND SCALE                               44.93   44.93                        57.87   : A        48.45 (39-42)
   16 ROAD MAINTENANCE INC $26.29 CO-OP            26.29   26.29                         0.00   : A        19.15 (43-46)
   17 SUBTOTAL, TRANSPORTATION                     71.22   71.22                        57.87   :
   18 GENERAL LOGGING OVERHEAD                     33.91   33.91                         2.53   : A        25.38 (47-50)
   19 LOGGING DEPRECIATION                         14.62   14.62                         2.78   : A        11.40 (51-54)
   20 SUBTOTAL, ADMINISTRATIVE                     48.53   48.53                         5.31   :
   21 SLASH DISPOSAL (INC.   1.83 CO-OP)           36.85   36.85                         0.00   : A        26.84 (55-58)
   22 EROSION CONTROL                               1.55    1.55                         0.00   : A         1.13 (59-62)
   23 SNAG DISPOSAL                                 0.00    0.00                         0.00   : A          .00 (63-66)
   24 INC FIRE PROTECTION                           0.74    0.74                         0.40   : A          .65 (67-70)
   25 SUBTOTAL, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION           39.14   39.14                         0.40   :
   26 TEMPORARY ROADS                               4.81    4.81                         0.00   : A         3.50 (71-74)
   27 OTHER TEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS                  0.07    0.07                         0.00   : A          .05 (75-78)
   28 SUBTOTAL,TEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT                4.88    4.88                         0.00   :
   29 SUBTOTAL, LOGGING COSTS             (32-36) 294.24  294.24                        73.13   : A       234.18
   30 SPECIFIED ROAD COST (A10)                     0.00    0.00                         0.00   : A          .00
   31 TOTAL LOGGING COST L.S.                     294.24  294.24                        73.13   : A       234.18
   32 MFG. COST L.S.                              253.90  168.25                       160.25   : A       186.87
   33 PRODUCT HAUL                                  9.95    9.47                         0.00   : A         7.01
   34 MFG. COST L.S.                      (37-41) 263.85  177.72                       160.25   : A       193.88
   35 TOTAL PRODUCTION COST L.S.                  558.09  471.96                       233.38   : A       428.06
   36 CONVERSION (10)-(35)                        -35.31 -132.19                        29.70   : A       -64.68
   37 P&R RATIO % NORMAL/ADVERTISED                15.00   15.00                        15.00   : NORM  15.0  ADV -16.2 **
   38 P&R MARGIN NORMAL/ADVERTISED                 67.96   44.17                        34.20   : NORM 47.24  ADV-70.17 **
*  39 INDICATED NET STUMPAGE (36)-(38)           -103.27 -176.36                        -4.50   : A      -111.93
   40 INDICATED ADVERTISED RATES (39)+(38)       -103.27 -176.36                        -4.50   : T  -1936307.95
                                                                                                : A      -111.92
*  41 BASE RATES                                   10.00    5.99                         0.50   : A         5.47
   42 ADJUSTMENTS TO BASE RATES                   113.27  182.35                         5.00   : A       117.40
*  43 ADVERTISED RATES (40)+(42)          (42-46)  10.00    5.99                         0.50   : T     94666.00
                                                                                                : A         5.47
   44 INDICATED STAT NET RATES(43)-(38)            10.00    5.99                         0.50   : A         5.47
   45 APPRAISED NET RATES                 (47-51)  10.00    5.99                         0.50   : A         5.47
   46 BASE INDICES                                  0.00    0.00                         0.00   :
    * PAM* ACTUALLY APPRAISED AT $    5.04/ACRE FOR     466 ACRES.
```

ATTACHMENT #3

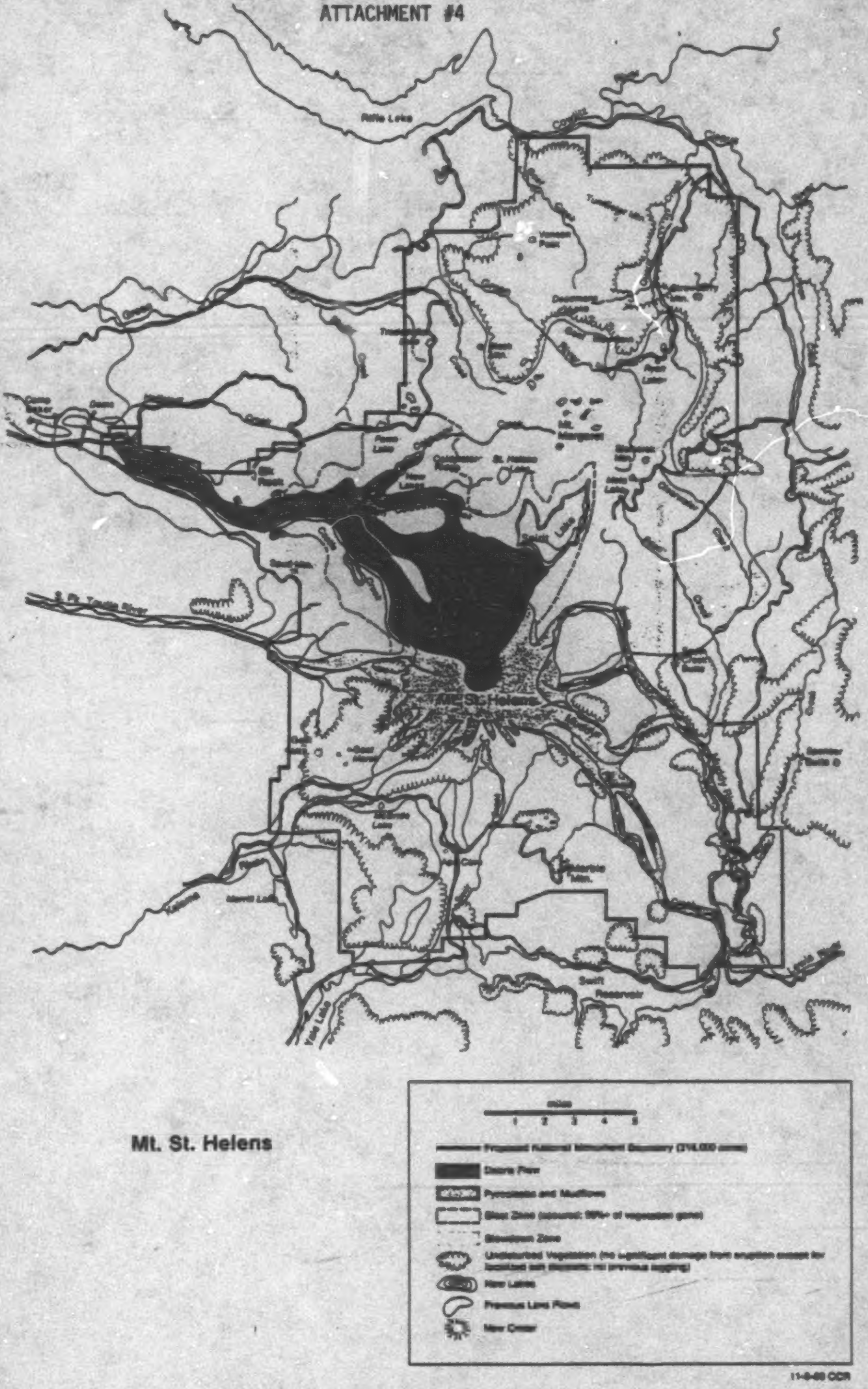
Values for Volcano Timber Salvage Sales

Offered in FY 81 and FY 82 as of 1 March 1982

Sale Name	Total Sawtimber Volume (MMbf)	Average net stumpage price* ($/Mbf)
Lift I	19.6	(-121.88)
King Kong	11.8	16.00
Popcorn	17.7	62.40
Rootwad	8.4	(-1.67)
Wayside	17.5	14.38
Clearwater IV	19.7	50.68
Clearwater I	19.6	(-263.31)
Peace Salvage	0.9	66.45
Clearwater II	11.9	114.59
N 867 Salvage	0.4	13.27
Mutiny Salvage	0.2	(-60.80)
Paradise II	6.8	145.13
Tuna Fish	0.3	54.97
Swift Reservoir	7.2	16.17
Muddy Rivre	2.0	(-7.48)
Rotor II	10.5	(-273.18)
Rotor I	21.5	(-269.33)
Hover	11.1	(-348.34)
Kidney	10.5	(-73.17)
Biway	10.3	(-84.46)
Fallout	8.6	33.83
Clearwater III	9.0	11.31
Clearwater V	13.9	(-72.49)
Vertigo	16.8	7.37
Ridge	14.3	(-6.15)
Falls	13.0	28.11
Upper Curtis	9.9	(-45.70)
Lower Curtis	13.0	10.02
Commonwealth	17.6	(-68.48)
Declaration I	12.6	(-152.00)
Declaration II	11.9	(-44.46)
Bismarck Ghost	12.0	(-59.22)
Bismarck Blue	28.4	(-32.66)
	388.9	(-$57.28)/Mbf

* Forest Service estimate of the selling value less harvesting and transportation costs.

ATTACHMENT #4


Riffle Lake
Cowlitz
Spirit Lake
Mt. St. Helens
S. Fk. Toutle River
Merrill Lake
Swift Reservoir
Yale Lake
miles
1 2 3 4 5
Proposed National Monument Boundary (216,000 acres)
Debris Flow
Pyroclastic and Mudflows
Blast Zone (occurred: 90%+ of vegetation gone)
Blowdown Zone
Undisturbed Vegetation (no significant damage from eruption except for localized ash deposits; no previous logging)
New Lakes
Previous Lava Flows
New Crater
11-6-80 CCR

Mt. St. Helens

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A MT ST HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT

WHEREAS Mt. St. Helens has generated increasing interest due to its volcanic activity, and

WHEREAS it is the only active volcano in the State of Washington, and

WHEREAS it has very high geologic and ecologic value as a result of its recent eruptive period, and

WHEREAS National Monument designation would give the area the type of management necessary to protect the values of ths area, and

WHEREAS the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association, for a 216,000 acre Mt. St. Helens National Monumnet, would protect these values.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

that the 46th District Democratic Organization supports the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association for a 216,000 acre Mt. St. Helens National Monument for the area around and including Mt. St. Helens, Washington State's only active volcano.

Passed January 22, 1981

Evelyn Amyes

Evelyn Amyes, Recording Secretary
46th District Democratic Organization

Senat Energy & Natural Resource Committee
3204 Senat Bldg.
Wash. D.C 20510

I am concerned about the Statis of Mt. St Helens. I think it is to soon to make such a permanent decision as making it a National Monument. I am in support of the Forest Service Propusal for a Volcanic area of 84,700 acreas to be managad by the Forest Service under the muliple use concept of land management.

Sharon Brodie
6117 83rd Ave NE
Everett, Wn. 98205

Skamania County
Board of Commissioners
COURTHOUSE
P.O. Box 437
Stevenson, Washington 98648
(509) 427-5141, ext. 200

Dist. 1 - William V. Benson
Dist. 2 - Eric H. Wedin
Dist. 3 - Ed Callahan

FEB 15 1 19 PM '82

February 11, 1982

Senator Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

The enclosed letter was sent to the Forest Service on January 25,1982.

Please forgive our failure in getting a copy sent to you immediately.

We will be looking for your help in getting this accomplished for Skamania County.

Sincerely,

ag

William V. Benson
William V. Benson
Chairman

Eric Wedin
Eric Wedin

Ed Callahan
Ed Callahan

Skamania County
Board of Commissioners
COURTHOUSE
P.O. Box 437
Stevenson, Washington 98648
(509) 427-5141, ext. 200

Dist. 1 - William V. Bensen
Dist. 2 - Eric H. Wedin
Dist. 3 - Ed Callahan

January 22, 1982

TO: Jeff Sirmon, Regional Forester, Pacific Northwest Region

FROM: Skamania County Board of Commissioners

REFERENCE: Pine Creek Environmental Interpretive Center/Portal Facility - Development Plan Request

INTRODUCTION

After reviewing the Mount St. Helens Interpretation and Recreation Plan, the Board of County Commissioners recommend establishing a new Environmental Education Interpretive Center and Portal Unit at the unused Lewis River School facility as a primary Recreation/Interpretation/Portal Facility. The Pine Creek Environmental Interpretive Center/Portal Facility could ideally be located at the School site adjacent to the Pine Creek Ranger Station for several good reasons, including provision for a variety of recreational opportunities, provides outdoor recreation use, compares favorably to the cost of implementation for other facilities, conforms closely to the Land Management Plan - Alternative Two (preferred alternative) and would not affect the environment.

OVERVIEW

Skamania County has determined that a need exists to attract people into the county on a regular basis to facilitate economic stability and share with the public a better understanding of the natural processes, scenic resources, and environmental concerns of the wilderness. Mount St. Helens, since its eruption in May 1980, has become a national natural classroom, visual curiosity, and one of the few active volcanos within continental United States, which can be easily approached.

Mount St. Helens, located within Skamania County's Gifford Pinchot National Forest, is a manificent natural phenomena, which thousands of people wish to visit every year. The eruptions, altering the

Mountain's landscape, causing pyroclastic flows, mud flows, floods, and blast-fallen timber as far away as twelve miles from the crater, have drawn national and international attention to southwestern Washington.

Safe access to within twelve miles of Mount St. Helens in Skamania County provides these visitors with one of the best windows from which to view closely volcanic environment in the Cascade Range. Skamania County can immediately provide an ideal site and environment for the U.S. Forest Service, to allow people to travel to a facility at nearby Swift Creek Reservoir, unload for the day, participate in organized tours, and enjoy the amenities of a Volcanic Environment Interpretive Center, all within walking distance of the volcanic damage zone.

The Lewis River School site, already constructed, located on 8.45 acres, is not at present being utilized. It can be remodeled and enlarged, providing the most advantageous site in the southern perimeter of the Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area. The Pine Creek Interpretive Center/Portal Facility rates high in all categories of site selection criteria.

SITE CRITERIA (Proximity - Visitor Demand)

The proposal for the Pine Creek Environmental Interpretive Center/ Portal Facility at the school site is immediately needed because the U.S. Forest Service has recently reduced the "red zone", allowing greater numbers of people to travel into closer volcano-viewing proximity. Beginning in the spring of 1982, many people will begin entering Skamania County to get a closer view of Mount St. Helens, as well as enjoy the abundant recreational activities of Merwin, Yale, and Swift Reservoirs.

The U.S. Forest Service is currently considering spending $4.5 million for a visitor's information center near Vancouver, over 35 miles away. Road improvements to State Highway 503, Forest Service Road 90, and other roads are also contemplated as part of the Recreation Plan.

The proposed Pine Creek Environmental Interpretive Center/Portal Facility would not be nearly as costly. The roads within the county are all paved and of high quality. The Recreation Plan estimates 900,000 to 1,200,000 visitors annually to arrive at volcanic interpretive center/portal facilities, like the one proposed. [1] The "development of a major visitor interpretive center near Interstate 5, attendance is forecast to increase to 1,000,000 or more per year with annual increases paralleling the increase in tourism in the northwest..., requiring other facilities to be developed also." [2] Pine Creek could help dispense this demand almost immediately. Skamania

[1] Mount St. Helens Interpretation & Recreation Plan, Aug. 1981, Chapter VII - page 22-23. Author, David M. Dornbusch & Co., Inc. 71 S.W. Oak Street, Portland, Oregon 97204

[2] ibid

County would like to encourage visitors, travelers, and naturalists to take advantage of its close proximity to Mount St. Helens and at the same time view the scenic splendor along the Washington side of the Columbia Gorge. Visitors could just as easily tour easterly along State Highway 14, visit the Second Powerhouse at Bonneville (estimated annual visitors: 800,000), travel to Stevenson, and travel north through Carson to the Pine Creek site on Swift Creek Reservoir from Highway 73 (Wind River Highway). (see Exhibit No. 1)

INTERPRETIVE OPPORTUNITIES/OUTDOOR RECREATION USE

The proposed site location of the Pine Creek Center/Portal Facility at the Lewis River School property is located in an ideal area for interpretive opportunities and recreation uses. The proposed site is within a short distance of Swift Creek Reservoir Basin which provides accessibility to recreational activities, such as fishing, overnight camping, hiking, walking, snow mobiling, cross-country skiing, nature study, mountain hiking, boating, swimming, snow play, and hunting.

The interpretive opportunities are prolific and within close proximity (one to five miles). Nearby Eagle Cliff and Viewpoint 3670 provide the public safe, unique vantage sites to view the southeastern side of Mount St. Helens. Pyroclastic mud flows and erosion damage can be closely viewed and studied at near-by Pine Creek. There are many unique pre-May 18, 1980 geologic features near Kalama Falls and the Ape Caves. In addition, east of the proposed site there exists a store and lake development for easy and convenient access by the people while they are touring in the area. (see Exhibit No. 2)

The estimated PAOT (present at one time) at the Pine Creek Interpretive Center/Portal Facilities could result in 450 people at any one time. [3] That figure could be higher during spring and summer months, and with additional volumes generated by Swift Camp Site, Eagle Cliff, North Woods development and excursions to Marble Mountain. The existing building and site, with some major remodeling could service the projected daily-visit volume, and accomodate parking.

SITE PLAN REVIEW: Pine Creek Interpretive Center/Portage Facilities

The proposed site is located adjacent to N-90, northeast of the Swift Creek Reservoir. The 8.45 acre site contains a 4,300 square foot school building with ample storage, kitchen, office, men's and women's lavatory, two large environmental interpretive, lecture and exhibit rooms, and one large 1,248 square foot assembly room, which could be easily converted to a Mount St. Helens Theater or Exhibit Room. There is adequate corridor and paved walk-ways, and flag pole. Power, water and heat is available to the site. A 4,000 gallon oil capacity tank, electrical generation power plant building, and a 1,500 gallon capacity septic tank already exist, enclosed behind 100 feet of chain-link fence. Good access to the buildings and an additional three acres of potential parking space is available with this site. (see Exhibit 3&4)

[3] ibid appendix B-6

COST JUSTIFICATION/COST COMPARISON

The site is currently being leased from Pacific Power and Light for a period of fifty years. A sub-lease arrangement could be maintained between the County and the U.S. Forest Service, provided that an educational type use be continued with the property. A considerable savings could also be realized by the U.S. Forest Service by developing an Environmental Interpretive Center/Portal Facility at the Lewis River School site instead of an alternate site. The U.S. Forest Service projects a cost of $700,000 in initial expenditures associated with constructing a similar site within the same vicinity, as quoted below:

Pine Creek Environmental Education Center

Pine Creek	
Site development & utilities	100,000
Dining & meeting hall	250,000
Laboratories	50,000
Modification of housing	250,000
Acquisition	50,000
Subtotal	$ 700,000

The cost savings in dining and meeting hall, site development, and acquisition cost could reduce this estimate considerably, perhaps as much as $200,000. Further detailed cost analysis is necessary.

CONCLUSION:

The immediate construction and development of an Environmental Interpretive Center/Portal Facility at the Lewis River School site would be an important first move in opening up to the public the Mount St. Helens Interpretation Area with a safe, convenient, closely situated, ideally-located, less expensive facility at Pine Creek which can be enjoyed by everyone today and also by future generations.

Skamania County Board of Commissioners

William V Beeman
Chairman

Eric Wedin
Commissioner

E.J. Callahan
Commissioner

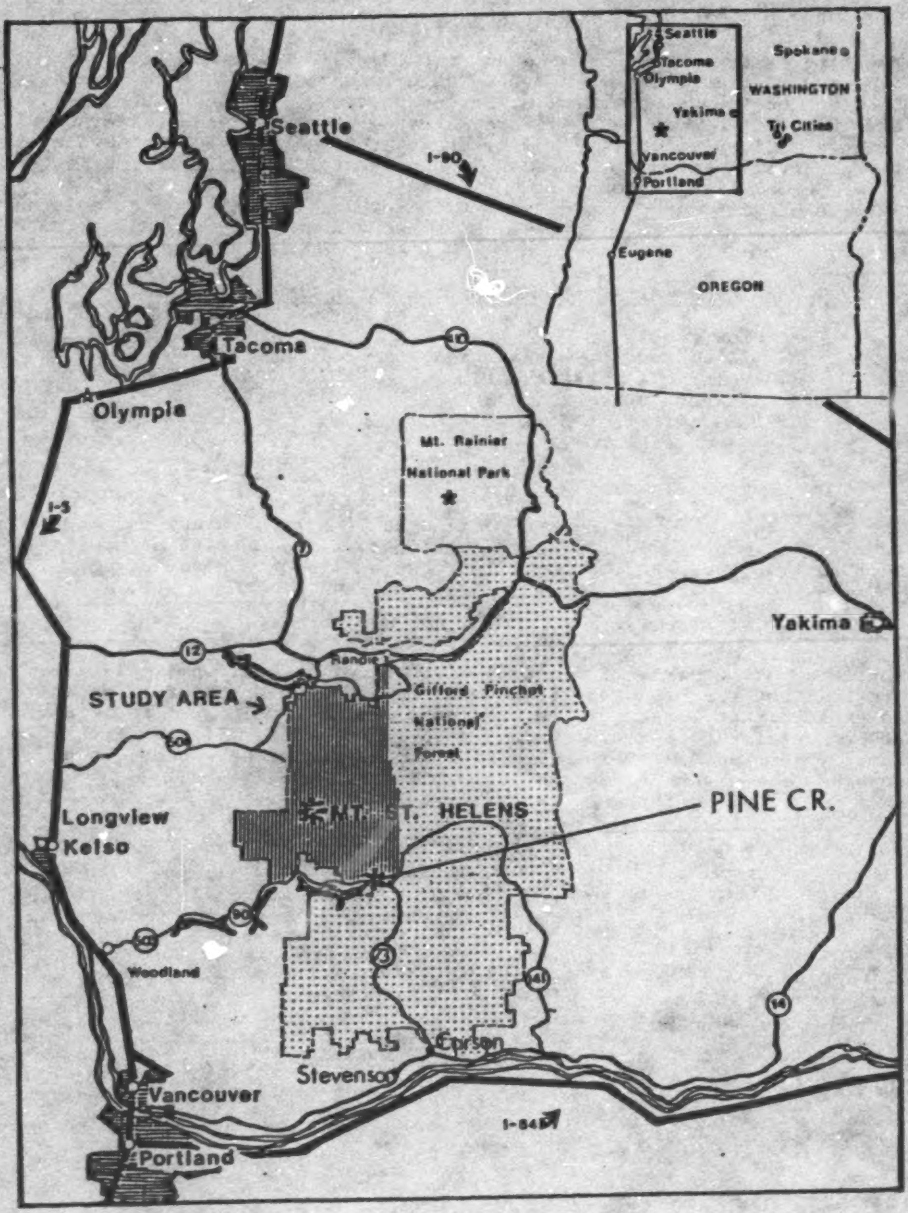
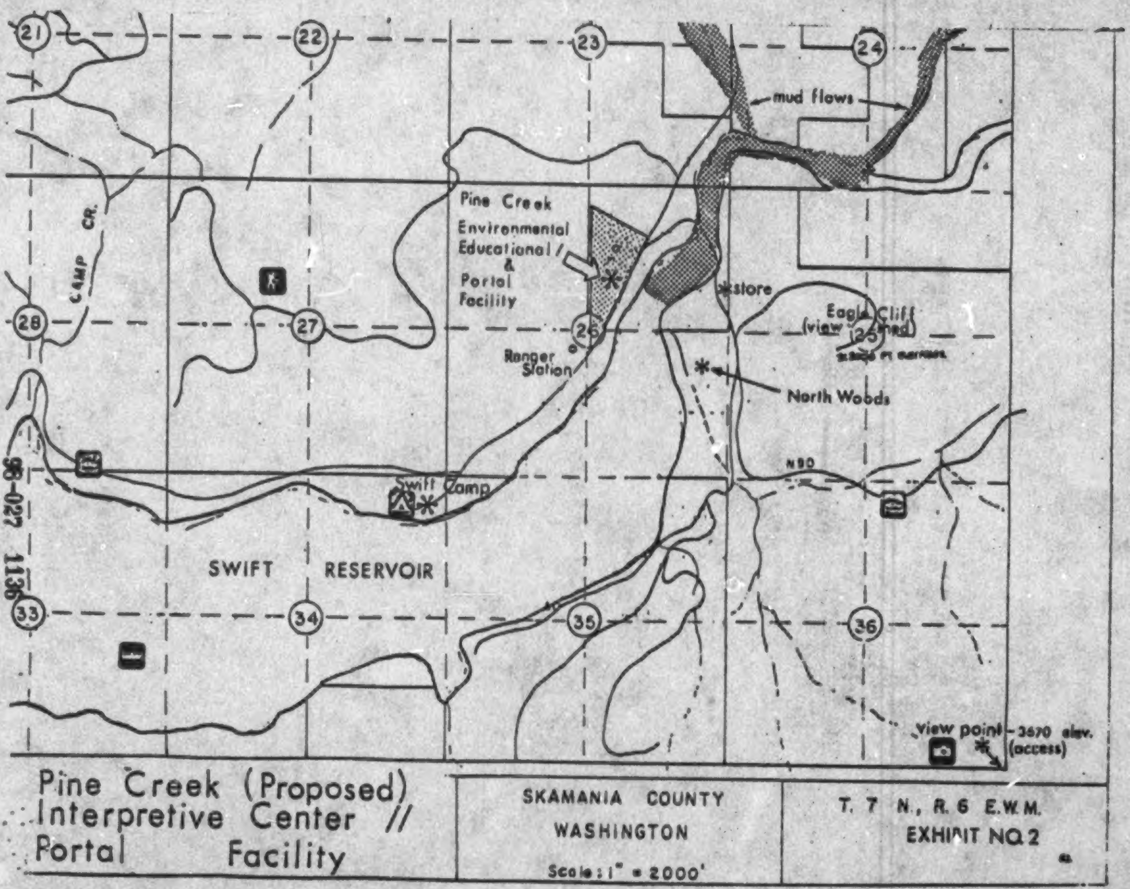

Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Spokane
WASHINGTON
Yakima
Tri Cities
Vancouver
Portland
Eugene
OREGON
Seattle
I-90
Tacoma
410
Olympia
I-5
Mt. Rainier
National Park
7
12
Yakima
Randle
STUDY AREA
Gifford Pinchot
National
Forest
504
MT. ST. HELENS
PINE CR.
Longview
Kelso
503
90
Woodland
25
141
14
Carson
Stevenson
Vancouver
Portland
I-84

EXHIBIT NO. 1


mud flows
Pine Creek
Environmental
Educational /
&
Portal
Facility
store
Eagle Cliff
(view shed)
North Woods
Ranger Station
Swift Camp
SWIFT RESERVOIR
CAMP CR.
N90
View point - 3670 elev.
(access)
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
33
34
35
36

Pine Creek (Proposed)
Interpretive Center //
Portal Facility

SKAMANIA COUNTY
WASHINGTON
Scale: 1" = 2000'

T. 7 N., R. 6 E.W.M.
EXHIBIT NO. 2

Copies: Robert Tokarczyk
Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
Representative Sid Morrison
Senator Hal Zimmerman
Representative Dennis Heck
Representative Bob Chamberlain
Chamber of Commerce
Columbia Gorge Commission
Skamania Regional Planning Council
Skamania County Pioneer
Skamania County Planning Commission
Skamania County Parks & Recreation & Tourism

March 4, 1982

MS. M. E. COVERT
3126 COLUMBIA HGTS Rd.
LONGVIEW, WASH.
98632

Sen. Henry M. Jackson
137 Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

To the Honorable Henry Jackson:

Soon there will be a hearing on bills concerning the Mount St. Helens volcanic area. Please include this letter in the minutes of the hearing.

I urge you to endorse the plan for a 216,000 acre Mt. St. Helens National Monument as proposed by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association.

Some of my reasons for my endorsement of their plan are: this area is a scientific and historical marvel; we need to organize the area under one bureau so it can be preserved and observed; tourism will help diversify the depressed economy of Southwest Washington; we need to preserve the few pockets of beautiful old growth trees that remain; we need to provide some unroaded recreation for present and future generations, and we need to have an area where animals and plants can repopulate and revegetate the barren lands and waters (some of which are declining species, such as the spotted owl and salmon.)

A monument will allow flexibility in activities as well as protection. Please consider seriously the proposal for a Mount St. Helens Monument.

Sincerely,

Ms M. E. Covert

Friday March 6, 1982

MAR 12 10 18 AM '82

Honorable John Sieberling
Chairman of Public Lands Subcommittee
Of the Interior Committee
House of Representatives
Washington D.C., 20515

Dear Mr. Sieberling,

I wish to express my strong support for the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal for a Mt. St. Helens National Monument. I believe that history will clearly show that it is a vastly superior bill to the Gorton/Jackson bill, the Bonker bill and the Forest Service Alternative #7 plan. Please include this statement in the Mt. St. Helens hearing record.

Clearly we have in the Mt. St. Helens Association proposal a unique opportunity to create a first quality area which will serve as a study center and permanent natural museum for young people, scientists and all americans for generations to come. I am convinced that if this monument is created in the right way, it would furthermore provide a strong economic base for this part of Washington. Tourism is a relatively clean industry which, as Governor Spellman has publically stated, will continue to be a major "industry" in the northwest. A Mt. St. Helens National Monument which encompasses the full impact of the volcanic eruption and blast area would be an enormous magnet for visitors.

Among the features of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Assoc. proposal, which I especially favor, is that it ensures the protection of fringe areas, the transition zones between the devastation and uneffected terrain. It disturbs me that the Forest Service plan does not even include Ape Caves. I find this especially incredible since it is part of the complete volcanic story of the mountain. My experiences hiking, picking berries and mushrooms over the past 26 years has shown me that the Forest Service simply has fallen short in providing the protection needed for this natural treasure. An obvious serious error was the total lack of a buffer zone where the magnificent Kalama Springs burst out of the mountain. I simply do not feel that the Forest Service multiple use concept is appropriate to such an area of prime scenic value.

Meanwhile the reports continue to come in pointing to a frenzied pace of timber salvage at Mt. St. Helens; the Forest Service seems bent on having it their way one way or another.

Let us look beyond immediate material needs and economic determanents even now during our current economic recession. At times like this we must truly reflect on our sense of values for all times.

I urge you to consider the children to come in your deliberations. You who must make the hard decisions will be remembered as true stewards of a natural treasure if you do this job well.

Sincerely yours,
Paul J. Clare
Louise E. Clare
Paul J. and Louise E. Clare
3507 N.E. 97th Ave.
Vancouver,
Washington 98662

Copies to -
Senator Jackson
Senator Gorton
Rep. Bonker

3148 Laurel Road
Longview WA 98632
6 March 1982

Senator Henry Jackson
U. S. Senate
Washington D.C. 21510

Dear Senator Jackson,

I urge your support of the National Monument designation for the Mt. St. Helens area, with boundaries suggested by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association. I'm sure you realize that the Forest Service plan is totally inadequate in that it sacrifices the long-term good of the nation for short-term economic gain. The Forest Service plan permits exploitation for profit of areas utterly irreplacable for both scientific studies and for tourist and recreational use.

The Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal can be compared in wisdom with preserving all of Yellowstone National Park, and the Forest Service plan with the wisdom of preserving just a few acres around Old Faithful.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Deery

Ruth Deery

Friday March 6, 1982

MAR 12 10 18 AM '82

Honorable John Seiberling
Chairman of Public Lands Subcommittee
Of the Interior Committee
House of Representatives
Washington D.C., 20515

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I wish to express my strong support for the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association proposal for a Mt. St. Helens National Monument. I believe that history will clearly show that it is a vastly superior bill to the Gorton/Jackson bill, the Bonker bill and the Forest Service Alternative #7 plan. Please include this statement in the Mt. St. Helens hearing record.

Clearly we have in the Mt. St. Helens Association proposal a unique opportunity to create a first quality area which will serve as a study center and permanent natural museum for young people, scientists and all americans for generations to come. I am convinced that if this monument is created in the right way, it would furthermore provide a strong economic base for this part of Washington. Tourism is a relatively clean industry which, as Governor Spellman has publically stated, will continue to be a major "industry" in the northwest. A Mt. St. Helens National Monument which encompasses the full impact of the volcanic eruption and blast area would be an enormous magnet for visitors.

Among the features of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Assoc. proposal, which I especially favor, is that it ensures the protection of fringe areas, the transition zones between the devastation and uneffected terrain. It disturbs me that the Forest Service plan does not even include Ape Caves. I find this especially incredible since it is part of the complete volcanic story of the mountain. My experiences hiking, picking berries and mushrooms over the past 26 years has shown me that the Forest Service simply has fallen short in providing the protection needed for this natural treasure. An obvious serious error was the total lack of a buffer zone where the magnificent Kalama Springs burst out of the mountain. I simply do not feel that the Forest Service multiple use concept is appropriate to such an area of prime scenic value.

Meanwhile the reports continue to come in pointing to a frenzied pace of timber salvage at Mt. St. Helens; the Forest Service seems bent on having it their way one way or another.

Let us look beyond immediate material needs and economic determanents even now during our current economic recession. At times like this we must truly reflect on our sense of values for all times.

I urge you to consider the children to come in your deliberations. You who must make the hard decisions will be remembered as true stewards of a natural treasure if you do this job well.

Sincerely yours,

J. Clare
Louise E. Clare

Paul J. and Louise E. Clare
3507 N.E. 97th Ave.
Vancouver,
Washington 98662

Copies to -
Senator Jackson
Senator Gorton
Rep. Bonker

BOEING EMPLOYEES ALPINE SOCIETY, INC.

P.O. BOX [illegible]
SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON [illegible]

March 8, 1982

Statement of Support

The Boeing Employees Alpine Society (Boealps), a 400 member Boeing sponsored climbing club, endorses the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association for a 216,000 acre National Monument. Though climbing is the major purpose of the Club we have various recreational activities throughout the year such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, kayaking, rafting and various other outdoor activities. Mt. St. Helens had for years been a prime choice for the graduation climb of the Boealps annual climbing class and we would like to see the many significant features of the ecological and geological phenomena protected that were not included or adequately protected in the proposal for a National Volcanic Area. These many outstanding features will not only be conserved for the benefit of the immediate environment and wildlife but also for scientific research of our Northwest volcanoes and preserved for our future generations.

Cheryl Rudd
Cheryl Rudd
Conservation Chairperson,
Boealps

U.S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Vancouver and Seattle, Washington

Draft — not for release 3/11/82, 3 P.M.
Mount. St. Helens

Extended outlook advisory (long edition, for putting on the tape and using as a guide in answering inquiries)

Seismicity beneath Mount St. Helens continues at elevated levels, but individual earthquakes are of low magnitude. Earthquakes have been occurring in 1-2 day long episodes separated by 1-2 day intervals of decreased activity. The earthquakes are occurring between the surface and a depth of about 6 miles. Rates of ground deformation in the crater area have increased during the last two weeks, and they are similar to patterns observed before previous dome building eruptions.

Based on rates of deformation, an eruption is likely within the next 3 weeks. Deformation is confined to the crater area, suggesting that renewed dome growth will occur. The current seismic patterns differ from any observed before 1980-81 eruptions, however, and raise the possibility of variations in the eruptive behavior, such as explosive eruptions or lava flows. In addition, small pyroclastic flows could be generated by collapse of the steep north face of the dome. If pyroclastic flows from either an explosive eruption or dome collapse should occur, the possibility of rapid snowmelt would be a concern.

This came in just last night.

Steve Malone
UofW
Craig S. Weaver
USGS

25006 SE Mirrormont Dr.
Issaquah, Washington 98027
May 25, 1982

Senator Henry M. Jackson
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

The purpose of this letter is the designation of Mt. St. Helens as a National Monument.

Currently there are three major bills before the Congress which deal with Mt. St. Helens:

- HR 5773, which is based on the Forest Service proposal for an 84,700-acre National Volcanic Area
- HR 5281, which follows the governor's plan for a 113,000-acre National Volcanic Area
- HR 5787, authored by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association, which would establish a 216,000-acre National Monument under Forest Service administration

The only bill which gives clear direction for management of the area is HR 5787. The management approach appears to be a rational one and seems quite fair to all interests. Specifically, HR 5787 provides for generally letting natural geologic forces and ecological succession to continue unimpeded, while allowing flexibility to respond to emergencies. It would also encourage tourism by building tourist facilities and provide for the traditional recreational uses, including hunting. The bill is also responsive to concerns about the local timber economy, since more than half the salvageable lands would be harvested, and there would be little long-term impact on the region's timber base.

The scientific community and local residents have testified, and almost every individual who testified supported the National Monument.

I am in favor of HR 5787 and ask that my letter be placed in the record.

I urge you to support passage of MR 5787 as quickly as possible.

Sincerely,

Diane E. George

Diane E. George

STATEMENT OF WESTERN FOREST INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE AND THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND RESERVED WATER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1982, KELSO, WASHINGTON

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, my name is Harold "Smokey" Olsen. I am a member of the Board of Directors of Western Forest Industries Association and Forest Resource Manager for Astoria Plywood Corporation, a worker-owned plywood co-operative dependent upon public timber offerings from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

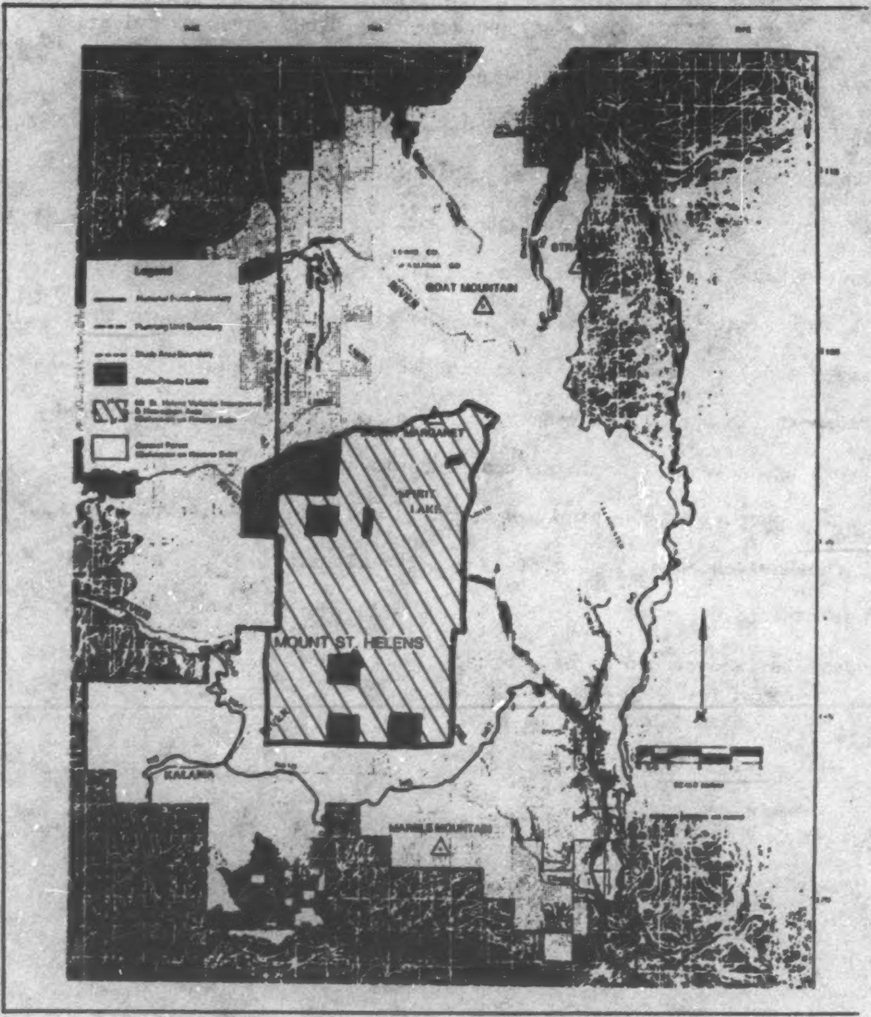
Western Forest Industries Association is comprised of more than 100 independent sawmill, veneer and plywood manufacturers located in Washington State and neighboring Western States. The membership is heavily dependent for its raw material supply upon the timber sale offerings from the national forests and other public lands.

The Board of Directors of Western Forest Industries Association unanimously recommends that the boundary for the Mt. St. Helens area be confined to the forest users' proposal that was included in the Final Environmental Impact Statement of the Mt. St. Helens Management Plan dated October, 1981. That proposal can be found on pages 221 and 222 - Appendix O of the FEIS. The Forest Service FEIS public response to the proposals totaled 1,009 . Of that total, 59% of the responses supported the forest users' alternative proposing a 40,000 acre interpretive area.

Of that 40,000 acres, approximately 8,000 acres of private and/or State forest land are included in the proposed boundary. It was further unanimously recommended that those State/private lands within the proposed boundary be acquired by purchase rather than exchange. The precedent for land purchase is well established through Congressional action in the creation and expansion of the Redwood National Park. The Association and the members dependent upon the timber supplies from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest strongly oppose any land exchange reducing future public timber offerings and resulting in reduced employment opportunities.

Copies of the proposed boundary and the resulting public input of the Environmental Impact Study and its alternatives are attached (attachments #1 and #2) for the record. An economic analysis of the proposals is enclosed as attachment #3.

Att. #1


Legend
National Forest Boundary
Planning Unit Boundary
Study Area Boundary
State/Private Lands
GOAT MOUNTAIN
MARGARET
SPIRIT LAKE
MOUNT ST. HELENS
KALAMA
MARBLE MOUNTAIN

Att. #2

MT. ST. HELENS -- RESPONSE TO DEIS

	1/	Pro DEIS Alternative					2/	3/		Forest Users 4/	5/	State 6/	
Washington	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Proposal	MSHPA	2	3
Cowlitz	89	3	0	1	0	0	6	15	0	17	17	3	0
Skamania	11	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	3	0	0
Clark	83	0	0	2	1	0	1	19	0	34	3	2	0
Lewis	133	1	0	0	4	1	10	8	1	100	0	0	0
Sea-Tac	174	4	3	0	0	1	5	5	0	118	15	2	0
Other W.Wash.	167	3	1	0	0	1	13	10	0	110	12	2	0
Other E.Wash.	26	3	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	5	3	1	0
Total	683	15	4	3	5	3	38	64	1	389	53	10	0
Oregon													
Portland	92	2	0	0	0	1	2	12	0	48	5	0	0
Other Oregon	181	3	2	0	0	2	5	5	0	147	9	0	0
Other U.S.	36	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	10	0	0
Western States	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	8	3	0	0
Total	326	7	2	1	0	3	8	25	0	203	27	0	0
Total All	1009	22	6	4	5	6	46	89	1	592	80	10	0

Source: U.S. Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot National Forest

1/ Includes total of input received after DEIS deadline
2/ Forest Service maximum timber alternative - 60,650 acres Interpretive Area
3/ Forest Service Preferred Alternative - 89,560 acres Interpretive Area
4/ Forest Users Proposal - 40,000 acres Interpretive Area
5/ MSHPA - Mt. St. Helens Protection Assn. - 216,000 acres National Monument
6/ State Alternative #2 - Interpretive Area 50,400 acres. Gov. Spellman - 95,000 acres. Public Review Task Group

	(USFS) MORRISON BILL 85,000 Acre National Volcano Area		(GOV) BONKER BILL 110,000 Acre National Volcano Area		MSHPA 216,000 Acre National Monument		USER PROPOSAL 40,000 Acre Interpretive Area	
POTENTIAL BENEFITS Based on Program being completed by 11/30/83 SALVAGE PROGRAM	($1,000 Value) Vol.(MMBF)	Stumpage	($1,000 Value) Vol.(MMBF)	Stumpage	($1,000 Value) Vol.(MMBF)	Stumpage	($1,000 Value) Vol.(MMBF)	Stumpage
	880	79,200	457	41,250	200	18,000	880	79,200
	#Job/Year	Payroll [2]	#Jobs	Payroll [2]	#Jobs	Payroll [2]	#Jobs	Payroll [2]
Employment - Woods crews only	1,227	79,400	840	53,220	372	22,590	1,227	79,400
Employment - Wood products, including pulp & paper	4,933	114,200	2,359	47,320	1,028	21,410		114,200
25% Fund to Counties		36,400		13,750		6,700		26,400
TOTAL SALVAGE BENEFITS	6,160[5]	$299,200	3,199[5]	$155,540	1,400[5]	$68,700	6,160[5]	$299,200

LONG TERM POTENTIAL YIELD BENEFITS	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value[1] ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value[1] ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value[1] ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)	Vol MMBF/Yr.	Total Value[1] ($1000/Yr)	Direct Indus. Jobs/Yr.	Payroll ($1000/Yr)
	20	$3,450	140	$2,200	15	$2,588	105	$1,650	0[3]	0[3]	0[3]	0	61	$3,690	287	$7,073
25% Fund to Counties		1,150				862										2,357
Total		$4,600				$3,450										$9,430

POTENTIAL COSTS	Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber	Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber	Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber	Total Acres	Est. Value ($1,000) Land & Timber
Acquisition of Land & Timber	24,500	35,000	35,660	49,000	76,500	132,000	7,554	11,000[6]
Annual Allowable cut reduction	0	453/yr.[6]		634/yr[6]		1,700/yr[6]		100/yr[6]
Existing VTS (Volcano Tbr. Salvage) Sales Contracts [4]	0		209 MMBF	25,080	242 MMBF	29,000	0	
Pre-eruption sales contract	0		10 MMBF	200	110 MMBF	25,200	0	
VTS sales foregone	0		443 MMBF	37,950	660 MMBF	61,200	0	
TOTAL POTENTIAL COSTS	24,500 ac.	$35,000	35,600 ac. 743 MMBF	$112,230	76,500 ac. 1012 MMBF	$247,400	7,554 ac.	$11,000

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[1] Does not include 25% to counties. This is 75% of total which goes to U.S. Treasury

[2] Does not include payroll loading or fringes -- take home pay only. Based on 2 years employment. Add 35% for full loading

[3] H.R. 5787 allows for no commercial timber harvest. Because the proposed Nat'l Monument boundary exceeds the boundaries it would effectively reduce the Gifford Pinchot NF potential allowable cut by 74,000 MBF per year resulting in an annual loss to the Treasury & counties of $17,000,000 and an annual loss of 518 direct industry jobs with a payroll of $8,140,000.

[4] As of 3/24/82

[5] Base employment data from GPNF economic study for Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis & Skamania counties

[6] Annual value foregone Forest Service cut.

Att. #3

APR 20 6 54 AM '82

TESTIMONY ON MT. ST. HELENS LEGISLATION

on April 7, 1982 at Kelso, WA

by

Peter A. Dratch
Department of Forestry & Natural Resources
University of Edinburgh

Senators Jackson and Gorton, thank you for the opportunity to testify at these field hearings. I am a resident of Washington state, though doing my doctoral dissertation at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. This year I am back home as a visiting researcher in the Wildlife Lab of the College of Forest Resources at the University of Washington.

My field is the genetics of wild populations, specifically the relationships of our North American elk and the European red deer. I have returned this year to sample elk populations for genetic variation, with the co-operation of state game departments throughout the Northwest. One of my study areas is Mt. St. Helens, and that is what brings me here today.

Mine is but one of several elk studies at Mt. St. Helens, shedding new light on a variety of disciplines from archaeology and paleontology to behavioral ecology and population genetics. So first I would like to turn briefly to the elk research of other graduate students at the University of Washington.

Lee Lyman and Stephanie Livingston, in the Anthropology Department, study taphonomy - a new word to me - which literally means the laws of burial. Theirs is the study of the formation of the fossil record, in this case, why some elk bones are preserved while others are not.

Since most archaeology and paleontology operates by analogy with natural processes at present, Mt. St. Helens provides an invaluable baseline by which we can more accurately evaluate past volcanic eruptions and what they left behind. And already the findings of Mt. St. Helens are suggesting new interpretations of the fossil record.

Spral fractures in bone, especially those with polished edges, were thought to be evidence of tools, bone tools made and used by early humans. But such spiral fractures with polished edges were found from elk killed in the May, 1980 eruption. As these bones were unearthed just seventeen months after the blast, and were thus obviously fortuitous breaks and not tools, it will force a reinterpretation of fossil bones at other sites.

Of the forty sites identified as having elk bones, only five have thus far been analyzed.

Evelyn Merrill has recently begun work on the behavioral ecology of the St. Helens elk. So far nine elk have been immobilized and marked, one of which was legally harvested during the hunting season. The four marked cows also have radiocollars so that their movements can be traced daily.

Her primary concern is habitat use and preliminary observations already prove interesting. Elk have returned to mach of the affected area; last summer they were seen near the crater. Though they use what old growth remains or down timber for shelter when it is available, they are also found in open areas. In these areas, the elk use distance from potential danger where they might have otherwise used shelter, moving away somewhat sooner.

From such ecological research we may be able to get a better understanding of how large social mammals adapt to large scale disturbance, and the results may be applicable to more common catastrophic processes, such as wildfires.

My own work also measures how elk adapt to habitat change, but over much longer time periods. The red deer I've been studying in Scotland the last two years are very closely related to our elk in the Northwest. They sometimes interbreed successfully and most scientists consider them the same species.

Yet a Scottish red deer is, on average, anly about one-third the size of a Roosevelt elk. When fed all it wants from the time a calf can eat solid food it will grow considerably larger, but it still will not approach the size of an adult elk from this area.

What we are probably seeing is the interaction of environment and inheritance. In the Highlands of Scotland, the virtually deforested landscape is the outcome not of a volcanic explosion but a population explosion, first of people then of sheep. The lack of tree cover in combination with the harsh climate seems to have selected for a smaller optimum body size in these animals.

Whether we will see any such adaptation in Mt. St. Helens elk I don't know. I was glad to get the opportunity to come home this year to do the necessary genetic baseline work. I do know that only at a catastrophe the size of St. Helens do we have a natural laboratory of sufficient scale to test such genetic questions in a large mobile animal. And then only if we leave some areas of former quality elk habitat unplanted.

When I first got to Britain and said I was from Washington, people would ask whether I'd been to the White House or the Smithsonian or even the Capitol. After May, 1980, when I said I came from Washington the first question inevitably was: Have you ever been to Mt. St. Helens?

I had to be away from this country for some time before I began to realize that people from other countries view the United States differently. Abroad, out magnificent natural areas are perhaps our greatest national asset, a reflection not only of our wealth but our wisdom. They really are the model for the rest of the world, not only in the way we have preserved such wonders, but the way we have learned from them and explained what we've learned.

Most of my collegue in Britain assumed that Mt. St. Helens was already a National Park or Monument - that, after all, is the American way with such natural spectacles. I hope when I return next year I'll be able to assure them that, if not stable, at least Mt. St. Helens is secure.

April 16, 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
U. S. Senator
137 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton
U. S. Senator
127 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton:

As a property owner at Mt. St. Helens I want to comment on the recent legislation proposed by you and Representative Bonker for the St. Helens area and have it included with the testimony resulting from the public hearing on Senate Bill 2133 held in Kelso, Washington on April 7, 1982. For the record my wife and I own a recreation lot directly under the mouth of the crater on area designated as the Lange Homestead.

In recent months it has become painfully evident that we will lose our property to the Federal Government either through the rules and regulations adopted by the Forest Service or through Federal legislation. In the former case whether we sell or not the Forest Service obtains control because there is no access to the property and the Forest Service controls entry into the Red Zone. In the latter case we simply have no choice the way the bills are currently written. Our preference would be to either retain title to our land or make an exchange with the Forest Service. Based on the attachment and meetings with the Forest Service I doubt whether a land exchange will ever happen. Further, I believe the matter of land value will inhibit a prompt settlement and unless ground rules are established in the bill it will be years before the property owners are compensated for their land. Accordinaly I believe that if Congress wante to take our land in the name of "National interest" then Congress sould insure that we are adequately and timely compensated either monetarily or through appropriate land exchanges. To accomplish that end the following items should be included in any bill developed for consideration of Congress:

1. Land values for the recreational lot owners in the Spirit Lake-Mt. St. Helens area should be based on the value of the property as of May 17, 1980. (The rationale - If the Government and the Forest Service want it - let them pay for it. Otherwise I don't want to sell, I will keep the land and someday it will be far more valuable to my heirs).

2. Direct the Forest Service to make available land for exchange in recreational areas of existing National Forests and such land exchanges to be based on land values existing on May 17, 1980. (The rationale - unless the Forest Service is given explicit instructions to implement land exchanges I am convinced they will make very little effort, if any - further, and to counter item 4-C-C under the attached I would envision the Forest Service is really only trading Public recreation land for land it will use for Public recreation and other uses).

3. Place a time limit of 3 years for the Forest Service to acquire the recreational lots either through buying or land exchange. (The rationale - if a time limit isn't imposed negotiations will drag on for years - I want to settle one way or the other in the near future).

4. Explicit directions should be included in the bill designating the Federal Agency responsible for determining land values. If item one of my suggestions is adopted I could accept the Forest Service as the designated agency - otherwise the GAO would possible be more appropriate. (The rationale: Why place the fox in charge of the hen house?).

The tone of my comments would suggest that I don't trust the Forest Service. This isn't particularly so, but I worked for the State for 30 years (Fisheries) and what concerns me is the rules and regulations developed by the bureaucracy. In this case I want my Congressman to develop the rules not the Forest Service.

With respect to the various bills that have been developed I prefer yours to those of Representative Bonker because it involves less land and will be far less restrictive than an area designated as a National Monument.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Rothfus

Lloyd Rothfus
3139 60th Loop S.E.
Olympia, Washington 98501

cc: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Attachment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
500 West 12th Street
Vancouver, Washington 98660

1990
January 11, 1982

Dear Reader:

We have received a number of letters from Spirit Lake landowners. Many of them voiced concern about how the Forest Service plans for Mount St. Helens will effect their private land.

On the enclosed pages, we've attempted to answer the most frequently asked questions.

It is important for you to understand at this time there are no funds available for the Forest Service to acquire lands within the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We have made special requests for funds, but we don't know when or if we will be funded for this type of project.

Good communication between landowners and the Forest Service is essential for your best interests. This can best be done through one private organization that can carry the word to all involved. An organization of this type can greatly increase the efficiency of any landownership activity and, therefore, to best protect your interest in your land.

We hope that an equitable solution can be worked out and that the enclosed information is helpful.

If you have any additional questions, please direct them to Paul Prigge, Lands and Minerals Specialist, (206) 696-7516.

Sincerely,

Robert D Tokarczyk

ROBERT D. TOKARCZYK
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

1. Why wasn't I asked what I thought about the management of land around my property?

   To the best of our knowledge, you were; using a list of addresses furnished by Skamania County Assessor's Office, a copy of the draft land management plan and environmental impact statement was sent to every landowner in the area. Public meetings were held in seven western Washington towns. These meetings were well attended, most of them had recreation lot owners in attendance.

'is is B.S.
didnT
[illegible]

2. Why is the Forest Service interested in my land?

   The eruption of Mount St. Helens created a number of geologic features that are of public value from an educational, research, and interpretive standpoint. Although the 160 acres of the old Lange homestead and the 70 acres of land at the north end of Spirit Lake are only a fraction of the 84,710 acres of the National Volcanic Area, they are still an important part of the whole area. The Forest Service is interested in keeping these lands in a natural condition so they will complement the management of the adjacent National Forest lands.

3. Has the Forest Service "taken over" my private land?

   No, you still own your land near Spirit Lake. The Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area directs management of National Forest lands and provides options that can be considered by private landowners but it does not impose anything on you. Like hell it doesn't — you have blocked my access —

4. As a landowner, what options do I have concerning my land?

   There are a number of options that are available for the landowners to consider:

   A. Cooperative Management such as lease or conservation easements. Under this arrangement, the Government would lease your land for a specific period of time. Title to the land would remain in your name. For example, terms of the lease could say what you could not do on your land for a specific period of time and you would be paid a fee. Length of the term of the lease would probably be at least 10 years. The lease could be renegotiated at the end of that time.

   B. Sale of the land. The Government could purchase the land should you desire to sell it.

   C. Trade for other National Forest lands elsewhere. A trade or "exchange" of land may be possible; however, there are some difficulties in getting this accomplished. Some of these are: (a) the land you trade for must be in the State of Washington; (b) the appraised dollar value of the lands exchanged must be the same, not the acreage exchanged; (c) most of the more desirable areas for recreation lots on National Forest lands are not available for exchange since they are more valuable as public recreation areas; (d) the Forest Service would prefer not to deal with a number of scattered locations; it may be difficult for the landowners to agree with each other as to where they would like to relocate.

(C) Is FS land more valuable for public recreation than my land is for public use under a Forest Service takeover? their argument is poppycock They don't want a land exchange –

(D) proof that they don't want a land exchange — They haven't even tried and don't intend to.

D. Keep it as it is. Some people wish to keep their land as it is. Their desire is to allow the land to return naturally to a condition where it will again be valuable recreation property. This is certainly acceptable to the Forest Service, although there is no guarantee what the time required to do this will be or what future volcanic hazards may be. what do they mean again be valuable — it is now actually — we just can't get at it because guess who controls access?

5. If I decide to sell or trade my land to the Forest Service, how will it be appraised?

The land, in its present condition, will be appraised by a third party (not Government) appraiser using principles and techniques recognized by professional appraisal organizations. The appraisal would be contracted and paid for by the Forest Service in a competitive bidding process. DO — This will only insure that the forest service gets the answers they want.

6. Do I have to accept the value of the lot as appraised by the independent appraiser contracted by the Forest Service?

You may wish to have an independent appraisal. If they establish a considerably different value, the Government would review this additional appraisal to determine if there were points that had been overlooked. what branch of government — the FUS

7. Can I sell my lot to another individual?

Certainly; in fact, we'd be pleased to hear about such a bona fide sale so the fair market value of the lots could be better established. This dumb answer adequately demonstrates the thinking in the Forest Service — establish a value on the basis of one lot sale and a 30 [illegible] in designation

8. Can I visit my lands?

Yes, however you must follow the same safety requirements for anyone entering the Red Zone. Entry permit applications are available at the Forest Service office in Vancouver. — Certainly — And the restrictions are so tough ~~we~~ MOST of us can't afford to go.

9. When will the road be constructed to Spirit Lake?

At the present time, there are no plans to reconstruct the road to Spirit Lake. The eruption has greatly changed the nature of the area.

Until sufficient time passes for the area to stabilize into more reliable patterns of volcanic activity, stream flow, debris collection, erosion, and so forth, it is unwise to invest in a road into the area. Roads probably will be reconstructed to near Independence Pass on the east and Coldwater Creek on the west.

10. Congressman Don Bonker has introduced National legislation to establish the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. How will this effect my private land?

At this time, Congressman Bonker's bill does not mention how private lands will be handled. This may be added following hearings on the bill. It is very important that private landowners closely follow and be actively involved in any legislative proposals.

BLACK HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY
A Washington State Chapter of the National Audubon Society
~~Office: Suite 11, 100 W. 22nd Ave, Olympia, WA.~~ Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2524, Olympia, WA. 98507
Phone (206) ~~[illegible]~~ 3 Apr '82

Glenda

April 5, 1982

TESTIMONY: Mount St. Helens Volcanic Area Management Plan

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

Black Hills Audubon Society is a member organization of the Mount St. Helens Protective Association. Accordingly, we have endorsed the proposal for a new national monument of 216,000 acres. Our support is fully consistent with the policies and goals of the National Audubon Society, one of which is to maintain outstanding examples of natural features and ecosystems.

This active period of Mount St. Helens is a gift to our generation. It has provided us the opportunity to understand and respect the earth, and to leave both the lessons and the laboratory to the future generations as part of their natural heritage. Those who preceded us did as much, and we have as witness such priceless places as Katmai, Yellowstone and Lassen.

The Mount St. Helens Planning Unit contains four life zones, a major factor in its support and accomodation of a great diversity of species, both flora and fauna. Other factors contributing to the luxurious biota are climate and soil distribution. It was perhaps less surprising to the naturalists than the scientists that the "blast zone" commenced recovery so soon after the devastative eruption of May 18, 1980. It is extremely important that this process continue without human manipulation.

The Forest Service has offered a management plan that falls far short of our reasonable expectations. What the planning team has approved are "left-overs" from commercial forestry. Our objections to the Forest Service Plan are: (1) It is much too small. (2) Boundaries are generally based on survey expediency rather than according to drainages and ecosystems. (3) Areas of identified prime habitat are isolated small parcels without connecting biological corridors. (4) Research natural areas and botanical areas are so few and small that they lack integrity. (5) The plan contains no systematic approach to a geologic system.

It is especially disappointing to note the exclusion from protection of such candidate areas as the Goat Creek-Tumwater Mountain scenic valley, critical portions of avalanche deposits and mudflow, and the remainder of the Kipuka roadless area. We see no logical basis for not including all of the Strawberry Ridge-Quartz Creek-Goat Mountain sections under careful protection. The Green River Valley - especially significant to us - should be preserved in its natural state at least to the national forest boundary.

Mount St. Helens is special. It is of crucial importance that the economic considerations not be allowed to warp our perspective. The drab monotony of an even-aged, intensively managed Douglas fir forest must not intrude so close to the mountain that our posterity will damn our greed. Salvage operations have already marred the scenery, affected fish spawning streams, and robbed the ash-laden earth of organic nourishment. In fact, history may judge that mankind, and not the mountain, has supplied the "devastation" we so often hear about.

In conclusion, Black Hills Audubon Society, whose members reside within view of the volcano, is persuaded that the dedication of a new national monument, carefully managed to preserve the total land feature, is the best proposal for the Mount St. Helens volcanic area.

April 7, 1982

Senator Slade Gorton
3327 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you very much for considering my testimony before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee on Mount St. Helens legislation.

I strongly support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Legislation of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association (H.R. 5787). This bill is by far the best proposal being considered at the present time. If I were to make any changes in H.R. 5787 they would be to extend the protected area north to the Cowlitz River and Davidson Lake or south to Swift Resevoir or the Lewis River. Additionally I feel the area covered by H.R. 5787 should be expanded to include all of the deep tephra deposits on the east side of the mountain (Forest Service Management Area number 12) and more of the mudflow down the Toutle River.

Regarding the Forest Service plan, I feel a great injustice has been done to the public. The Forest Service has made policy management decisions with a bulldozer that should have been made by Congress. This stealing of your power is unforgivable. Additionally, the Forest Service plan fragments the Mt. St. Helens volcanic area into a numerous irregularly shaped or totally isolated areas. At the very least, if the Forest Service plan is to be considered for implementation, or for that matter Governor Spellman's proposal, then these irregular boundaries should be squared off and all isolated or island shaped management areas should be fully included. The establishment of a single area with easily definable and understandable limits is one of my main reasons I so strongly support H.R. 5787.

Additionally, I would like to point out to you what I see as important points that should be considered during the legislative process.

1. All of the roadless areas from Rare II, plus the newly created roadless areas should be part of the protected area. As much of this roadless area as possible should be kept roadless, preferably as a wilderness. Trails should be constructed and considered the primary means of travel in these roadless areas. No vehicles of any kind should be allowed in these areas except those required for scientific research.

   All old growth timber in all roadless area identified by Rare II for further study should be protected so that visitors can see what the land was like before May 18th. All downed timber in the roadless areas should be left for the same reason.

2. No mechanized or mining activity of any kind, including roads, should be allowed in the remaining forested area of the Green River Valley. The remaining old growth must be protected at all cost for the public to see. I can not stree this enough.

3. All of the Kipuka area should be protected but it should not be used as a visitor center. The environment is too fragile for this type of intensive activity. Marble Mountain would make an excellent southside alternative as a visitor cneter.

4. No off road vehicles (including snowmobiles) should be permitted on the north side of the mountain. However, if possible, these type of activities could be allowed on the mountains southside provided they would not harm the land. The kipuka area should be managed as a wilderness and off road vehicles should be kept out of this cave area.

5. Newly formed lakes should be allowed to develop without man's interference. The lakes are too unique a feature to allow the Corps to destroy them just because they might pose some vague unknown threat to downstream areas.

6. The mudflows down Smith and Pine Creeks should be included in the protected area. This should be done so visitors that come in from the south can see this type of volcanic feature. The same protection should apply to the Muddy River and some sections of downed timber such as up part of Clearwater Creek.

7. The Goat Creek - Tumwater Mountain area should be protected as a roadless area along with Goat Mountain, Strawberry Mountain and the Quartz Creek area. These areas along with the Green River area are prime examples of what was and should be protected for comparison purposes.

   The Quartz Creek area is unique in that it shows the full range of volcanic blast affects. The magnitude of the May 18th blast is no where shown as dramatically. This area, including major sections that show the blasts transition into standing green timber, must be preserved for visitors to witness. The Forest Services management of this area has been almost criminal in that they have started clearcutting in the downed timber before the legislative planning process even started.

8. The entire debris flow down the north fork of the Toutle should be protected.

In summary, I feel that the Forest Service has been entirely one-sided toward the concerns of the wood product industry and as such their plan should be rejected.

More importantly, I strongly support the National Monument proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association H.R. 5787. However, I feel that any protected area should be managed by the National Park Service, not the Forest Service.

One final thought, when you are considering the responses to this issue, consider that the local comments, be they from a timber company or an environmentalist, can not speak for all of the population of the U.S.A. or the world. What you are getting is primarily a local view of an international event. I am sure that the vast majority of the population outside of this area does not realize what is at stake here. That is why your job is so important.

The job of an elected official is to try and hear and consider not only the voices that yell the loudest, but also those voices that can't or won't speak for themselves, including the unborn. To me it is evident what these prople would say if asked. The tremendous public interest that this volcanic event has sparked nation and world wide shows what a large part of the public wants. They are saying by their interest . . . "make me an area where I can come and see this miracle of nature. Protect it so I can be awed by this unique event and make the protected area large enough so I can plan to spend a whole vacation touring the different types of volcanic expression". Protect it and preserve it for you and me and our children. Please don't squander this opportunity. Thank you for considering my comments and holding this field hearing.

Very truly yours,

Mike T. Moore

Mike T. Moore
1221 Paine Rd.
Castle Rock, WA 98611

TESTIMONY AN MOUNT ST HELENS FOR THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND WATER OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, BY NOEL MCRAE, KELSO, WASHINGTON.

For the record let me briefly outline some pertinant points about this issue that needs clarification and emphasis.

1. The economic losses projected by many are questionable and speculative. Some seem so inflated as to appear to be for shock value more than constructive use.
    - A. If an attractive and comprehensive monument is created, there will be long-term economic gains, which could promote a diversification and stabilization of the economy of the area. This is down-played by industry, for obvious reasons.
    - B. The few millions of board feet is not so significant when it is compared to the thousands of board feet that is annually exported - or the billions of board feet that are sold, but still standing. St Helens' timber and salvage will not cure the timber industry woes, nor has it caused its problems.
    - C. Much of the valuable and accessible salvaging has already been done, with the rest probable accomplished this calendar year. Most of the Forest Service salvage is on fragile soils, in delicate and otherwise important areas, and not sound economically.
    - D. Most of the testimony so far by timber industry advocates appears to be ignorant of the type os land and soils aroune St Helens. They are low site and poor regeneration. There is high erosion risk.

2. NONE of the bills being considered differ in what motorized vehicles will be allowed to do.

3. Insect, fire, flood dangers are amply addressed in all three bills. The Forest Service entymologist, various scientific testimony, and the wording of HR 5787 all deflate this as a valid concern relative to the differing bills.

4. The Forest Service FEIS is a biased document, regardless of its contrary claims.
    - A. It omits every area with the slightest timber potential, with very few exceptions.
    - B. It prevents tourist from the "volcanci area" except in rare instances.
    - C. It excludes contiguous traditional and important recreational areas from the monument management and recognition.
    - D. It omits identified, important scientific areas.
    - E. All of the power structure of the FEIS (and the State of Washington plan) was timber industry oriented, irregardless of the profession of being inclusive of other interests.
    - F. Non-industry scientists, almost unanimously, protest the many omissions from the Jackson-Gorton and Bonker bills. Earlier statments by dissenting scientists brought retaliatory action by the Forest Service to silence any criticism.
    - G. The FEIS is regional and certainly not national in its opinions, at best.

5. The tourist and visitor are given only a verbal acknowledgement by the two bills based upon the FEIS.
    - A. ALL viewpoints are OUTSIDE.
    - B. ALL potential compgrounds are outside.
    - C. Many presently useable recreation areas are outside, even though contiguaous.
    - D. Most interpretive sites will be outside.
    - E. Only HR 5787 includes all of the above for the public.
    - F. To make a long-term and stable tourist industry, there must be within the monument area to provide numerous and diverse tourist attractions and activities.

6. As stated by an observant Congressman at the House Hearing on April 3, 1982, the difference between the positions is not basically economic, but philosophic.

7. There is strong feelings in the area that there needs to be a truly adequate area around Mount St Helens for it to get the national recognition that it has long deserved. Any reports to the contrary are out of touch with the local citizen on the street.

To meet the needs of the area, to give it the proper recognition that it requires, to meet tourist, scientific, and recreational needs, only the National Monument proposal or one nearly the same will be adequate. I would urge Congress to consider the merits of HR 5787 for its far-sighted and comprehensive nature.

APR 5 12 53 PM '82

1306 So. Third
Kelso, WA 98626
March 30, 1982

Senator Henry Jackson
137 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackosn:

The time is drawing near when a final decision will be made as to what will be done about the area around Mt. St. Helens. I was pleased to see that you, in cooperation with Senator Gorton, introduced a bill setting up a volcanic area. However I believe the area is too small and I think it best that it be designated as a National Monument.

I am in favor of HR 5787, the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association. I am certain you have heard the reasons for this proposal as they are contained within it . I will not repeat them. I do believe one of the best reasons is that it is the only bill that clearly states what the management policies should be.

In 1916, while Mt. Lassen was still active, the area around it was made into a National Monument. Why not a Mt. St. Helens National Monument?

Sincerely,

Elsie Stoller

Miss Elsie Stoller

Clara Ottosen

4004 Spirit Lake Highway
Silver Lake, Washington 98645
(206) ASH-7011

MAR 30 9 02 AM '82

THE MUSEUM OF MT. SAINT HELENS ▲ THE MUSEUM OF MT. SAINT HELENS ▲ THE MUSEUM OF MT. SAINT HELENS

March 25, 1982

Senator Henry M. Jackson
137 Old Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C., 20510

Dear Senator Jackson

As Toutle Representative of Ash Task Force, and Entrepreneur of The Museum of Mt. St. Helens, I recommend preservation of more down timber and greater sections of old growth forests for posterity. Spectacular features such as mudflows, steaming sulfur pools, and fumaroles plus other phenomena, should be conserved for interpretive scientific research. A more extensive ambient volcano area than allocated in present land usage bills, should be protected or this magnificent geologic wonder will be lost forever.

Residents and small business owners of Toutle Valley, whose loss was greatest from the major eruptions, have not been consulted by Government Officials and Agencies concerning their destiny. Therefore, I wish to speak out in behalf of our citizens championing their cause on any Panel or Task Force regarding future plans for this region.

Sincerely
Clara Ottosen
Clara Ottosen
The Museum of Mt. St. Helens and
Toutle Representative
Ash Task Force

CC: Senator Slade Gorton
Congressman Don Bonker
Governor John Spellman
President Ronald Reagan

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by Members of the Department of Botany, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

As members of the Department of Botany at the University of Washington, we are concerned that the legislation which is enacted allow these valuable studies to continue. Furthermore, the land around Mount St. Helens has enormous eduational potential. We support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This bill provides for an appropriate management scheme and land area (216,000 acres). Only this bill includes representative old-growth forest (Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and the Kipuka area). Undisturbed forests are necessary for baseline studies. This plan also preserves intact samples of mudflows (Pine Creek and the Muddy River). The National Monument Proposal would not allow salvaging to occur within the limits of the monument. Off-road vehicles would be restricted, and no new roads would be built. Scientific research and education would be encouraged.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our opinions. It is gratifying that this unique scientific area will be recognized as such by Congressional action.

Robert E Cleland Ph.D.	Dr. Robert Cleland	Botany Dept. Univ. Washington
Walter Halperin PhD	Dr Walter Halperin	Botany Dept. Univ. of Washington
Steven L. Bressler M.S.	Steven L. Bressler	Botany Dept. Univ. of Washington
Scott Newman	Scott Newman	Bo. Dept U of Wash
Anne S. Paul	Anne S. Paul	Botany Dept. U of W.
Michael E. Roth Ph.D.	Michael E. Roth	Botany Dept, U of Wash.
Bruce A. Watson	Dr. Bruce A. Watson	Botany, U of Wash
Kitty LaBounty	Kitty La Bounty	Botany, U of Wa
Howard C. Whisler	PhD Howard C. Whisler	Botany Dept U of W.
Edward F Haskins Ph.D.	E.F. Haskins	Botany Dept U of W

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS
(continued)

Submitted by Members of the Department of Botany, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

Signature	Address
J.F. Ammirati PhD. J.F. Ammirati	5104 225th Place S.W. Mountlake Terrace, WA
Stephen A. Rehner. STEPHEN A. REHNER	4436 Francis Ave N. 98103 Seattle
Ph.D. DE. STUNTZ	

VANPORT MANUFACTURING, INC.
P. O. BOX 97
BORING, OREGON 97009
Telephone 663-4466

April 7, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Com.
Subcom. on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

Vanport Manufacturing, Inc., is a lumber company defined as small business under the Small Business Administration definition of 500 employees or less.

We support 40,000 acre volcanic area as the maximum acreage to be set aside with primary uses being interpretive scientific study.

We operated within the Red Zone during the summer of 1981 and plan to salvage more of the blast-damaged timber during the 1982 logging season. To increase the acreage above 40,000 acres would be wasteful at best. In fact, any further delays will create loss of wood from deterioration and increases the risk of epidemic beetle attack.

One should approach the problem with total rehabilitation the goal. Rehabilitation includes the removal of all merchantable timber volume which can be salvaged with immediate follow-up with reforestation. To do otherwise would be unjust.

We in Oregon can take great pride in the salvage and rehabilitation of the Tillamook Burn. We hope the decision to be made by members of the Senate and Congress will provide the same long-term opportunities.

Sincerely yours,

Edward C. Harris
Forester

ECH/cah

Record of Decision
USDA Forest Service
Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan
Cowlitz, Lewis, and Skamania Counties, Washington

Based on the analysis in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Mount St. Helens Land Management Plan, it is my decision to adopt Alternative 7 as the plan for the management of this area.

Alternative 7, as described in the Final Environmental Impact Statement provides for the establishment of an 84,710 acre Interpretive Area to protect the significant geologic features in the impact area of the volcano for public education, interpretation and recreation, and for research. The alternative also establishes a 5,700 acre Unroaded Recreation Area to provide for continued recreation in the Goat Mountain and Strawberry Mountain areas; a 60 acre Botanical Area in Quartz Creek to protect a stand of large trees; Prime Habitat Areas totaling 16,810 acres to provide habitat for deer, elk, and old-growth dependent species; and a 64,880 acre General Forest Area for a variety of uses with timber production. The alternative continues the protection of two Research Natural Areas totaling 1,950 acres.

In order to more adequately protect and recognize the national significance of this 84,710 acre area, I recommend that the land identified in the FEIS as the Interpretive Area be classified as the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area under provisions of 36 CFR 294.1(a), to be managed as stated for the Interpretive Area in the FEIS. This is consistent with recommendations by Governor Spellman and others.

Included within the Interpretive Area are 26,080 acres of State and private lands. The Forest Service will seek cooperative management arrangements with the State and affected private landowners to meet the management objectives of the Interpretive Area. I request advice and assistance to determine if any additional legislative authority or administrative procedures will be required to implement the provisions of the Plan dealing with cooperative management arrangements or the classification as a Volcanic Area of lands outside the boundaries of the National Forest.

Funds may not be available for compensating landowners for restrictions to full management that are agreed to under cooperative management arrangements. If arrangements for the protection of unique geologic features cannot be worked out by purchase or donation, exchanges will be instigated.

The other alternatives considered include (1) a continuation of the present management direction with no changes in land allocations, (2) two alternatives that emphasize Wilderness and Interpretive Area protection of parts of the volcano impact area, (3) three alternatives that vary the size of the Interpretive Area from 93,700 acres to 60,650 acres, and (4) one alternative that modifies the Interpretive Area management direction to permit some salvage of volcano damaged timber within the protected area. All of these alternatives include other land and resource allocations for management of lands outside the Proposed Wilderness and/or Interpretive Area.

In arriving at this decision, I have considered public input received during the analysis, and the proposal presented by the Governor, State of Washington.

The decision to adopt Alternative 7 was made in light of the Forest Service mission as defined by legislative mandate in the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Alternative 7 was selected because it provides for protection of the important volcanic features for public education, interpretation, and recreation, and for research; while also providing for timber salvage and rehabilitation of much of the area. It protects a cross-section of the blast area including a large, undamaged stand of old-growth timber in the Green River. The alternative also provides for management and protection of wildlife habitat areas, a Botanical Area, Unroaded Recreation Areas, and two existing Research Natural Areas. Overall, Alternative 7 provides a balanced approach to protection of volcanic features and protection and management of other resources, consistent with resource values and public needs, and is the environmentally preferable alternative.

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the implementation of Alternative 7 will be taken. These are discussed in the FEIS. In the Interpretive Area, management activities will be limited to those necessary to provide for public use, research, and the protection of life and property downstream and adjacent resources.

The plan provides for research and monitoring to determine the effects and consequences of natural forces and man's activities in the area, so that actions can be taken to prevent adverse environmental effects. Extensive mitigation provisions have been included in salvage and other contracts. Specific measures will be developed by an interdisciplinary planning team for each proposed project.

This decision will be implemented on November 30, 1981. This decision is subject to administrative review in accordance with the provisions of 36 CFR 211.19. A request for review must be filed within 45 days of the date of this Record of Decision.

R. E. Worthington

R.E. WORTHINGTON
Regional Forester

OCT 15 1981
Date

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

Center for Quantitative Science
in Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife

April 21, 1982

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen
Committee on Energy and Water Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

I have enclosed 3 more petitions on the Mount St. Helens issue which I am requesting be included in the official Hearing record of the Kelso, Washington meeting.

Sincerely,
Virginia Dale Adams
Virginia Dale Adams
Research Associate

enclosures

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Natural Sciences Departments at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

As members of Natural Sciences Departments at the University of Washington, we are concerned that the legislation which is enacted allow these valuable studies to continue. Furthermore, the land around Mount St. Helens has enormous eduational potential. We support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This bill provides for an appropriate management scheme and land area (216,000 acres). Only this bill includes representative old-growth forest (Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and the Kipuka area). Undisturbed forests are necessary for baseline studies. This plan also preserves intact samples of mudflows (Pine Creek and the Muddy River). The National Monument Proposal would not allow salvaging to occur within the limits of the monument. Off-road vehicles would be restricted, and no new roads would be built. Scientific research and education would be encouraged.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our opinions. It is gratifying that this unique scientific area will be recognized as such by Congressional action.

	Grad. Student	7619 NE 165th Bothell Wa 98011
	Res. Ass.	5710 27th NE, Seattle 98105
Peter Wimberger	Res. Asst.	4212 2nd Ave. NW " 98107
Wayne	Grad Stud	Interlake N 98103
Peter E	Student	6015 33rd Ave NE Seattle 98115
John	Student	6015 33rd NE 98115

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Science Departments ~~at the~~ · University of Washington, Seattle, ~~Washington~~ 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

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Name	Position	Address
Nancy E Brown	Graduate Student	2203 Yale Ave E #301
Brian Collins	" "	515 1/2 20th Ave E 98112
Elana Leuthold	"	6222 22nd Ave NE 98115

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Department of Genetics at the University of
Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

As members of Department of Genetics at the University of Washington, we are concerned that the legislation which is enacted allow these valuable studies to continue. Furthermore, the land around Mount St. Helens has enormous eduational potential. We support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This bill provides for an appropriate management scheme and land area (216,000 acres). Only this bill includes representative old-growth forest (Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and the Kipuka area). Undisturbed forests are necessary for baseline studies. This plan also preserves intact samples of mudflows (Pine Creek and the Muddy River). The National Monument Proposal would not allow salvaging to occur within the limits of the monument. Off-road vehicles would be restricted, and no new roads would be built. Scientific research and education would be encouraged.

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Jean Ann Albrecht	3641 Woodlawn Ave. N., Seattle.
Paul E. Mains	2615 Montlake Blvd E, Seattle
Mary E. Pratt	3130 Franklin Ave E Seattle
Thomas V. Hale	3909 Sunnyside Ave N Seattle
Joline Starr	2806½ 11th Ave E Seattle 98102
Martha S Weeks	5222 Univ. Way N.E. #304A, Seattle 98105
C. Elizabeth Orvis	3014 NE 55th St, Seattle, WA 98105
John Yochem	337 NE 54th St, Seattle, WA 98105
	[illegible]
David C. Olson	13942 NE 12th, #201, Bellevue, WA 98005
Michael C. Deeley	2215 N. 77th St. Seattle, WASH 98103
Gary Karpen	11401 Roosevelt Wy NE #3 Seattle 98125

Kimberly K. Baker
2743 Fir Street
Longview, Wa. 98632

FTR Tommy

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

April 7, 1982

Dear Sirs:

As residents of Southwest Washington and citizens concerned with the economy of Cowlitz County, we are asking that our legislators consider our opinion in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Because those of us who live with Mt. St. Helens in our "backyards" are going to be those affected by the volcanic land use proposals, we feel that Senate Bill 2133 utilizes the areas destroyed by the volcanic explosion in the most equitable manner. Although a small area should be set aside for environmentalist and scientific concerns, the majority of the land should be reconverted to its pre-explosion state.

We believe that the economic survival of Cowlitz County depends partly on the potential productivity of this land.

We therefore stand in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,

Mike & Kim Baker

Keith M. Baker
Kimberly K. Baker

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

GAry E. HAiNES
264 Coyote LN.
CAsTLE Rock WA. 98611

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate office Building
Washington, D.C. 2051C

Committeemen

I am a member of Weyerhaeuser Co, And a Castle Rock Resident, for the last Sixteen years. Also a member of The North-west fourwheel Drive Association. I enjoy fishing + hunting in the surrounding area's of mount St. Helens.

At this time, with the economy and the unemployment, being the way it is, I think the wood salvage should continue in the St. Helens Area.

Therefore Iam in complete argreement with the S. 2133 bill

Thank You
Gary E. Haines

April 10, 1982

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen,

In regards to S 2133, we believe that of all the various proposals which have been introduced to your committee, S 2133 is the bill we would support.

Sincerely,
Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Stephenson

April 11, 1982

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Senator Henry Jackson
Co-Sponsor S. 2133

Dear Senator Jackson;

As a registered voter and current resident of Cowlitz County, Washington I would like to register my support for S.B. 2133.

It is my feeling that access to Mt. St. Helens should not be limited to a few people who can hike and back pack. Extending boundaries beyond the actual blast zone would be an unnecessary burden on the private land owners in the area.

Unfortunately we have a volcano in our county and we don't relish the idea of people in other parts of the country deciding how we should set aside large amounts of land for non-economic purposes. We have a high unemployment in the area and we need the access to the timber.

Timber employment is high skilled, high pay and steady. Tourism is no skill, low pay and seasonal. This fascination with Tourism is useless and of no long term benefits to Cowlitz County. Timber held up and maintained this Southwest Washington area for several disasters.

We need to get to the business of cleaning up the mess and getting our lives going again —

Thank You —

Mary Jane Haines
157 Roman Spur
Longview, Washington 98632

Harold Garbe
1656 N. Pac. Ave.
Kelso, Wash.

Committee on Energy & Natural Resourses 3104 Dirkson Senate Office Building Washington D.C. 20510.

Dear Gentlemen;

Im writing in support of S-2133. As a residdent of this State for 52 years. I feel that the Timber that was downed in the May 18 eruption must be salvaged.

The economic conditions are very bad in this area. But leaving the Timber to rot will not acomplish anything.

Thankyou,
Harold Garbe

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources 4-10-82
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Wash DC 20510

Dear Committee

As a resident of Washington, and living about 20 miles from Mt. St. Helens. I support bill S 2133. We would like the option to use our land.

Mike Spoonm
3190 Rose Valley Rd.
Kelso, WN. 98626

April 10, 1982

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen;

I do not favor any of your bills on Mt. St. Helens. I would prefer it lift as it is but if we have to have some kind of Park I prefer Bill S-2133.

Thank You
Shirley Mitchell
Box 1072
Castle Rock, Wa. 98611

Linda S. Chisley
125 Rollingwood Dr.
Kelso, Wa. 98626

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Committeemen,

I'm writing in response to the efforts of your Committee to find a fair and equitable settlement for the land on and around Mt. Saint Helens. I hesitatently support the bill S 2133 by Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton.

I would perfer no monument or national status I feel the National Forest that was there before the eruption is adequate. Washington State has its fair share and more of national land.

Thank-you,
Linda S. Chisley

Deborah J. Haines
264 Coyotee Lane
Castle Rock, Wa. 98611
April 10, 1982

Committee on Energy + Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC. 20510

Gentlemen;

Being a Washington state resident I feel that if anything must be done with Mt. St. Helens, bill S-2133 would be better than any of the others.

Thank you,
Deborah J. Haines

[illegible] L Mitchell
PO Box 1072
Castle Rock
Wash. 98611

Committee on Energy + Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Dear Gentleman

I m writing in support of S Bill 2133. As a membe [illegible] heel drive club. we ~~th~~ need help to [illegible] ojects.

[illegible] L Mitchell

April 11, 1982

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Senator Henry Jackson
Co-Sponsor S.2133

Dear Senator Jackson

As a regestered votes and current resident of Cowlize County. I am in support of Bill S.2133. I feel that any more land then that which the Forest Service recomended for the Mt. St. Helens area would be an unfair burden to our local industry. Any more land than the proposed 84,000 acres in S.2133 would be vary foolish.

sincerely yours.
Edwin J. Haines

STE INC.

SALES
SERVICE
INSTALLATION

SOUND TRUCK EQUIPMENT, INC.
14325 Aurora Avenue North • Seattle, Washington 98133 • (206) 365-1000

April 21, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee,
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen:

In regard to the Mount St. Helens proposals for preserving this area as a National Monument and other proposals regarding this area, I strongly urge you to support the Forest Users Proposal which will allow the retention of an area around the volcano but will also allow the harvest of timber and other resources from this area. This will give all interested parties the best of all proposals.

If you cannot support the Forest Users Proposal, then please support S2133. The tax dollars and jobs generated by the above proposals are desperately needed by the people of Washington and Oregon.

Sincerely,

SOUND TRUCK EQUIPMENT

Harley L. Lord

Harley L. Lord
President

HLL:gm

PICK UP COVERS • POWER WINCHES • SERVICE BODIES • VAN BODIES
DUMP BODIES AND HOISTS • FLAT BED BODIES • REFUSE PACKERS • POWER LIFT GATES
NO-SPIN DIFFERENTIALS • COMPLETE TRUCK EQUIPMENT • WRECKERS

APR 12 10 13 AM '82

620 No. C
Tacoma, WA 98403
April 7, 1982

Senator Henry M. Jackson
Senate Energy and Natural Resources Com.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Since I am unable to attend the hearing in Longview, in regard to the Mt. St. Helens bills, will you please enter the following statement in the hearing record:

I grew up in Lewis County, Washington, and Mt. St. Helens was the first mountain I knew. When a beautiful mountain has blown its top, I think the only suitable monument is a large area set aside to show people of today and tomorrow what happened, what are the longterm effects of such a tremendous volcanic eruption, and how damaged, undamaged and little damaged areas will compare in future. I well remember hiking and looking at wildflowers in several areas where, I understand, life was completely destroyed. Though I may not be able to visit these same places again, I look forward to watching plant and animal life return to such parts of the volcanic area as people will be able to visit.

I believe the bills which provide for smaller preserved acreages leave out notable viewpoints; mudflows and debris flows which should be preserved in whole, not part; old growth forests which ought to be preserved; cave area, etc. I see these things as important both for scientific study and for personal nature study. This eruption was unique in our country. Therefore I favor the 216,000-acre National Monument for the Mt. St. Helens area.

Respectfully,

Mary A. Fries
Mary A. Fries

Copy to Sen. Slade Gorton

Terri D[illegible] answer this since it's out of state? [illegible] J

Pro- [illegible]

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF PORTLAND

A Branch of National Audubon Society

PHONE 292-6855 • 5151 NORTHWEST CORNELL ROAD • PORTLAND, OREGON 97210

[illegible] '82

April 12, 1982

Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The Audubon Society of Portland is on record as supporting HR 5787: "The Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982." We ask that you include this statement in the official hearing record.

We are a branch of the National Audubon Society with approximately 3000 members who reside mostly in the Portland Metropolitan area. It is the concensus of the several members with whom I have recently talked with that the Audubon Sodety of Portland members are overwhelmingly non-communistic and non-socialistic.

The final area tobe set aside must protect a wide range of examples of the current and past volcanic activity. It must protect areas of high ash fall, fringes of the blast area where trees remain standing but dead, and areas of downed trees. Each one of these examples must be of sufficient size to give the public and scientific community a realistic example of the current activity as well as past activity. Areas of old growth forest must also be protected since that type of habitat is increasingly becoming scarce. The old growth habitat will also serve as an important comparison of what the area looked like prior to the blast of May 1980. We feel HR 5787 accomplishes these goals better than the other proposals presented thus far.

The Forest Service's "Interpretive Area" does not go far enough in protecting good comprehensive examples of the current activity. It does not protect the area of heavy ash fall in Bean and Smith Creeks. Because it favors salvage over other considerations examples of the blow down and the fringe zone are poorly represented. Their philosophy of protecting only enough habitat to keep the Spotted Owl population just above viable limits is unfortunate and dangerous. Future volcanic activity or some other disturbance could destroy the habitat which in turn would threaten the viability of that owl population in that area.

Although volcanic activity is common in the Cascades in a geological sense, an eruption of this scope and magnitude is not. What will be set aside by Congressional action will be all that we will have protected as an example of this activity. Hopefully the situation at Redwood National Park when it was first established will be remembered. There a narrow corridor was created at the bottom of Redwood Creek. Later it was found that erosion from the slopes above the park was threatening the resources within the park. It was then decided that the park should be enlarged to include the slopes. Steps were then taken to control the erosion. The lesson to be learned from that situation should be clear. We should be sure that the final area is sufficient in size to protect all of the resources for study and observation. Congress must decide as soon as possible the amount of land to be set aside before it is done for them by pending salvage activities.

We urge the Congresw to act promptly on this matter.

Sincerely,

David Anderson
Member, Audubon Society of Portland
Board of Directors

P.O. Box 1465
Olympia, Wa. 98507
April 27, 1982

Senat Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Committee Members:

I hope you will vote in favor of Senate Bill 2133. This would designate about 85,000 acres for a National Volcano Area around Mt. St. Helens. This was the recommendation of the U.S. Forest Service for this area.

It's very important that this bill should be passed soon, so that the salvageable timber can be recovered before insects and tree diseases destroy this timber. It's also very important to the economy of Washington State that this timber be salvaged. So many people are out of work and hungry in this state. Timber salvage would provide jobs.

Sincerely,
Jeanette E. Nielsen

9010 N.E. 139th St.
Kirkland, WA 98033

April 21, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands
& Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Committee:

I am writing in regard to Mount Saint Helens, Washington. I understand that there are four bills before Congress concerning the area. I would like to express my views.

I am strongly against making Mount Saint Helens area into a National Monument. I believe the area should be available to the public.

I am in favor of a multiple use designation for the area of Mt. St. Helens, and support the Forest Service preferred alternative.
I am agreeable to Senate Bill S. 2133 or House Bill H.R. 5773 since they call for an 84,700 acre area managed by the Forest Service under the multiple-use concept of land management.

Please, do not support any bill that would make the Mount Saint Helens area into a National Monument. This would be the wrong thing to do.

Sincerely,

Karen Grimsby
Karen S. Grimsby

kg

Planning / Design / Research
KENNETH R. ANDERSON

807 Hyde-Merritt Road
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Telephone: (307) 638-2176

KENNETH R. ANDERSON & COMPANY

April 26, 1982

Senator Malcolm Wallop
U.S. Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Wallop,

As a native of Wyoming and a dedicated Republican, I want you to know how strongly I am opposed to the proposed Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1982. It is nothing short of a tragedy for so much of Wyoming, scenic resources and natural wildlife habitats, to be lost by such shortsightedness. The proposals in the Act do not even include the minimum wilderness areas that Gov. Ed Herschler's two year study recommended some time ago.

I urge you to support a much more extensive and comprehensive Wyoming Wilderness System that does justice to Wild, Wonderful Wyoming.

Please send me your views on this vital issue.

Most Sincerely,

KENNETH R. ANDERSON

KRA/sb
CC: Gov. Ed Herschler
Tony Benvinetto
Richard Hartman

2439 NE 282nd Avenue
Camas, WA 98607
April 21, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Seante Building
Washington, DC 20510

Ladies & Gentlemen:

We would like you to consider our opinions regarding Mt. St. Helens:

1. We support a multiple-use designation for the area.

2. We support the Forest Service preferred alternative.

3. We can support Senate Bill S2133 or House Bill HR5773 since they call for an 84,700 acre area managed by the Forest Service under the multiple-use concept of land management.

4. We oppose any National Monument designation.

5. We are looking for and want future use opportunity.

6. We support the Forest Service.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Trembly
Amy T. Trembly

Amy & Gary Trembly

LOCAL 3-536
INTERNATIONAL
WOODWORKERS
OF AMERICA
"THE HEART OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY"
536 OREGON WAY • LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON 98632
Phone 206 425-3000

TESTIMONY
THE INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA
LOCAL UNION 3-536
LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON

before

The Senate Sub-Committee on Public Lands SB-2133 to designate certain lands in the State of Washington as a National Volcanic Area and for other purposes.

Presented by,

Duane Wend
President - I.W.A.
Local 3-536

dated: April 7, 1982
Longview, Wa.

INTRODUCTION:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Duane Wend, President of the Local 3-536, International Woodworkers of America, Longview, Wa.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment briefly on the bill before the Committee.

SENATE BILL #2133

We strongly support Senate Bill #2133 sponsored by Senators Jackson and Gorton and calling for an 84,700 acre National Volcanic Area--the citing of a National Volcanic Center on the Star Route #504 corridor.

We believe #2133 contains something for everyone. The historic and geological cites have been preserved, the timber base has only been disturbed to the extent of setting aside a portion of downed timber inside the blast area.

SUPPORT FOR LAND AND TIMBER EXCHANGE

We prefer a land exchange between the Federal Government and the land owners to keep as much timber in production as possible, for the present and the future, to maintain the payroll for the workers, and a tax base for the country and state.

ACCESS

The public will increase its efforts to gain access to the Mt. St. Helen's area. We support the recommendation of public access, reconstruction of State Highway #504 for access up the north fork of the Toutle River and the public should be allowed into the area as soon as possible, keeping safety in mind.

SUMMARY

We urge adoption and quick passage of Sentate Bill #2133 to ensure that the public, private, and community needs, can be implemented as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Henry Reinke
4708 Olympia Way
Longview Wa 98632

Dear Sir:

I'm writing in support of S. bill 2133. I'm concerned both as to my job in the paper industry and recreation, Hunting, fishing & off road 4 wheeling.

I think this bill would fit the present needs of this area.

Thank you.
Henry C Reinke

4/10/82

Committee on Energy a and Natural Resources
3104 Dirken Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

Being a member of the Pacific Northwest Four Wheel Association. I would like to give my support to Bill S2133.

Thank You
Barbara A. Garbe
1656 N Pacific
Kelso, Wash 98626

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by Members of the School of Fisheries, University
of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens has created an experimental situation unequaled in the contiguous United States. The effect of such disturbances upon animals and plants is poorly understood. The Mount St. Helens area now offers scientists sites with a variety of disturbances and recovery patterns. Already studies have demonstrated great differences in the rehabilitation of lakes.

As members of the School of Fisheries at the University of Washington, we congratulate our legislators for their efforts to set aside land in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens. We are concerned that the preserved area be adequate in size and managed appropriately for scientific studies and for education. Drainages should be considered as a unit in the management plans. Activity up-slope has a potential long-term effect on fish populations. In particular, salvage operations may increase the siltation rate which affects stream quality. Removal of downed timber in streams and lakes may reduce available habitat for fish and insects. The answers to many of the questions as to the effect of the different disturbances on aquatic organisms is not known. It is only by proper scientific studies that the influences can be discerned. These research programs require a controlled baseline study for statistical analyses. Old-growth forests and their undisturbed stream systems should be included in the preserved area. Therefore, we support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). Only this bill includes a land area and management scheme in keeping with the needs of scientific studies.

Signature		Address
Douglas G. Chapman Ph.D.	DOUGLAS G. CHAPMAN	1765 N. 124 SEATTLE WA 98133
Loveday L. Conquest, Ph.D.	LOVEDAY L. CONQUEST	8833-B MIDVALE N., SEATTLE 98103
W G Clark, Ph.D.	Wm. G. Clark	6834 19th NE, Seattle 98115
Gordon Swartzman PhD	GORDON SWARTZMAN	7603 56th Pl NE SEATTLE 98115
Frieda B Taub PhD.	FRIEDA B TAUB	4007 1st Ave NE Seattle 98105
Cavin Philbin	Cavin Philbin	2338 Perkins Ln W. Sea 98199
Douglas M. Eggers, PhD.	Douglas M. Eggers	6860 51st NE, Sea 98115
Gary L. Thomas PhD	GARY THOMAS	15028 45th st W Lyn WA 98036
Macgill Lynde	MACGILL LYNDE	3640 BAILEY N. #C SEA. 98103

Jinda

APR 22 1 55 AM '82

April 15, 1982

University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Dirksen
Committee on Energy and Water Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sir:

We have enclosed petitions which were signed by faculty, students and staff at the University supporting the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). We ask that these statements be included in the official Hearing record of the Subcommittee meeting in Kelso, Washington.

Of the approximately 150 people asked to sign this form only 5 refused. If this can be taken as a statistical sample of the total science population at the University of Washington, then we conclude that scientists and staff overwhelming endorse National Monument legislation for the Mount St. Helens area. Three signatures are from international students from Iceland and Poland who eagerly endorsed the bill. Mount St. Helens holds universal appeal to all types of scientists both at home and abroad.

Again, we compliment you for devoting your time to consideration of the Mount St. Helens issue.

Respectfully,

A. B. Adams
A.B. Adams
Department of Botany, AK-10

Virginia Dale Adams
Virginia Dale Adams
Center for Quantitative Science
in Forestry and Fisheries, HR-20

cc Congressman Bonker
Congressman Lowry
Congressman Morrison
Congressman Pritchard
Senator Jackson
Senator Gorton

Enclosures

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Science Departments at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

As members of Science Departments at the University of Washington, we are concerned that the legislation which is enacted allow these valuable studies to continue. Furthermore, the land around Mount St. Helens has enormous eduational potential. We support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This bill provides for an appropriate management scheme and land area (216,000 acres). Only this bill includes representative old-growth forest (Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and the Kipuka area). Undisturbed forests are necessary for baseline studies. This plan also preserves intact samples of mudflows (Pine Creek and the Muddy River). The National Monument Proposal would not allow salvaging to occur within the limits of the monument. Off-road vehicles would be restricted, and no new roads would be built. Scientific research and education would be encouraged.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our opinions. It is gratifying that this unique scientific area will be recognized as such by Congressional action.

Name	Position	Address
Daniel Mann	PhD Candidate	5501 NE 65th St #6 Seattle 98115
Patrick Sugg	M.S., College Forest Resources	5931 Interlake Ave N. Seattle Wa 98103
Nancy [illegible]	Ph.D Candidate Botany	3843 Fremont Ave N #105 Seattle 98103
Gwendy Stuart	Associate Faculty Biology	7703 14th Ave NE Seattle 98115
Richard J. Stout	Research Associate	3414 Burke Ave N Seattle, WA 98103
Elizabeth Sohlberg	Research Assistant	Seattle 403 29th Ave E. 98112
Nancy R. Wadman	Research Asst	Seattle 3427 Densmore Ave N.
Trudi A. Rapp	Secretary	Seattle 5018 Hayward 98103
Alan C. [illegible]	Ph.D. Candidate	Seattle 123 E. Edgar 9810[illegible]

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

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Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

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Name	Position	Address
Halstead Harrison	assoc. prof	UW - AK - 40
George K. Parks	Professor	UW AK-50
J. Dungan Smith	Professor	U.W. AK-50
Connie Wright	Budget Coordinator	UW AK-50
Adam Schultz	Res. Assoc.	UW WB-10
Eric M. Janning	M.S. Geophys	3923 So Edmunds St Seattle, Wa. 98118
Cathy Barnosky	~~Ex~~ Ph.D candidate	UW AK-60
Robert T. Hare	Statistician	141 NW 84th SEATTLE 98117
Patrick J. Sullivan	Student	10528 Midvale Ave N #4 SEATTLE, WA, 98133
Andrew Bundman	Student (MS candidate)	21319 58th Ave W. Mountlake Terr. Wa. 98043
Stephen Kaligary	PhD Candidate	7535 39th NE #3 Seattle, WA 98115

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

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NAME	POSITION	ADDRESS
Richard A. Stewart	Assoc. Prof.	7441 85th Pl. S.E. Mercer Island
Marilyn E. Taylor	Program Assistant	4017 NE 75th Seattle, WA 98115
Joan A. [illegible]	Asso. Prof	1923 Broadway E Seattle WA 98102
Stanley Chernoff	Asst Prof.	2755 NE 95th St. Seattle 98115
[illegible]-Stuart	Admin. Asst.	15005 9th Pl. NE. Seattle
Matthew J. [illegible]	Grad student	600 NE 78th St Seattle 98115
Stephen M. Pollock	Grad. Student	5210 8th Ave NW Seattle, Wash. 98107
John D. [illegible]	Graduate Student	5206 22nd Av NE Seattle, WA 98105
Jeffrey A. Tepper	GRAD STUDENT	6222 22nd NE SEATTLE, WA 98115
	RESEARCH ASSOCIATE	7126 21st AVE NE SEATTLE, WA 98115
Patricia V. Moore	GRADUATE STUDENT	4039 E. Shorewood Dr. #633 Mercer Is., WA. 98040

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Submitted by members of Science Departments at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

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	Program Asst.	4017 NE 75th St. Seattle, WA 98115
Stephen C. Porter	Professor	15034 15th Ave NW Seattle WA 98177
Richard P. Sanderson	PhD. Student	113 N.E. 52nd Seattle, WA 98105
Marco Mark	Scientist (Biology)	1618 37 NW Seattle WA 98122
E. Nelson, Ph.C.	PhD. student - geologist, U.S.G.S.	1612 North 39th Street Seattle, Washington 98103

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Science Departments at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

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Douglas Frank	MS GRADUATE STUDENT	6015 33RD NE SEATTLE
Scott [illegible]	MS Grad STUDENT	11300 3rd Ave NE #122 Seattle
[illegible]	Professor of Botany	10524 NE 124th St, Kirkland Wash 980
John [illegible] Merrill	Ph.D. candidate	1902 N 46th St.
David Chapin	Ph.D graduate Student	1722 26th Ave E. Seattle
Susan MacDonald	Botany Student.	4380 N.E. 55 Seattle
Carl [illegible]	?	[illegible]
[illegible] Possit	[illegible]	5035 [illegible]
Charles Robert	architecture dept.	5015 17th NE. Seattle
[illegible] Martini	Art Dept.	5015 17th NE SEA
Chuck W. [illegible]	Geol Stud	26[illegible] NE [illegible]
WALLY WAGNER	Geol sci	7045 17th NE Seattle
[illegible]	Geol sci	4523 18th NE [illegible]
Teresa McGreen	Business	7921-151st W[illegible]

TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Science Departments ~~at the~~ . University of Washington, Seattle, ~~Washington~~ 98195

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Name	Position	Address
PhD	Research Associate	11333 40th NE, Seattle WA 98125
Eileen Young	Biology Teaching Assoc.	4923 Univ. Vw. Pl. NE Seattle 98105
Barbara Bogaert	System Analyst	8025 30th NE SEATTLE 98115
[illegible]	Research Assistant	8315 30th Ave NE Seattle 98115
[illegible]	Grad Student from ICELAND	5211 19th ave. NE. 98105
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TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS

Submitted by members of Natural Sciences Departments at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The eruption of Mount St. Helens was one of the most exciting natural events in the scientific history of the United States. Members of our Department who are conducting studies in the area are fascinated by the diversity of habitats created by the eruption and the tenacity of surviving plants. Understanding the natural processes of plant recovery in the vicinity of Mount St. Helens has great potential for restructuring land management practices so they would be more cost-effective.

As members of Natural Sciences Departments at the University of Washington, we are concerned that the legislation which is enacted allow these valuable studies to continue. Furthermore, the land around Mount St. Helens has enormous eduational potential. We support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This bill provides for an appropriate management scheme and land area (216,000 acres). Only this bill includes representative old-growth forest (Goat Creek, Quartz Creek and the Kipuka area). Undisturbed forests are necessary for baseline studies. This plan also preserves intact samples of mudflows (Pine Creek and the Muddy River). The National Monument Proposal would not allow salvaging to occur within the limits of the monument. Off-road vehicles would be restricted, and no new roads would be built. Scientific research and education would be encouraged.

Thank you for this opportunity to express our opinions. It is gratifying that this unique scientific area will be recognized as such by Congressional action.

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TESTIMONY ON MOUNT ST. HELENS - April 3, 1982

Submitted by Faculty of the Division of Natural Sciences

To the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands

The eruption of Mount St. Helens has created a unique laboratory for science and education. This national treasure could provide great interpretive opportunities as well as information on the natural succession. Studying the plant and animal recovery at Mount St. Helens has potential value by improving land management practices. As faculty of the Division of Natural Sciences , we support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Proposal (HR-5787). This proposal would preserve land representing the various types of disturbances as well as old-growth forests. The undisturbed forests are absolutely essential as a baseline for scientific studies. It is also necessary that the legislation protect representative portions of the mudflows, the singe perimater, the blow down and the avalanche deposit.

The national monument designation (under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture) would provide a management scheme concordant with the natural processes. Scientific studies and educational programs would be encouraged. Salvaging would not occur within the national monument. No new roads would be constructed and off-road vehicles would be restricted.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our opinions. It is gratifying that the United States government will recognize the unique and valuable educational and scientific opportunities in the Mount St. Helens area.

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"Quality education in a Christian context"

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF THE MOUNT SAINT HELENS NATIONAL MONUMENT BILL (H.R. 5787)

Statement of A.B. Adams
7326 39th Av. NE
Seattle, Washington 98115

B.S. ECONOMICS
M.S. BOTANY
Ph.D. CANDIDATE, PLANT ECOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Presented to Joint Subcommittees on Forests, Family Farms and Energy (Rep. Weaver,Chairman) and Public Lands and National Parks (Rep. Seiberling,Chairman)

April 3, 1982

The recent eruptions of Mount St. Helens have created a mosaic of habitats within the impacted area, while relatively unaffected areas are near or even adjoining the heavily perturbed sites. As such, the land around the volcano is ideal for studying and discovering the variety of natural wonders of the Pacific Northwest. In order to maximize recovery rates of the biota and to assure the quality of scientific research, land set aside should include adequate examples of the major disturbance types unaltered by human activities. Maximum benefits will be derived from the Mount St. Helens area if impacted areas are integrated with animal and plant communities representing what the heavily impacted areas were like before the most recent eruptive activity. Bill H.R. 5281 and, in particular H.R. 5773, are lacking in that inadequate consideration is given to the lower debris flow of the North Flow of the Toutle River, mud flows, areas of blown down timber and especially old growth forest.

The death and destruction associated with volcanic activity actually represent but a small part of the natural processes occurring in the Mount St. Helens region when considered in a historical perspective. The heavily impacted area of Mount St. Helens is not totally devastated. More than 100 species of vascular plants survive within the area blasted by the 18 May eruption. Insects, plants and even gophers survived on the north and east quadrants of the mountain itself. The less affected south and west flanks of the mountain blaze with crimson and blue in mid-summer due to the profusion of plants in bloom. Elk have already migrated back to the cone of the mountain, and these herbivores will have more palatable herbaceous plants to graze for many years. The largest noble firs in the world still stand boldly 4 kilometers west of the accreting lava dome. The concept of coexistence with the volcano by both wildlife and humans is a more important, realistic and intriguing approach to volcanic perturbations.

The mechanisms of surviving eruptions, ways that organisms are handling the newly created environments and the recruitment of new life into the area provide research potentials for biologists. Snags and downed logs are important elements in recovery providing shelter and transportation routes for wildlife, giving refuge and nitrogen to plant seedlings, acting as a source of beneficial fungi which associate with the roots of young tree seedlings and aid in nutrient uptake, and serving as the initial energy sources for incipient food webs. The sites in which logs have not yet been salvaged provide a means of quantifying the importance of remnant wood in successional processes (the changes in plants that occur through time) since in many cases they are located adjacent to sites clearcut before the eruption. One feature of volcanic soils is their tenacity to hold large quantities of organic material in the form of acids. The role of logs in forming these acids important in soil formation can be observed first hand only if some logs are left. Another function of downed logs can be demonstrated with the following example. After the May 18 eruption sugars were exposed on scarred logs and yeast were so abundant in their consumption of these carbohydrates that the smell of alcohol (a byproduct of yeast respiration) permeated the air. Various flies were attracted by the smell and ate the yeast and sugar. Syrphid flies later laid eggs on emerging fireweed plants. The eggs hatched and the immature flies ate aphids which were utilizing sap of the fireweeds. The immature flies eventually became adults which visited flowers, collected nectar, and pollinated the plants resulting in fertile seeds. Downed logs will continue to provide food for fungi and insects which will in turn provide food for birds and small animals. Snags and downed logs are important to the recovery of ecosystems.

Good examples of downed logs and snags are found in the former Castle Creek drainage (now Castle Lake), on Spud Mountain, in the upper Clearwater, Bean and Smith Creek watersheds. Castle Lake and Spud Mountain are accessible by road and offer a good view of the mountain. The former Castle Creek drainage is interesting in that although it was heavily impacted much of the herbaceous vegetation survived. The Clearwater, Bean Creek and Smith drainages are interesting because many small Pacific silver fir trees survived since they were covered by snow during the biggest eruption. These trees which were formerly suppressed by the overstory may now grow very fast since they have been "released" from competition. Salvage operations within the St. Helens area have proceeded at full scale since the eruption and are still in progress. The value of downed timber has decreased significantly over the last 2 years whereas the potential benefit to research and education has increased as the amount of land with downed timber decreases. Since harmful insects such as the Douglas-fir bark beetle appear to be less of threat now then initially stated and since the logs also have beneficial properties, inclusion of the areas mentioned above seems reasonable.

The Pacific Northwest has some of most magnificient forests of the world, and the major tree species found here are the largest examples of their more closely related types that occur elsewhere. Old-growth forests are unique not only in their size, but also in that they maintain a steady growth rate for hundreds of years. Currently, reserves represent less than 5% of the original landscape, and old growth forests which formerly dominated the montane and lowland forests are a still smaller portion of the total land preserved. Many species of animals (including spotted owls) and plants reach their maximum reproductive potential in old-growth forests. Also, the unique structure of these communities provide for the coexistence of many moss and lichen epiphytes. The lichens in turn provide a nitrogen source for continued growth of the forest. At one time it was believed that we knew all that we needed to know about old-growth forests of the northwest. Yet, recent work (see attached literature list and paper) has shown not only that more could be learned, but also that the amount to be learned is immense. Several tracts of excellent old-growth forests are found near the impacted areas and will produce sources of plant and animal immigration into damaged sites. Undoubtedly, many of the reasons for our great forests can be ascertained from future studies done on the substrates created by the Mount St. Helens eruptions.

Old-growth forest on both sides of the 350 year old lahar in the upper Kalama River drainage should be preserved. Preservation of these forests would provide examples of sites of different ages and different substrates which is especially noteworthy when considered with the Goat Marsh Natural Research Area. A road exists through the Kalama drainage, past the Goat Marsh area and to a site from which a short hike would take a visitor down to the South Fork of the Toutle mud flow. Inclusion of such a unit would provide a person with exposure to old growth forest, examples of historical volcanic activity, a look at a contemporary mud flow and a beautiful view of the west side of the volcano. Tracts of forest adjacent to the Kipuka lava flow southeast of the mountain also are significant in that they provide old forest next to a recent lava flow (near Cougar and Lost Creek). The lands mentioned here are instructional when compared with the more recent volcanic activity on the north side of the mountain.

Old-growth forest especially important are the magnificient forests located in the Quartz and Goat Creek drainages north of the Green River. These forests are truly representative of the great northwest forests and will provide seed and animal sources for the upper Green River Valley and the north side of the roadless Mount Margaret area.

Examples of unaltered mud flows are restricted to the upper South Fork of the Toutle River and Pine Creek and the Muddy River. Addition of the Muddy River drainage as far as the Cedar Flats Natural Research Area would provide not only access to unaltered mud flows via road 25 (part of a potential loop road) but also make a bridge from the mountain to the magnificent forest still standing in the Cedar Flats area. The toe of the debris flow down the North Fork of the Toutle is interesting in that many plant fragments were pushed along the front of the flow and then regenerated after traveling for a distance greater than 20 kilometers. Besides providing an excellent setting from which to study plant succession, the large hummocks and deep canyons of the debris flow make it a perfect setting for a fascinating hiking trail.

Representative Bonker and the 2 subcommittees represented here are to be complimented for their efforts to set aside land affected by Mount St. Helens for educational and scientific studies. The 18 May, 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens did not represent total devastation, but rather was part of a series of ongoing events that have resulted in one of the most diverse and productive areas of the world. Mount St. Helens represents a natural classroom and a living example of some of the major processes by which the Pacific Northwest as we know it today was created. Scientists have already established plots in the areas mentioned above. It seems reasonable to conclude that scientific and social benefits will be maximized by National Monument legislation such as that detailed in H.R. 5787.

RELEVANT REFERENCES

Adams, A.B., and V.D. Adams. 1982. Effects on the vegetation and responses by the native flora and fauna to the May 18 cataclysmic eruption of Mount St. Helens, Washington. Monograph Series of the Washington Native Plant Society, Spring, 1982.

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Adams, A.B., and V.D. Adams. Comparisons of vegetative succession following glacial and volcanic disturbances. In press. Vegetation Analysis of the Mount St. Helens Area After the 18 May Eruption. Published symposium sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. D. Wagner (editor).

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Franklin, J.F., K. Cromack, Jr., W. Denison, A. McKee, C. Maser, J. Sedell, F. Swanson, and C. Juday. 1981. Ecological Characteristics of Old-Growth Forests. Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station General Technical Report PNW-118.

Franklin, J.F., and R.H. Waring. 1980. Distinctive features of the northwestern coniferous forest: Development, structure, and function. In Forests: Fresh Perspectives from Ecosystem Analysis. R.H. Waring, ed. Proc. 40th Annual Biol. Colloq. 1979:59-86. Oregon State University Press, Corvallis.

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Distinctive Features of the Northwestern Coniferous Forest: Development, Structure, and Function

Jerry F. Franklin and Richard H. Waring

503-757-4362

INTRODUCTION

The coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest, those found on the slopes of the Cascade and Coastal ranges of Oregon, Washington, northern California, and British Columbia, are known throughout the world. This is the region renowned for Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) stands and western red cedar/western hemlock (*Thuja plicata*/*Tsuga heterophylla*) climaxes. Surely these forests, observed by foresters and botanists since the time of von Humboldt and Douglas, are well understood and can hold few surprises. Indeed, when the Coniferous Forest Biome Project of the U.S. International Biological Program (US/IBP) started more than 10 years ago, we thought we knew about all we needed to know about the natural forests of this region. The U.S. Forest Service had already reduced their studies of older forests in order to concentrate on younger stands. Biome program designers seriously debated the wisdom of studying natural, older forests when major questions seemed to revolve around managed stands.

During the last 10 years, however, we have made gigantic advances in our knowledge of these forest ecosystems. We have learned how they are structured, their functional behavior, and controlling factors. Research on these systems has evolved into tests of specific hypotheses as relevant questions have become apparent. Many results presented in this and other Colloquim papers are from these first- and second-generation ecosystem studies--i.e., biomes and sons and daughters of biomes!

Increasing knowledge has brought continual surprises--counterintuitive finds that make clear how little we really know about these coniferous forests. The high productivity and rapid turnover found belowground in forests, for example, is outlined by Harris and Santantonio (this volume), and the extent and importance of coarse woody debris in terrestrial and stream ecosystems is outlined by Triska and Cromack (this volume). The nitrogen cycle has been the source of one unexpected discovery after another. Ten years ago no clear idea existed of nitrogen sources in these forests; fixation by nonleguminous woody plants such as red alder has been widely known only since the mid-1950's. Textbooks hypothesized that free-living blue-green algae might be a source of nitrogen inputs along with precipitation. In the last decade at least two major sources of nitrogen have been identified: (1) the crown and ground dwelling lichens with a blue-green algal symbiont and (2) microbial activity in some types of organic matter such as coarse woody debris (logs). Almost certainly the nitrogen cycle will be the source of many further surprises.

Our objective in this paper is to highlight some findings on the structure and function of these coniferous forests. We also hope to transmit some sense of the progress and exicting directions of current research and stimulate you to reexamine what you think you already know about these forests. We will cover: (1) biomass and productivity; (2) factors responsible for evergreen dominance and massiveness; (3) successionally oriented studies of age structure and coarse woody debris; and (4) aspects of the old-growth systems.

Several topics highlighted in this paper are discussed more thoroughly elsewhere in this volume (see Waring, Triska, and Cromack on coarse woody debris, Swanson on erosion, Carroll on tree canopy ecosystems, and Cummins on stream ecosystems).

Summary

The major ecological features of old-growth coniferous forests in the Douglas-fir region are reviewed. Special attention is given to characteristics that distinguish old-growth forests from managed and unmanaged (natural) young stands. The primary exemplary type is 350- to 750-year-old Douglas-fir—western hemlock forest typical of the western slopes of the Cascade Range, but other types and locales are discussed. Management techniques for maintenance of old-growth forests are also considered. Major conclusions are:

1. Approximately 175 to 250 years are required to develop old-growth forests under natural conditions in both Coast and Cascade Ranges. Development of old growth is faster on good sites than on poor sites.

2. Few plant or animal species are solely confined to old-growth forests, although many species—including several vertebrates, saprophytic plants, and epiphytic lichens—find optimum habitats in such forests. Some organisms, however, may require old growth to maintain viable populations. Moreover, there are substantial differences in composition and relative abundance of species between young- and old-growth forests.

3. Gross productivity is maintained at high levels in most old-growth stands, but mortality generally balances growth. Thus, the merchantable board-foot volume tends to remain constant for several centuries or gradually decreases because the amount of defect increases. Total organic matter keeps increasing because of accumulated masses of dead tree boles, mostly as down logs.

4. Old-growth forests are highly retentive of nutrients; large amounts are incorporated into living and dead organic matter. Losses of limiting nutrients, such as nitrogen, are low.

5. Nitrogen-fixing epiphytes are abundant in old-growth trees, and bacterial nitrogen fixation appears to be common in the large woody debris characteristic of old-growth forests.

6. Small- to medium-size streams in old-growth forests depend mainly on forest litter for an energy base. These materials are invariably partially utilized before they are exported downstream.

7. The structure of old-growth forest is more heterogenous than that of young forests; coefficients of variation in tree sizes are greater, and understory patchiness is much higher than in young-growth stands.

8. Most of the distinctive features of old-growth forests can be related to four structural features: (1) large, live old-growth trees, (2) large snags, (3) large logs on land, and (4) large logs in streams. The structural features are related over time.

9. A large, old-growth Douglas-fir is individualistic and commonly has an irregularly arranged, large, coarse branch system, and often, a long crown. It is ideal habitat for specialized vertebrates, such as the red tree vole, northern spotted owl, and northern flying squirrel, as well as nitrogen-fixing lichens.

10. Large snags are valuable as habitat for a variety of vertebrates and invertebrates and as a future source of logs.

11. Logs on the forest floor are important habitats for small mammals, including species that disperse spores of mycorrhiza-forming fungi. They also are sites for substantial bacterial nitrogen fixation and are essential as seedbeds for some trees and shrubs.

12. Logs are critical to maintenance of physical and biological stability in headwater streams. Debris dams create stepped stream profiles that dissipate energy otherwise used for transporting sediment and lateral-cutting and downcutting of stream channels. Such dams, with their associated plunge pools and beds of trapped gravels and fine sediments, provide a range of habitats needed to maintain a full array of stream and stream-margin organisms. Logs are an important source of energy, and the bulk of the ntirogen supply of a stream comes from woody debris.

13. Foresters wishing to maintain or create ecosystems with old-growth characteristics can tie management schemes to maintenance or development of the four key structural components—large live, old-growth trees, large snags, and large logs on land and in streams.

14. Watersheds are probably best suited as management units for old-growth ecosystems. A small drainage usually has greater terrestrial habitat variability than occurs in a single stand, as well as a complete stream system. The size of a management unit will vary but probably should be at least 300 acres (120 hectares) to reduce effects of edges and susceptibility to damaging agents, such as wind, as well as to maintain viable populations of some birds and small mammals.

15. Buffer or leave strips along streams are also useful areas to manage as old-growth sites because woody debris is provided to the stream, and the riparian zone, a particularly rich and critical wildlife habitat, is protected. Such buffers, along with roadside strips of old-growth forest, also provide migration routes for wildlife between otherwise isolated patches of mature or old-growth forest.

16. Some ecological aspects of old-growth forests can be maintained by managing for individual attributes; for example, leaving scattered old-growth trees, rotten logs, or snags on cutover lands. The linked nature of these key structural components, as well as the requirements of some organisms for the total environment of an old-growth stand, makes management of entire stands a simpler approach to retention of such ecological features.

April 7, 1982

Karen K. Reed
112 Taylor Sands Road
Longview, WA 98632

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regard to supporting Senate Bill 2133, Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

As a property owner one mile from the mountain itself, which was totally destroyed due to the May 18th eruption, as a person who enjoys the out-of-doors, and who depends solely on the wood products industry for my support and that of my family, I believe that a small area should be set aside for scientific purposes, public viewing, etc. I firmly believe the land surrounding the mountain will be productive in the future and my livelihood and many other people in the Longview/Kelso area depends on this land which may no longer be available. I know that a great deal of the economy in this area will be affected by this decision.

I support Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,

Karen K Reed

Karen K. Reed

cc: Slade Gorton
Henry Jackson

Please enter as part of the record of Hearing on Senate Bill 2133.

April 7, 1982

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

As residents of Southwest Washington and citizens concerned with the economy of Cowlitz County, we are asking that our legislators consider our opinion in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Because those of us who live with Mt. St. Helens in our "backyards" are going to be those affected by the volcanic land use proposals, we feel that Senate Bill 2133 utilizes the areas destroyed by the volcanic explosion in the most equitable manner. Although a small area should be set aside for environmentalist and scientific concerns, the majority of the land should be reconverted to its pre-explosion state.

We believe that the economic survival of Cowlitz County depends partly on the potential productivity of this land.

We therefore stand in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,
Mike & Kim Baker

Keith M. Baker
Kimberly K. Baker
2743 Fir
Longview, WA

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

Please enter as part of the record of Hearings on Senate Bill 2133.

April 7, 1982

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my opinion about the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area and to support Senate Bill 2133.

I speak as a naturalist, environmentalist, fisherman and a person who depends on the wood products industry for a living. I am supportive of a plan to set aside part of the area for scientific study, viewing by the public and letting nature take its natural course. However, I am opposed to an emotional overkill as proposed by those who would set aside excessive amounts of productive land. From my discussions with many people in this area, it is apparent that "the apathetic (at this point) and silent majority" are very concerned about the long-term economic impact on the Longview area if excessive amounts of land are taken out of production and the tax base.

We all sincerely hope that our elected representatives will take a statesmanly rather than political approach in making a decision on this matter. We urge you to consider facts rather than uninformed, emotional arguments by small but vocal special interest groups who apparently are not concerned with economic consequences of their demands.

I am confident that, when all the alternatives are considered, Senate Bill 2133 will stand out as the most balanced approach to satisfying the needs of all interested parties.

Sincerely,

Lewis L. Metzler
2425 Archwood
Longview, WA 98632

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

Please enter as part of the record of Hearing on Senate Bill 2133.

April 29, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Sub-committee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Sirs:

We are writing in concern to the National Monument being considered on Mt. St. Helens. We oppose any National Monument designation.

We would like to see the land stay open to multiple use and be controlled by the Forest Service. We fully support their preferred alternative.

Please Involve ORV users in the planning and hold local hearings so everyone that is interested has an opportunity to state their opinion.

Thank-you,

Shirley L. Krause
Vancouver 4 Wheelers

As I see it, the general consensus does not want Mt. St. Helens to be a restricted monument.

However, as it seems there is no choice, please support the U.S. Forest Service Proposal (H.R. 5773, S. 2133) for 85,000 acres to be used by all user groups, O.R.V. included.

This is our mountain, and we would like it to be our childrens too!!!

Please consider this request.

Sincerely

Eileen M. Weyrauch
Registered Voter

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20510

Gentlemen,

I support the house bill # HR 5773 & Senate Bill # S2133.

Kathy Mounts
315 McKenne Dr., Box 40
Coos Bay, OR 97420

Skamania County
Board of Commissioners
COURTHOUSE
P.O. Box 437
Stevenson, Washington 98648
(509) 427-5141, ext. 200

Dist. 1 - William V. Benson
Dist. 2 - Eric H. Wedin
Dist. 3 - Ed Callahan

L
Morrison-Foley proposal re: Mt. St. Helens priority

April 14, 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
United State Senate
Room 137-Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

I am forwarding a copy to you of the testimony I presented favoring an 85,000 acre multi-use area surrounding Mount St. Helens. The testimony was presented at a Congressional hearing conducted by Congressmen Bonkers, Morrison, Weaver, and Albosta on Saturday, April 3 in Vancouver, Washington.

I would like you to consider this testimony in your deliberations concerning Mount St. Helens. As mentioned in the testimony, the Skamania County Commissioners feel that the Morrison-Foley proposal provides an adequate balance between the need for scenic and natural preservation and the economic needs of the timber industry and Skamania County.

Thank you in advance for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Ed Callahan

Ed Callahan
District 3 Commissioner

Skamania County
Board of Commissioners
COURTHOUSE
P.O. Box 437
Stevenson, Washington 98648
(509) 427-5141, ext. 200

Dist. 1 - William V. Bensen
Dist. 2 - Eric H. Wedin
Dist. 3 - Ed Callahan

TESTIMONY
MOUNT ST. HELENS CONGRESSIONAL HEARING
April 3, 1982

My name is Ed Callahan, duly elected County Commissioner from Skamania County, Washington. I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the opportunity to participate in this hearing and express the county's position concerning the Management of Mount St. Helens. The mountain lies within the boundaries of Skamania County and we continue to feel the consequences of the eruption.

Skamania County recognizes the desirability and the need for an adequate Mount. St. Helens management plan. However, a balance must be struck between the desire to preserve the effects of the May 18, 1980 eruption and the continuing economic survival of Skamania County and the State of Washington. Considering the current economic climate, this is not the time to play with people's livelihood. Why are you considering placing more economic burdens on the people of Skamania County and southwest Washington when the timber and wood products industry is so depressed?

We have supported and continue to support the Forest Service Alternative Seven from the Mount St. Helens Management Plan. This alternative has been incorporated into Congressman Morrison's bill and would set aside 84,000 acres. It would be totally unrealistic for Skamania County to support Congressman Bonker's bill calling for 110,000 acres to be set aside and we find the Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal nothing short of ridiculous.

I would like to draw your attention to the facts concerning Skamania County and the possible effects of the various proposals. Skamania County has a very limited taxable land base. Seventy-three (73) percent of the county is in federal ownership. The State of Washington lands comprise six (6) percent of the county. Thirteen (13) percent of the county's land is partially of fully tax exempt. That leaves only eight (8) percent of the land as the fully taxable base.

The unemployment rate in Skamania County is officially 33.1 percent, the highest in the State of Washington. In reality the rate is closer to fifty (50) percent when those who have given up looking for work are counted.

The proposals by Congressman Bonkers and the Mount St. Helens Protective Association would perpetuate the unemployment situation. As a result of Congressman Morrison's proposal, the Industrial Forestry Association estimates there would be 6160 jobs in the forests and the wood products industry with a two year payroll total of $299.2 million, based on data provided by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Congressman Bonker's proposal would result in 3199 jobs for a total payroll of only $155.5 million. The Mount St. Helens Protective Association proposal would result in only 1400 jobs with a total payroll of $68.7 million.

Taking an excessive amount of valuable timber out of production affects the county's ability to provide services to its citizens and limits the economic opportunities of the citizens of Skamania County and southwest Washington.

The Mount St. Helens Protective Association has expressed concern about 21 timber sales within the boundaries of their proposal. According to information provided by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, these sales include 445 million board feet of timber with a current estimated value of $53.4 million. Through 1984, the Forest Service estimates a 40 percent net volume loss and through 1985, a 55 percent net volume loss of this timber.

Through 1984 the loss to the federal government in timber receipts from these sales is estimated to be $26.7 million, with a loss to counties within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest of $6.6 million. By the end of 1985, the loss would be $37.3 million in federal timber receipts, with a $9.3 million loss to the counties. After 1986 only minimal amounts would be salvageable, resulting in a total loss of $53.4 million in federal timber receipts and a loss to the counties of $13.3 million. This would be a total waste at a time when the government and the nation can ill afford it. It might be a good idea for Congressman Bonkers and the Mount St. Helens Protective Association to post bond if they plan to persue their proposals to protect the federal government and Skamania County from financial loss.

In additon to the above information, our small county has other factors effecting its livelihood and constitutional rights. Two bills were introduced in Congress this week, through the efforts of an organization known as the Friends of the Gorge, calling for federal control of the Columbia River Gorge. This legislation would usurp the rights of local citizens for land use control and planning. It also limits the county's ability to provide a viable economic base. With the federal government managing seventy-three (73) percent of the county already, this legislation would effectively eliminate the only private taxable land base the county now has.

Two federal agencies, the Forest Service and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, have tied up county lands for over ten years with no productive results. Since 1968 and 1969, more than 196 acres of land have been taken off the county tax rolls for Grant Lake and Home Valley Parks. To date no improvements have been made to these lands, so no benefits have been received by the county. Without developed recreational sites and facilities, it is difficult to attact and hold tourists in Skamania County. The result is a further economic loss to Skamania County.

I would like to leave you with this thought: How much is enough for one small county, with 7000 dedicated citizens, to give? JUST HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH? We urge you to support Congressman Morrison's bill for Mount. St. Helens.

Ed. Callahan

Ed Callahan

April 7, 1982

Senator Slade Gorton
3327 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gorton:

Thank you very much for considering my testimony before the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee on Mount St. Helens legislation.

I strongly support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Legislation of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association (H.R. 5787). This bill is by far the best proposal being considered at the present time. If I were to make any changes in H.R. 5787 they would be to extend the protected area north to the Cowlitz River and Davidson Lake or south to Swift Resevoir or the Lewis River. Additionally I feel the area covered by H.R. 5787 should be expanded to include all of the deep tephra deposits on the east side of the mountain (Forest Service Management Area number 12) and more of the mudflow down the Toutle River.

Regarding the Forest Service plan, I feel a great injustice has been done to the public. The Forest Service has made policy management decisions with a bulldozer that should have been made by Congress. This stealing of your power is unforgivable. Additionally, the Forest Service plan fragments the Mt. St. Helens volcanic area into a numerous irregularly shaped or totally isolated areas. At the very least, if the Forest Service plan is to be considered for implementation, or for that matter Governor Spellman's proposal, then these irregular boundaries should be squared off and all isolated or island shaped management areas should be fully included. The establishment of a single area with easily definable and understandable limits is one of my main reasons I so strongly support H.R. 5787.

Additionally, I would like to point out to you what I see as important points that should be considered during the legislative process.

1. All of the roadless areas from Rare II, plus the newly created roadless areas should be part of the protected area. As much of this roadless area as possible should be kept roadless, preferably as a wilderness. Trails should be constructed and considered the primary means of travel in these roadless areas. No vehicles of any kind should be allowed in these areas except those required for scientific research.

   All old growth timber in all roadless area identified by Rare II for further study should be protected so that visitors can see what the land was like before May 18th. All downed timber in the roadless areas should be left for the same reason.

2. No mechanized or mining activity of any kind, including roads, should be allowed in the remaining forested area of the Green River Valley. The remaining old growth must be protected at all cost for the public to see. I can not stree this enough.

3. All of the Kipuka area should be protected but it should not be used as a visitor center. The environment is too fragile for this type of intensive activity. Marble Mountain would make an excellent southside alternative as a visitor cneter.

4. No off road vehicles (including snowmobiles) should be permitted on the north side of the mountain. However, if possible, these type of activities could be allowed on the mountains southside provided they would not harm the land. The kipuka area should be managed as a wilderness and off road vehicles should be kept out of this cave area.

5. Newly formed lakes should be allowed to develop without man's interference. The lakes are too unique a feature to allow the Corps to destroy them just because they might pose some vague unknown threat to downstream areas.

6. The mudflows down Smith and Pine Creeks should be included in the protected area. This should be done so visitors that come in from the south can see this type of volcanic feature. The same protection should apply to the Muddy River and some sections of downed timber such as up part of Clearwater Creek.

7. The Goat Creek - Tumwater Mountain area should be protected as a roadless area along with Goat Mountain, Strawberry Mountain and the Quartz Creek area. These areas along with the Green River area are prime examples of what was and should be protected for comparison purposes.

   The Quartz Creek area is unique in that it shows the full range of volcanic blast affects. The magnitude of the May 18th blast is no where shown as dramatically. This area, including major sections that show the blasts transition into standing green timber, must be preserved for visitors to witness. The Forest Services management of this area has been almost criminal in that they have started clearcutting in the downed timber before the legislative planning process even started.

8. The entire debris flow down the north fork of the Toutle should be protected.

In summary, I feel that the Forest Service has been entirely one-sided toward the concerns of the wood product industry and as such their plan should be rejected.

More importantly, I strongly support the National Monument proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association H.R. 5787. However, I feel that any protected area should be managed by the National Park Service, not the Forest Service.

One final thought, when you are considering the responses to this issue, consider that the local comments, be they from a timber company or an environmentalist, can not speak for all of the population of the U.S.A. or the world. What you are getting is primarily a local view of an international event. I am sure that the vast majority of the population outside of this area does not realize what is at stake here. That is why your job is so important.

The job of an elected official is to try and hear and consider not only the voices that yell the loudest, but also those voices that can't or won't speak for themselves, including the unborn. To me it is evident what these prople would say if asked. The tremendous public interest that this volcanic event has sparked nation and world wide shows what a large part of the public wants. They are saying by their interest . . . "make me an area where I can come and see this miracle of nature. Protect it so I can be awed by this unique event and make the protected area large enough so I can plan to spend a whole vacation touring the different types of volcanic expression". Protect it and preserve it for you and me and our children. Please don't squander this opportunity. Thank you for considering my comments and holding this field hearing.

Very truly yours,

Mike T. Moore

Mike T. Moore
1221 Paine Rd.
Castle Rock, WA 98611

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Mar 31, 1982

Dear Senators,

Please place this letter in the hearing record of the Mt. St. Helens field hearings to be held on April 7, 1982 in Kelso, WA by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee.

I would like to voice my support of the Mt. St. Helens Nat. Monument Act of 1982 introduced by Cong. Don Bonker (H.R. 5787). A National Monument of this size is needed to protect the unique geological features of the area. The size of 200,000+ acres is needed to encompass the significant features and a Toutle R. corridor is also needed to prevent future loss of property. The economic aspects of the large Nat. Monument in terms of Tourism would be helpful for the state economy. I personally will travel to the area again this year as I have in the past to enjoy the awesome sights.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony

James Ely
1717 ½ NE 42nd
Seattle WA 98103

6 April 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
United States Senate
WA D.C.
20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please insert my letter in the Mt. St. Helens Hearing to be held in Kelso, WA on April 7th.

I strongly support a Mt. St. Helens bill similar to H.R. 5787. The "Interpretive Area" proposed by the Forest Service is totally inadequate to protect this unique area. This designation is too vague and allows the Forest Service too much latitude in building roads or logging.

At a minimum 216,000 acres proposed by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association should be designated a National Monument. Such a designation would be a significant attraction for the State of Washington. Tourists have plenty of other places to go to see National Forest Service clearcuts, but were else can they go to see an active volcano?

In addition, I like the idea of a Toutle River corridor as a protective buffer for the river. I hope you can include this in your legislation.

Mt. St. Helens should be designated as a National Monument for all the citizens of this country. I would urge you to pass such a bill as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Ann Marchand

Ann Marchand
1119 N.W. 58th #1
Seattle, WA
98107

AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE-AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
4025 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19104 • 215-243-1600

The Honorable Henry Jackson
The Honorable Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
W.A. D.C. 20510

March 31, 82

Dear Senators:

Please place this letter in the hearing record of the Mt. St. Helens legislation field hearing to be held April 7, 1982 in Kelso, WA, by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee.

I support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982 which Congressman Don Bonker introduced in the House of Representatives on March 10th (H.R. 5787). I would also support the introduction of a similar bill into the Senate.

It is my understanding that H.R. 5787 is currently the only legislative proposal that would adequately protect the unique, awe-inspiring features of the Mt. St. Helens area.

I am a new resident in the state of Washington and I find it attractive to have large areas of such beautiful terrain reserved in as natural state as possible.

Coming from the midwest I understand that Mt. St. Helens is a gift to the nation. It's watched and talked about by everyone nation-wide. Therefore, I strongly suggest that management of the St. Helens National Monument go to the National Park Service.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony. Please send me a copy of the hearing.

Sincerely,

Lynette Katzloff
509 N. 60th
Seattle, WA 98103

2902 NE 53rd
Seattle, Wa. 98105
March 31, 1982

Hon. Henry Jackson
Hon. Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I would like to ask that you put this letter in the hearing record of the Mt. St. Helens legislation field hearing, scheduled for April 7, 1982 in Kelso, Wa. by the Senate Public Land Subcommittee.

I am writing to express my strong support for the Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Don Bonker on March 10, 1982 (H.R. 5787). I would like to ask that you introduce an identical bill in the Senate.

H.R. 5787 is the only legislative proposal existing currently which provides adequate protection for the unique geological features of the Mt. St. Helens area. The main reason for this is that it provides an area of adequate size -c 216,000 acres- and provides for National Monument status.

p. 2 Sens. Henry Jackson and Slade Gorton

I have flown over the Mt. St. Helens area several times, and would like to see it preserved. It is a rare opportunity that we have now to preserve the area around an active volcano, and as much area as possible should be set aside as a National Monument to protect it.

I would like to urge you to get such legislation passed as quickly as possible, so that the least possible damage will be done to the legacy of the eruptions.

Thank you,

James H. Satterwhite

5 April 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

Please place this letter in the 7th of April hearing record of the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee on Mt. St. Helens legislation.

I strongly support the proposal of the Mt. St. Helens Protection Association to establish a Mt. St. Helens National Monument of at least 216,000 acres. I do not believe the U.S. Forest Service has adequately protected the unique features which make up the Mt. St. Helens area.

Mt. St. Helens was deserving of National Monument designation before the eruption. We certainly need quick action by the Senate to keep future human impacts from logging and Corps activity to a minimum.

A National Monument designation is important to provide both protection and recognition of the Mt. St. Helens area. I do not believe the proposals made by the State of Washington and the U.S. Forest Service for interpretative areas go far enough. At least a quarter million acres should be designated.

I would strongly urge the Senate to establish such a National Monument as soon as possible. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony. Please send me a copy of the hearing record when it is available.

Sincerely,

Janet Pelley

Janet Pelley
6307 Linden Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98103

March 31, 1982

Senator Henry Jackson
Senator Slade Gorton
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

Please place this letter in the hearing record of the Mt. St. Helens legislation field hearing to be held April 7, 1982 in Kelso, WA, by the Senate Public Lands Subcommittee.

I strongly support the Mount St. Helens National Monument Act of 1982 which Congressman Don Bonker introduced in the House of Representatives on March 10th. (H.R. 5787) I would strongly support the introduction of an identical bill in the Senate.

H.R. 5787, which would establish a Mt. St. Helen's National Monument of approximately 216,000 acres is the only existing legislative proposal which adequately protects the unique geological features of the Mt. St. Helens area.

As a citizen strongly committed to preserving our environment I think that only a National Monument designation will provide the type of protection and management necessary. I also feel that the Senate should strongly consider placing the management of the Mt. St. Helens National Monument under the National Park Service.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony. Please send me a copy of the hearing record when it is available

Sincerely

Steve Ratliff
509 N. 66th
Seattle, WA 98103

6 April 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
Senate Office Building
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator:

Please place this letter in the hearing record of your Mt. St. Helens field hearing in Kelso, WA.

The Mt. St. Helens National Monumant Act, H.R. 5787 which has been introduced by Congressman Don Bonker is the best piece of legislation submitted so far.

At least 216,000 acres should be protected and set aside in a National Monument designation. I was very disappointed in the proposals presented by the State of Washington and the Forest Service. Seems like all they are interested in is removing every last tree from the area, both those which are still standing and those which were blown down.

I would strongly urge you to take a leadership role in the establishment of a Mt. St. Helens National Monument in our State.

Sincerely

1700 23rd Ave
Seattle, WA 98122

191 D St
Vernonia, OR 97064
April 6, 1982

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Re: Mt. St Helens Area

Gentlemen:

My livelihood depends on the forest of Northwest Oregon and Southwest Washington. I favor an interpretive area for Mt. St. Helens. Such an area must be established by reserving as little productive commercial forest land as possible. The forests in this area supply work for loggers, mill workers, forest workers, and longshoreman. These forest lands supply the entire economy with its primary support in our area; therefore the less forest land withdrawn the less negative impact will occur to our area.

The U.S. Forest Service proposal is adequate to provide for the protection of the volcano and its impact.

I favor the proposed area set forth in HR 5773

Sincerely
Howard K. Hopkins

xc Rep Les AuCoin
Sen Mark Hatfield
Sen Robert Packwood

H.S.C. Logging, Inc.
P.O. BOX 306
CARSON, WASHINGTON 98610

April 7, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 202510

H.S.C. Logging, Inc. has operated as a contract logger in Skamania County, Washington for the past ten years. During the 1981 logging season, we employed an average of 45 people.

We feel that the current legislative proposals on the interpretive area for the Mt. St. Helens National Monument take too much land area out of the timber production. H.S.C. supports the Forest Users Proposal (no legislation) which calls for a 40,000 acre interpretive area and stresses timber salvage and rehabilitation.

Reduction of the size of the interpretive area would allow the Forest Service to salvage more timber maximizing the dollar return to the U.S. Treasury and counties. The smaller the area, the less the potential for insect infestation affecting not only the down timber but adjacent standing green trees.

The 6,000 people of Skamania County are largely dependent on the timber industry for their livelihood. The proposed legislation will affect all of us. Please support legislation that has the least impact on the families living and working around Mt. St. Helens.

Regards,

Don Shalhope

Don Shalhope

Brian J. Boyle
Commissioner of Public Lands

APR 19 1982

April 8, 1982

SENATE COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
APR 20 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Attn: James A. McClure, Chairman
3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman McClure:

Please accept my thanks for your decision to hold a hearing in the State of Washington on the legislation to create a Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. Obviously, the fate of this national treasure is of great concern to the people of this state.

Governor Spellman has expressed the views of the State Government on various aspects of the proposal and I wish to endorse his testimony. I also want to provide additional information concerning the disposition of state trust lands within the proposed National Volcanic Area.

As Washington State Commissioner of Public Lands, I am a separately elected state official. I am charged with the stewardship of more than five million acres of state lands. Included in that total are some 3,700 acres within the National Volcanic Area.

The lands are part of an endowment given to the State of Washington at statehood in 1889. They were earmarked by Congress and the State Constitution for the support of the public schools. I serve as the trustee to see that these lands are thus managed. I am attaching a more complete legal analysis of the constraints imposed by this trusteeship.

I strongly believe that some of the lands around America's most spectacular volcano should be preserved in its natural setting. This should include the preservation of a limited amount of the blown down timber. A key consideration should be the preservation of an entire landscape, rather than allowing checkerboarding of natural areas and intensive forestry or other developments.

It is for this reason that the State of Washington has strongly supported provisions in the legislation which would provide for federal acquisition of all nonfederal lands within the Interpretive Area portion of the National Volcanic Area.

We believe the state lands should be included in such an acquisition, but only on basis of exchange for federal lands outside the National Volcanic Area. We endorse the language proposed by the other nonfederal major landowners which is attached.

Department of Natural Resources
Olympia, Washington 98504
206 753-5317

I'm sure members of your committee are well aware of the problems created when nonfederal lands are included in a new federal designation.

The major nonfederal owners are quite willing to prevent such problems from marring the future of the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area through land exchanges. Congress should move swiftly to allow an exchange program to begin.

Sincerely,

Brian Boyle

Brian Boyle
Commissioner of Public Lands

Attachments

Attachment #3

WASHINGTON STATE TRUST LANDS MAY NOT BE DONATED TO THE UNITED STATES

Washington State's forest landownership within the vicinity of Mt. St. Helens is federally granted trust land. These lands are held in various trusts and managed by the State of Washington for the benefit of designated beneficiaries, most of which are State educational institutions. Washington State may not dispose of these lands except at public auction and after the fair market value is paid or safely secured to the State. Washington State Constitution, Article XVI, §§ 1 and 2.

These federal land grant trusts were established by Congress at Washington's Statehood. In Washington's Enabling Act, the United States donated to the State of Washington lands to be held in trust for designated Washington institutions. The largest trust is the grant for the support of Washington's common schools, which consists of Sections 16 and 36 in each Washington township. Section 10, Washington Enabling Act. Under the Enabling Act and Washington's Constitution, the State may dispose of trust lands at public auction and only after the fair market value is paid or safely secured to the trust. Enabling Act, § 11. Washington State Constitution, Article XVI, §§ 1 and 2. Numerous federal and State cases uphold these basic forest principles.

The lead United States Supreme Court decision is Lassen v. Arizona, 385 U.S. 458 (1966). In Lassen, the Arizona Highway

Department sued the Arizona Land Commissioner, the trustee of grant lands, to condemn a right of way for highway purposes. The Highway Department argued that it need not pay compensation to the trust under the theory that constructing the highway across the trust lands would enhance the value of the remaining trust lands in an amount at least equal to the value of the trust lands taken. The U. S. Supreme Court rejected the Highway Department's theory and agreed with the State Land Commissioner that the Highway Department must actually compensate the trust in money for the property taken. Supreme Court stated:

> "The Enabling Act unequivocally demands both that the trust receive the full value of any lands transferred from it and that any funds received be employed only for the purposes for which the land was given. First, it requires that before trust lands or their products are offered for sale they must be 'appraised at their true value,' and that 'no sale or other disposal . . . shall be made for a consideration less than the value so ascertained. . . .' . . . Second, it imposes a series of careful restrictions upon the use of trust funds. As this Court has noted, the Act contains a 'specific enumeration of the purposes for which the lands were granted and the enumeration is necessarily exclusive of any other purpose.' [Ervien v. United States, 251 U.S. 41, 47.] The Act thus specifically forbids the use of 'money or thing of value directly or indirectly derived' from trust lands for any purposes other than those for which that parcel of land was granted. It requires the creation of separate trust accounts for each of the designated beneficiaries, prohibits the transfer of funds among the accounts, and directs with great precision their administration.
>
> "'Words more clearly designed . . . to create definite and specific trusts and to make them in all respects separate and independent of each other could hardly have been chosen.' [United

> States v. Ervien, 246 F. 277, 279.] All these restrictions in combination indicate Congress' concern both that the grants provide the most substantial support possible to the beneficiaries and that only those beneficiaries profit from the trust."

U.S. v. 111.2 Acres of Land in Ferry County, Washington, 293 F. Supp. (1968), is a Washington case adopting the principles set forth in Ervien and Lassen. In this case, the United States government sought to acquire state school trust lands for a federal irrigation project. The United States argued that, as grantor of the trust, it was permitted to take the land without payment of compensation. The Court disagreed stating:

> "The school lands provisions of the Enabling Act further a liberal policy of school support . . . In this context the principle of indemnity requires that no land or proceeds be diverted from the school trust unless the trust receives full compensation. This principle is explicitly a part of the Washington Enabling Act."

The Court concluded that a donation of the school trust lands to the United States would constitute a breach of trust by the trustee (State of Washington). The Court ordered the United States to pay to the trust the full market value of the land.

In State v. University of Alaska, 624 P.2d 807 (February 27, 1981), the State of Alaska sought to include university grant land within the Chugach State Park. The University of Alaska opposed this action and sought a declaratory judgment as to whether such land could be used for purposes other than support of the University. The Supreme Court ruled with the University of

Alaska, stating as follows:

> "Because the land was to be held in trust for the university, we must determine whether inclusion of the land in Chugach State Park caused a breach of the trust. The trial court concluded that the inclusion of university land in the park violated the trust provision of the federal grant. We agree. The use that can be made of park lands as compared to state lands in general is severely restricted. Trees may not be cut, minerals may not be removed, nor can the land be used for raising farm animals. The general principle is that park lands are to be managed in a way that will increase the 'value of a recreational experience.' It is apparent that this objective is incompatible with the objective of using university land for the 'exclusive use and benefit' of the university. The implied intent of the grant was to maximize the economic return from the land for the benefit of the university. This intent cannot be accomplished if the use of the land is restricted to any significant degree."

These cases illustrate how the State and federal courts have interpreted the basic trust principles to the sale, lease and management of federal granted trust lands in Washington and other states. Other recent cases affirming these principles include: Gladden Farms, Inc. v. State of Arizona, 633 P.2d 325 (1981); Arizona State Land Dept. v. Superior Court, 633 P.2d 330 (1981); City of Sierra Vista v. Babbitt, 633 P.2d 333 (1981); and Oklahoma Education Association v. Nigh, Oklahoma State Supreme Court, slip opinion No. 57,361, decided February 16, 1982.

April 16, 1982

The Honorable Henry Jackson
U. S. Senator
137 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Slade Gorton
U. S. Senator
127 Russell Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson and Senator Gorton:

As a property owner at Mt. St. Helens I want to comment on the recent legislation proposed by you and Representative Bonker for the St. Helens area and have it included with the testimony resulting from the public hearing on Senate Bill 2133 held in Kelso, Washington on April 7, 1982. For the record my wife and I own a recreation lot directly under the mouth of the crater on area designated as the Lange Homestead.

In recent months it has become painfully evident that we will lose our property to the Federal Government either through the rules and regulations adopted by the Forest Service or through Federal legislation. In the former case whether we sell or not the Forest Service obtains control because there is no access to the property and the Forest Service controls entry into the Red Zone. In the latter case we simply have no choice the way the bills are currently written. Our preference would be to either retain title to our land or make an exchange with the Forest Service. Based on the attachment and meetings with the Forest Service I doubt whether a land exchange will ever happen. Further, I believe the matter of land value will inhibit a prompt settlement and unless ground rules are established in the bill it will be years before the property owners are compensated for their land. Accordinaly I believe that if Congress wante to take our land in the name of "National interest" then Congress sould insure that we are adequately and timely compensated either monetarily or through appropriate land exchanges. To accomplish that end the following items should be included in any bill developed for consideration of Congress:

1. Land values for the recreational lot owners in the Spirit Lake-Mt. St. Helens area should be based on the value of the property as of May 17, 1980. (The rationale - If the Government and the Forest Service want it - let them pay for it. Otherwise I don't want to sell, I will keep the land and someday it will be far more valuable to my heirs).

2. Direct the Forest Service to make available land for exchange in recreational areas of existing National Forests and such land exchanges to be based on land values existing on May 17, 1980. (The rationale - unless the Forest Service is given explicit instructions to implement land exchanges I am convinced they will make very little effort, if any - further, and to counter item 4-C-C under the attached I would envision the Forest Service is really only trading Public recreation land for land it will use for Public recreation and other uses).

3. Place a time limit of 3 years for the Forest Service to acquire the recreational lots either through buying or land exchange. (The rationale - if a time limit isn't imposed negotiations will drag on for years - I want to settle one way or the other in the near future).

4. Explicit directions should be included in the bill designating the Federal Agency responsible for determining land values. If item one of my suggestions is adopted I could accept the Forest Service as the designated agency - otherwise the GAO would possible be more appropriate. (The rationale: Why place the fox in charge of the hen house?).

The tone of my comments would suggest that I don't trust the Forest Service. This isn't particularly so, but I worked for the State for 30 years (Fisheries) and what concerns me is the rules and regulations developed by the bureaucracy. In this case I want my Congressman to develop the rules not the Forest Service.

With respect to the various bills that have been developed I prefer yours to those of Representative Bonker because it involves less land and will be far less restrictive than an area designated as a National Monument.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Rothfus

Lloyd Rothfus

3139 60th Loop S.E.

Olympia, Washington 98501

cc: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

Attachment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST
500 West 12th Street
Vancouver, Washington 98660

1990
January 11, 1982

Dear Reader:

We have received a number of letters from Spirit Lake landowners. Many of them voiced concern about how the Forest Service plans for Mount St. Helens will effect their private land.

On the enclosed pages, we've attempted to answer the most frequently asked questions.

It is important for you to understand at this time there are no funds available for the Forest Service to acquire lands within the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. We have made special requests for funds, but we don't know when or if we will be funded for this type of project.

Good communication between landowners and the Forest Service is essential for your best interests. This can best be done through one private organization that can carry the word to all involved. An organization of this type can greatly increase the efficiency of any landownership activity and, therefore, to best protect your interest in your land.

We hope that an equitable solution can be worked out and that the enclosed information is helpful.

If you have any additional questions, please direct them to Paul Prigge, Lands and Minerals Specialist, (206) 696-7516.

Sincerely,

Robert D Tokarczyk

ROBERT D. TOKARCZYK
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

1. Why wasn't I asked what I thought about the management of land around my property?

[illegible] is B.S. didn't [illegible]

To the best of our knowledge, you were; using a list of addresses furnished by Skamania County Assessor's Office, a copy of the draft land management plan and environmental impact statement was sent to every landowner in the area. Public meetings were held in seven western Washington towns. These meetings were well attended, most of them had recreation lot owners in attendance.

2. Why is the Forest Service interested in my land?

The eruption of Mount St. Helens created a number of geologic features that are of public value from an educational, research, and interpretive standpoint. Although the 160 acres of the old Lange homestead and the 70 acres of land at the north end of Spirit Lake are only a fraction of the 84,710 acres of the National Volcanic Area, they are still an important part of the whole area. The Forest Service is interested in keeping these lands in a natural condition so they will complement the management of the adjacent National Forest lands.

3. Has the Forest Service "taken over" my private land?

No, you still own your land near Spirit Lake. The Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area directs management of National Forest lands and provides options that can be considered by private landowners but it does not impose anything on you. Like hell it doesn't — you have blocked my Access —

4. As a landowner, what options do I have concerning my land?

There are a number of options that are available for the landowners to consider:

A. Cooperative Management such as lease or conservation easements. Under this arrangement, the Government would lease your land for a specific period of time. Title to the land would remain in your name. For example, terms of the lease could say what you could not do on your land for a specific period of time and you would be paid a fee. Length of the term of the lease would probably be at least 10 years. The lease could be renegotiated at the end of that time.

B. Sale of the land. The Government could purchase the land should you desire to sell it.

C. Trade for other National Forest lands elsewhere. A trade or "exchange" of land may be possible; however, there are some difficulties in getting this accomplished. Some of these are: (a) the land you trade for must be in the State of Washington; (b) the appraised dollar value of the lands exchanged must be the same, not the acreage exchanged; (c) most of the more desirable areas for recreation lots on National Forest lands are not available for exchange since they are more valuable as public recreation areas; (d) the Forest Service would prefer not to deal with a number of scattered locations; it may be difficult for the landowners to agree with each other as to where they would like to relocate.

(C) Is FS land more valuable for public recreation than my land is for public use under a Forest Service takeover? — their argument is poppycock They don't want a land exchange —

(D) proof that they don't want a land exchange — They haven't even tried and don't intend to.

D. Keep it as it is. Some people wish to keep their land as it is. Their desire is to allow the land to return naturally to a condition where it will again be valuable recreation property. This is certainly acceptable to the Forest Service, although there is no guarantee what the time required to do this will be or what future volcanic hazards may be. what do they mean again be valuable — it is now actually — we just can't get at it because guess who controls access?

5. If I decide to sell or trade my land to the Forest Service, how will it be appraised?

The land, in its present condition, will be appraised by a third party (not Government) appraiser using principles and techniques recognized by professional appraisal organizations. The appraisal would be contracted and paid for by the Forest Service in a competitive bidding process. NO - This will only insure that the forest service gets the answers they want.

6. Do I have to accept the value of the lot as appraised by the independent appraiser contracted by the Forest Service?

You may wish to have an independent appraisal. If they establish a considerably different value, the Government would review this additional appraisal to determine if there were points that had been overlooked. what branch of government - the ~~Fors~~ Forest Serv.

7. Can I sell my lot to another individual?

Certainly; in fact, we'd be pleased to hear about such a bona fide sale so the fair market value of the lots could be better established. This dumb answer adequately demonstrates the thinking in the Forest Service - establish a value on the basis of one lot sale and a sale made in desperation

8. Can I visit my lands?

Yes, however you must follow the same safety requirements for anyone entering the Red Zone. Entry permit applications are available at the Forest Service office in Vancouver. - Certainly - and the restrictions are so tough ~~we~~ most of us cannot afford to go.

9. When will the road be constructed to Spirit Lake?

At the present time, there are no plans to reconstruct the road to Spirit Lake. The eruption has greatly changed the nature of the area.

Until sufficient time passes for the area to stabilize into more reliable patterns of volcanic activity, stream flow, debris collection, erosion, and so forth, it is unwise to invest in a road into the area. Roads probably will be reconstructed to near Independence Pass on the east and Coldwater Creek on the west.

10. Congressman Don Bonker has introduced National legislation to establish the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Area. How will this effect my private land?

At this time, Congressman Bonker's bill does not mention how private lands will be handled. This may be added following hearings on the bill. It is very important that private landowners closely follow and be actively involved in any legislative proposals.

April 10th

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirsen Senate Office Building
Wash. D.C. 20510

Dear Committee Persons,

As a resident of Washington, living about 20 miles from Mt. St. Helens, I would like to say I support bill S 2133. Of all the bills I feel this one is the best. I definitely am against any bill that takes the control out of the hands of the Forest Service for I feel they have done a good job. I am against any designation that would close the land to the general public such as a National monument or Wilderness status. We who love this land use this land.

Thank you
Joan Spooner
3140 Rose Valley Rd
Kelso, Wn. 98626

S. D. S. LUMBER CO.
P. O. BOX 268
BINGEN, WASHINGTON 98605
(509) 493-2155

April 13, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcom. on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 202510

Dear Sir:

We would like to respond to the proposal for establishing a National Monument of 216,000 acres around Mt. St. Helens. We are strongly opposed to this concept and to the extremely large area it would remove from the ever dwindling productive forest land base.

We are a small, independently owned company that manufacturers lumber, plywood, wood chips, and power that has depended on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest for thirty years for most of our raw materials. Employing up to 450 workers in the woods and mills to process these logs purchased from the National Forest has given the community stability over these years and we would like to continue providing this employment.

As you are well aware, the forest products industry is being hard hit by the national slump in housing demand. Prior to this downturn, however, we have had the problems of the continuing reduction of the land base that grows the product we use (trees) over the past years.

This proposal would further shrink the forest land base. While the eruption of Mt. St. Helens two years ago destroyed many productive acres, that devastation was small compared to the withdrawals contained in this proposal. The effect of the cumulative removal of productive acres is to force all purchasers to compete over a dwindling supply of raw material.

Page 2
Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

Our recommendation is to salvage as soon as possible all the damaged timber before rot and insects destroy it. The productive land base should quickly be restocked with a young forest before further erosion occurs and it is taken over by brush.

The plan we would support would be the one removing the least amount of timber growing land base and putting as much timber for immediate and long-term harvest while still protecting the immediate uniqueness of Mt. St. Helens and the irreversible damage it caused.

Sincerely,

SDS LUMBER COMPANY

Bruce R St

Bruce R. Stevenson
President

BRS:jz

Kimberly K. Baker
2743 Fir Street
Longview, Wa. 98632

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

April 7, 1982

Dear Sirs:

As residents of Southwest Washington and citizens concerned with the economy of Cowlitz County, we are asking that our legislators consider our opinion in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Because those of us who live with Mt. St. Helens in our "backyards" are going to be those affected by the volcanic land use proposals, we feel that Senate Bill 2133 utilizes the areas destroyed by the volcanic explosion in the most equitable manner. Although a small area should be set aside for environmentalist and scientific concerns, the majority of the land should be reconverted to its pre-explosion state.

We believe that the economic survival of Cowlitz County depends partly on the potential productivity of this land.

We therefore stand in support of Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,

Mike & Kim Baker

Keith M. Baker
Kimberly K. Baker

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

April 7, 1982

APR 12 10 05 AM '82

Karen K. Reed
112 Taylor Sands Road
Longview, WA 98632

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regard to supporting Senate Bill 2133, Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

As a property owner one mile from the mountain itself, which was totally destroyed due to the May 18th eruption, as a person who enjoys the out-of-doors, and who depends solely on the wood products industry for my support and that of my family, I believe that a small area should be set aside for scientific purposes, public viewing, etc. I firmly believe the land surrounding the mountain will be productive in the future and my livelihood and many other people in the Longview/Kelso area depends on this land which may no longer be available. I know that a great deal of the economy in this area will be affected by this decision.

I support Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,

Karen K. Reed

Karen K. Reed

cc: Slade Gorton
Henry Jackson ✓

April 7, 1982

APR 12 10 03 AM '82

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my opinion about the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area and to support Senate Bill 2133.

I speak as a naturalist, environmentalist, fisherman and a person who depends on the wood products industry for a living. I am supportive of a plan to set aside part of the area for scientific study, viewing by the public and letting nature take its natural course. However, I am opposed to an emotional overkill as proposed by those who would set aside excessive amounts of productive land. From my discussions with many people in this area, it is apparent that "the apathetic (at this point) and silent majority" are very concerned about the long-term economic impact on the Longview area if excessive amounts of land are taken out of production and the tax base.

We all sincerely hope that our elected representatives will take a statesmanly rather than political approach in making a decision on this matter. We urge you to consider facts rather than uninformed, emotional arguments by small but vocal special interest groups who apparently are not concerned with economic consequences of their demands.

I am confident that, when all the alternatives are considered, Senate Bill 2133 will stand out as the most balanced approach to satisfying the needs of all interested parties.

Sincerely,

Lewis L. Metzler
2425 Archwood
Longview, WA 98632

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

May 3, 1982

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands and Reserved Water
3204 Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Committee Members:

I am in favor of HR5773 and SB2133, setting aside 84,700 acres around Mt. St. Helens as an interpretative area. We need to salvage the downed timber and rehabilitate the area quickly to guarantee a future timber base and aid the environment recovery. Since many jobs are at stake, it would be extremely beneficial if you would include deadlines in the legislation for resolving conflicts and the exchanges of land and timber.

We certainly don't need more than 85,000 acres preserved since many jobs and tax dollars are affected. The people in Washington state's timber industry badly need jobs and the federal treasury is in dire need of tax dollars. Please settle on as small an area as possible for preservation. Support HR5773 and SB2133.

Sincerely,

Karla Lewis

BALD KNOB LAND & TIMBER CO.
P. O. Box 263 • North Bend, Oregon 97459

April 8, 1982

Committee on Energy & Natural Resources
3104 Dirkson Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Gentlemen:

This letter is in regard to the Mt. St. Helens proposals now being considered by your committee. I would appreciate it being included in the hearing record.

Our company has purchased five volcano salvage sales located in the Mt. St. Helens blast area. We were the high bidder on another sale, the award of which is being held up by an appeal filed by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association. The mountain has done the clearcutting job on these sales, we'll be doing the cleanup job.

When we have completed this process the sale areas will be ready for reforestation by the Forest Service and in a few years will once again be able to supply the many multiple uses associated with forested areas.

If this salvage program is not allowed to proceed, it will take nature many decades to accomplish the job and the area will be virtually useless for most of that time. Down logs will make access difficult for man and animal. Standing dead trees will present other safety hazards. What kinds of activities are possible or desireable in an area of dead timber eventually overgrown with brush? True, tourists will be able to see the downed timber for a short period of time before the brush covers it, but that has to be balanced off against the other recreational opportunities that will be impacted by the dead timber.

I agree that some of the devastated area should be left untouched for scientific research for public viewing. The Forest Users Group proposal for a 40,000 acre interpretive area would more than satisfy that need. In addition the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station has study plots scattered over the entire blast area. The Forest Service is also protecting many sites throughout the blast area exhibiting the impacts of the eruption.

I urge you to adopt legislation establishing a Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area of 40,000 acres under Forest Service Administration. This action will best address the economic, scientific, recreational and other concerns associated with the Mt. St. Helens area.

Sincerely,

BALD KNOB LAND & TIMBER CO.

George E. Walker

George E. Walker

April 7, 1982

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to express my opinion about the Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area and to support Senate Bill 2133.

I speak as a naturalist, environmentalist, fisherman and a person who depends on the wood products industry for a living. I am supportive of a plan to set aside part of the area for scientific study, viewing by the public and letting nature take its natural course. However, I am opposed to an emotional overkill as proposed by those who would set aside excessive amounts of productive land. From my discussions with many people in this area, it is apparent that "the apathetic (at this point) and silent majority" are very concerned about the long-term economic impact on the Longview area if excessive amounts of land are taken out of production and the tax base.

We all sincerely hope that our elected representatives will take a statesmanly rather than political approach in making a decision on this matter. We urge you to consider facts rather than uninformed, emotional arguments by small but vocal special interest groups who apparently are not concerned with economic consequences of their demands.

I am confident that, when all the alternatives are considered, Senate Bill 2133 will stand out as the most balanced approach to satisfying the needs of all interested parties.

Sincerely,

Lewis L. Metzler
2425 Archwood
Longview, WA 98632

cc: The Honorable Slade Gorton
The Honorable Henry Jackson

April 7, 1982

Karen K. Reed
112 Taylor Sands Road
Longview, WA 98632

Senate Subcommittee
3104 Dirkson
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regard to supporting Senate Bill 2133, Mt. St. Helens National Volcanic Area.

As a property owner one mile from the mountain itself, which was totally destroyed due to the May 18th eruption, as a person who enjoys the out-of-doors, and who depends solely on the wood products industry for my support and that of my family, I believe that a small area should be set aside for scientific purposes, public viewing, etc. I firmly believe the land surrounding the mountain will be productive in the future and my livelihood and many other people in the Longview/Kelso area depends on this land which may no longer be available. I know that a great deal of the economy in this area will be affected by this decision.

I support Senate Bill 2133.

Sincerely,

Karen K Reed

Karen K. Reed

cc: Slade Gorton
    Henry Jackson

11905 S.E. Raymond St.
Portland, Oregon 97266
May 24, 1982

Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee
Subcommittee on Public Lands & Reserved Water
3204 Senate Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Sirs:

My family are users of our national forests and are four wheelers. We belong to organized four wheeling. We are proud of our country and our land. We are concerned about the Mount St. Helens issue.

We would like to see it put into a multiple use designatiin with future use opportunity. We will support Senate bill S 2133 or House bill H.R. 5773 with these lands being managed by the Forest Service. We do not want a national monument made of Mt. St. Helens as it is one of many in the Cascade Range. Our people still need to work near this slope. I feel that the timber that was blown down by the blast needs to be salvaged and reforestation of new trees needs to be done.

We are aware of budget cuts that have cut back on man power within the Forest Service but I feel that if our Forest Service can provide the trees out of its seedling program, volunteers from our Association and others in our communities, that we can reforest the damaged area. It can be done in long-range planning. We can plan and build trails and facilities accessable to all our U.S. citizens. The West has some of the most scenic area allowing solitude in our United States outside of Alaska.

Please consider this when you are asked to vote on these bills.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Sonny Payne

Jacquelyn E. Payne

LOO-WIT KLA-TA-WA
MT. ST. HELENS CLUB
P. O. BOX 843 LONGVIEW, WASH. 98632

March 7, 1982

The Mt. St. Helens Hiking Club, interested in preserving our natural resources, conservation and protection of our environment, ask you to support the Mt. St. Helens National Monument proposal sponsored by the Mt. St. Helens Protective Association.

Sincerely Yours,

D Christman

D. Christman, 1982
president